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A REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.

British Raid into the Villages of Warren and Bristol, R. I., on the 25th day of May, 1778, as described in the Providence Gazette of May 30th, 1778; with a statement of the causes which led to it.

By EMMA W. BULLOCK.

It is a well-known historical fact that early in the "Revolution," that now noted summer resort, *Newport*, was taken possession of by British troops, and that by means of their guarded outposts, and ships of war anchored in the adjacent waters, the entire island of Rhode Island, some twelve miles in length, was held in military subjection for a period of nearly three years.

Two expeditions were organized to dislodge them, the most important one being that under the command of Major-General Sullivan, in the summer of 1778, which failed to succeed only because the French fleet failed to co-operate in the attack.

Early in 1778, the Americans constructed a number of large open boats, for the purpose of transporting their troops from the main land to the island when the expedition should be ready to move. These boats were moored at the head of tide-water in the "Kickemuitt," a small and shallow stream emptying into Mount Hope Bay, where it was thought they would be safe from attack by any vessels of the British fleet. The commander of the enemy's forces at Newport being advised of the location of these boats, and of the uses for which they had been constructed, resolved if possible to destroy them. An account of the expedition under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, sent up the bay to accomplish this purpose, copied from the Providence *Gazette* of May 30th, 1778, nearly one

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hundred and fifteen years after its publication, may interest some of your readers.

The Colonel Barton referred to in this article, was the brave officer, who in July, 1777, organized and commanded the boat expedition, which leaving Warwick at night and going down the " Bay " with muffled oars, passed safely through the British fleet and landing on the shore of the island of Rhode Island, marched directly to the headquarters of General Prescott, the commanding General of the British troops, and taking him from his bed, brought him a prisoner to the main land.

Colonel William Barton, later known as General Barton, was from the first a firm and fearless patriot soldier. His courageous spirit could not rest so long as a British or Hessian soldier trod the soil of his native land. He was one of that mold of men whose swords wrought by the village blacksmith, carved out the freedom of the Colonies, men who enlisted without bounties ; whose services were paid for in a currency so depreciated that it became worthless almost as soon as it was issued ; and most of whom, from the exposures of the camp, march, battle-field, and the infirmities of age, went to their graves during the half century which elapsed before their few surviving comrades received at the hands of their country a beggarly pension.

General Barton was born in Warren, R. I., and died in Providence October 22d, 1831, aged 85 years, and was buried in the ancient " North Burial Ground " of that city. But where is the noble shaft of enduring granite which a grateful people should rear to mark the grave of this heroic man !

EXTRACT FROM THE PROVIDENCE, R. I., GAZETTE OF MAY 30TH, 1778.

" Sunday night last, some of the enemy's shipping stole up the bay from Rhode Island undiscovered ; next morning, at day-break, they landed about 600 men between the towns of Bristol and Warren, and marched immediately through Warren to Kikemuit, where a number of flat-bottomed boats and a galley were repairing, which they burnt, together with a grist-mill ; then returning to Warren, they entered the houses, grossly

insulting the inhabitants, most of which they plundered of clothing, bedding, furniture, &c. They afterwards set fire to the meeting-house, parsonage, and several other houses, which were consumed, and a small magazine of military stores destroyed; they also set fire to a new privateer sloop in the harbour, but the flames were extinguished before she was much damaged. They then began their retreat by the road leading to Bristol, which they entered, burning, plundering, and destroying whatever their haste would permit, not sparing the Episcopal Church, a large edifice near the centre of the town, which, with eighteen of the most elegant dwelling houses, was reduced to ashes. In some of the houses the women's aprons and handkerchiefs were torn from them, buckles taken from their shoes, and rings from their fingers. Intelligence of their descent arrived here about eight o'clock in the morning, when the inhabitants turned out with great spirit, and by orders marched immediately towards Bristol. Colonel Barton, by direction of the Honorable General Sullivan, went forward to rally the scattered inhabitants, and hang upon the enemy's rear, to give time, if possible, for the main body to come up. He collected about 20 men, and pursued the enemy towards Bristol Ferry, near which he came up with and attacked their rear with great bravery, until badly wounded by a musket ball, he was obliged to retire from the field. The enemy's boats arrived in time to embark them, before General Sullivan, with the troops came up. Had they remained an hour longer in the town, their retreat would have been effectually cut off. The spirited attack of Colonel Barton, and his brave little party, prevented the enemy's taking off any live stock, although a number of cattle was collected near the shore.

"It is supposed several of the enemy were killed and wounded, as quantities of blood were seen in many places. On our side we had, besides Colonel Barton, three men wounded, none we hope mortally. Captain Westcott, with nine privates, who were on Popusquask Neck, were cut off from the town, and obliged to surrender themselves prisoners. The enemy carried off from Warren and Bristol a number of worthy inhabitants, a list of whose names is not yet received."

THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The same blow which severed the bonds between the American Colonies and Great Britain overthrew the barriers which had prevented the union of the colonies. This being the case, both law and equity demanded that the population of the thirteen colonies, as a part of the people, should be represented in Congress, and not the thirteen colonies themselves.

This fact was not long unnoticed, and Patrick Henry said: "The distinction between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers and New Englanders is no more; I am not a Virginian, I am an American." The civil government of America during the Revolution was in an impotent state, in need of money and a centralized government from which to direct the war. The result of this was the reluctant adoption of Articles of Confederation July 9, 1778. The government under this confederation was a democratic republic. The executive and legislative powers of the general government were vested in Congress, composed of representatives from States who possessed only delegated powers, the sovereignty being reserved for each State. From the very outset this form of government showed itself to be insufficient to meet the demands of the country. It contradicted the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence.

For three years after the Declaration of Peace public affairs were in a chaotic state, and it was evident that unless some change was made in the articles of confederation the nation would be ruined. The only political institution which claimed to hold the country together was the Congress of Delegates whose power was almost a phantom.

Washington writes: "Who must not see and feel that the Union of the States is necessary, as best suits their purpose, or we are one nation to-day and thirteen to-morrow." The internal dissensions were not less than the foreign difficulties,

and not only were the separate States arrayed against Congress whenever they considered their local interest in peril, but assemblies and conventions began to arrogate authority, and it was evident that the country must be either divided or united. A call for the Annapolis convention was issued in 1786 by the Legislature of Virginia, but only five States were represented, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Virginia; the commissioners' powers were not such as the country demanded, and they adjourned, after drawing up a report in which they recommended calling a general convention to meet in May, 1787, to take into consideration the situation of the United States.

The call was issued on February 21st, and delegates were elected accordingly, in all the States except Rhode Island. These delegates consisted of the best statesmen of the country. On the 25th of May, 1787, the delegates assembled at Philadelphia and organized with Washington as president of the convention.

The convention recognized the importance of the situation, and found it necessary for the government to have an Executive Department; one of law and justice, a popular element in the national legislature, and a method of amending national laws. These were contained in the resolutions of Randolph, which were followed by the more extensive ones of Pickney; after much debate the convention adopted the following: "Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee that a supreme legislature, judiciary and executive body should be organized." Debates in the convention gave rise to two diametrically opposed parties. Four months passed before an agreement was reached, but on the 17th of September, 1787, the Constitution was signed by the delegates; this was only the beginning of the end, for it was yet to be ratified and adopted by the people.

This Constitution was presented to Congress, which called upon the States in separate conventions to act upon it, the acceptance by nine States being necessary for its adoption. It had not been signed unanimously in the convention, hence it could not rely upon that to recommend it. The contest of the opposing parties was between those in favor of a strong central

government and the men who would have the State supreme. It was not until June 21st, 1788, that nine States ratified the Constitution. Many attribute its adoption to divine inspiration, but the historical fact remains that the Constitution was extorted from the grinding necessity of a reluctant people. On April 30th, 1789, Washington was inaugurated as first President of the United States, and, with this event, the period of the confederation ends, and the era of the new republic begins.

MARY BERTRAM WOODWORTH.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION OF 1788, WHICH RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

There have been four "Constitutional Conventions" in the history of Massachusetts. The first was that which formed the State Constitution of 1779-80. The second was that which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788. The third was held in 1820-21 and proposed fourteen Articles of Amendment to the State Constitution, of which nine were adopted by the people. The fourth was held in 1853 and proposed a new State Constitution, which was not adopted by the people.

The proceedings of the second convention were of great importance, and were so regarded throughout the country at the time. It is quite certain that if Massachusetts had refused her assent to the Constitution of the United States, that well-devised scheme of government would have failed. This may seem a strong statement, but there is ample evidence of this in letters of eminent men of that time. James Madison writes from New York, January 20, 1788, to George Washington: "The intelligence from Massachusetts begins to be very ominous to the Constitution. The decision of Massachusetts either way will involve the result in this State. The minority in Pennsylvania is very restless under their defeat. If they can get an assembly to their wish, they will endeavor to undermine what has been done there. If backed by Massachusetts they will probably be emboldened to make some more rash experiment." Washington in reply writes: "I am sorry to find by yours and other accounts from Massachusetts, that the decision of its Convention, at the time of their respective dates remained problematical. A rejection of the new form by that State would invigorate the opposition not only in New York, but in all those which are to follow; at the same time it would afford materials for the minority in such as have actually agreed to it,

to blow the trumpet of discord more loudly." I might quote from many more but will not take the time.

One hundred and five years ago to-day George Washington submitted to the United States in Congress assembled the Constitution which had been drawn up in Philadelphia, also the resolve that it should be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each convention assenting to and ratifying the same should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

In October, 1787, both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts met in the representatives' hall to hear the Governor's message. Governor Hancock addressed them in part as follows: "The general convention having completed the business of their appointment, and having reported to Congress 'A Constitution for the United States of America,' I have received the same from that honorable body, and have directed the Secretary to lay it, together with the letter accompanying it, before the Legislature, that measures may be adopted for calling a convention of this Commonwealth, to take the same into consideration. It not being within the duties of my office to decide upon this momentous affair, I shall only say that the characters of the gentlemen who have compiled this system, are so truly respectable, and the object of their deliberations so vastly important, I conceive every mark of attention will be paid to the report. Their unanimity in deciding those questions wherein the general prosperity of the nation is so deeply involved, and the complicated rights of each separate State are so intimately concerned is very remarkable, and I persuade myself that the delegates of this State, who assemble in convention, will be able to discern that which will tend to the future happiness and security of all the people in this extensive country."

A committee of the two branches of the Legislature was appointed to consider the Governor's communication. After deliberation, the committee reported a resolve providing for the election of delegates and the assembling of the convention.

The resolve encountered considerable opposition, but was adopted by a large majority.

I find an interesting account, showing the part the people took in this discussion, in a quotation from a Boston newspaper, *The Independent Chronicle*, issued October 25th, 1787, and have copied the following :

" We have the pleasure of assuring our readers that the utmost candor and good humor subsisted on this interesting occasion. The galleries were crowded and hundreds of spectators were admitted on the floor, and on the unoccupied seats of the house, drawn thither by their extreme curiosity and impatience to know the result of this novel and extraordinary debate. On the whole, everything terminated to the entire satisfaction of this numerous concourse of citizens ; and we can only hope, and believe from the unanimity on this, that the same liberality and candor will prevail, when this town will be honored by its being the seat of as august a body as ever sat in this commonwealth, to amend the defects and imperfections which have so long been complained of in the former Confederation, and to secure peace, liberty and safety to this extensive continent."

It was voted the convention meet at the State House in Boston the second Wednesday in January. The delegates were to be chosen by ballot, in the respective towns, " not exceeding the same number of delegates as by law they are entitled to send representatives to the general court."

There were three hundred and fifty-four (354) delegates chosen. Among those from Boston, John Hancock, James Bowdoin, Samuel Adams, William Phillips, Caleb Davis, Thomas Dawes, Christopher Gore and Increase Sumner.

John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence ; his signature was written in a bold and forcible manner, as if never to be erased, and the pen with which he wrote is now in the cabinet of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was also the first Governor of Massachusetts, being re-elected every year, with the exception of two, until his death. James Bowdoin had also been Governor. Samuel Adams was another signer of the

Declaration. He has failed in later days to receive his share of renown for his patriotic services in those days. This may be partly accounted for by the fact that there were two Adams' from Massachusetts who were signers of the Declaration of Independence. The second afterward became President. It is believed that at the present day many people confound the two, and ascribe the deeds of Samuel Adams to John. Samuel Adams was equally conspicuous with Hancock in those times, and both were members of the Provincial Congress, which was in session at Concord at the time of the battle of Lexington. Immediately thereafter General Gage issued a proclamation in which he said, "I do hereby, in his majesty's name, offer and promise his most gracious pardon to all persons who shall forthwith lay down their arms and return to the duties of peaceable subjects, excepting only from the benefits of such pardon, Samuel Adams and John Hancock, whose offences are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration but that of condign punishment." Samuel Adams was a member of the first Continental Congress of 1774, and continued a member of that body until 1781. After the Constitution went into effect, he was chosen member of the State Senate and was for several years its president. He was Lieutenant-Governor from 1789-1794, when upon the death of Hancock he was chosen Governor, and annually re-elected till 1797.

William Phillips was afterward Lieutenant Governor. Caleb Davis was afterward Speaker of the House. Thomas Dawes was judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court from 1802-1825. Christopher Gore was afterwards Governor and United States Senator, and the first United States District Attorney for this State. Increase Sumner was Governor in 1799; from Dorchester, James Bowdoin Jr., United States Minister to Spain in 1805; from Hingham, Benj. Lincoln, until the age of forty a farmer, in 1774-5 took an active part in organizing the provincial militia, and commanded them at the battle of White Plains, reinforced Washington at Morristown, N. J., and by Washington's request was made major-general of the continental army. In the Spring of 1781 he joined Washington before Yorktown, and was chosen to receive the sword of Corn-

Wallis; he held the office of Secretary of War for three years, and was Lieutenant Governor in 1788. From Dedham, Fisher Ames, the first representative in Congress for the district including Boston; from Newburg Port, Theophilus Parsons, Chief Justice of Massachusetts Supreme Court from 1806-1813; Beverley, George Cabot, United States Senator; Cambridge, Francis Dana, afterward Chief Justice of Massachusetts; Medford, General John Brooks, Governor of this State seven years, when he refused to be longer a candidate; Scituate, William Cushing, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, in 1789 resigned on being appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; Northampton, Caleb Strong, afterward Governor and United States Senator; Springfield, William Pynchon, Esq.; West Springfield, Colonel Benjamin Ely; Wiliabraham, Captain Phineas Stebbins; Longmeadow, Elihu Colton; Bellingham, Reverend Noah Alden, the great-great-grandson of John and Priscilla Alden, and my great-great-grandfather. Chamber's Encyclopedia says of him: "Reverend Noah Alden, an Advocate of religious liberty in Massachusetts, as against the old Union of Church and State; and a member of the convention that ratified the federal constitution, for thirty years was pastor of the Baptist Church in Bellingham, and he represented that town in the State constitutional convention."

Besides these there were many army officers who had distinguished themselves in the Revolutionary war, ministers who gave their talents and services to the cause, private citizens who with unfailing loyalty had served their country. This body met January 9, 1788, in the State House, Boston. Committees were appointed. George R. Minot was chosen secretary and accepted; John Hancock was chosen President and William Cushing Vice-President. A committee of five was appointed to notify John Hancock of his appointment; the following is the note of acceptance:

"The Governor presents his respectful compliments to Mr. Russel and the other gentlemen of the committee of the convention, from whom he had the honor of receiving a message this evening, and begs the favor of their reporting to the honorable convention that he has a lively sense of the honor done

him by electing him president, and that he hopes soon to attend to his duty, and afford his feeble assistance in the important business before them."

The proprietors of the meeting-house in Long Lane sent the following communication to the convention: "Whereas, the State Convention appointed to consider the reported Federal Constitution are to meet at the State House in Boston on the 9th instant, and the said house being unsuitable for the convenient reception of so large a body, and this society being desirous of accommodating them in the best manner possible, voted unanimously that the meeting-house belonging to this society shall be for the use of that honorable body for holding their meetings on said business whenever they shall signify their pleasure for that purpose to the committee of this society, and that a copy of this vote be communicated to them as soon as they shall be convened."

The convention appointed a committee to view the accommodations in the said meeting-house, and reported that they had examined the meeting-house and thought it would answer the purpose. It was voted that when the convention adjourn it adjourn to meet at three o'clock in the meeting-house.

The pews were assigned to the members, the galleries to the spectators. The celebrated William E. Channing afterwards preached in this church, and Long Lane took its present name of Federal Street from the circumstance of the meeting of the convention here.

This convention held two sessions every day, including Saturday. Monday, January 14, 1788, the Constitution of the United States of America, as reported by the convention of delegates held in Philadelphia in May, together with the resolutions of the General Court of this Commonwealth were ordered to be read, and on motion it was voted "That this convention, sensible how important it is that the great subject submitted to its determination should be discussed and considered with moderation, candor and deliberation will enter into a free conversation on the several parts thereof, by paragraphs, until every member shall have had opportunity to express his sentiments on the same, after which the convention will consider and

debate at large the question, whether this convention will adopt and ratify the proposed Constitution before any vote is taken expressive of the sense of the convention upon the whole or any part thereof." The next day the following addition was made: "That if any member conceives any other clause or paragraph of the Constitution to be connected with the one immediately under consideration that he have full liberty to take up such other clause or paragraph for that purpose."

For a whole month the Constitution was discussed by these conscientious and earnest patriots. The discussions of each day were of remarkable interest, so much so I am unable to give abstracts. The whole of the proceedings are well worth the reading by each member of this Chapter, and may be found in a volume, "Massachusetts Convention, 1788," which no doubt may be obtained at the City Library, although at this day it is a rare book.

Much time was given to the articles relating to biennial elections, time, place and manner of holding elections; taxation, construction of the Senate, and the power of Congress. They proceeded most cautiously, and wisely debated every objection with the most guarded good nature. It was known that on the opening of the convention a majority was prejudiced against it. On the day of the final decision, when the Honorable Mr. Turner, of Scituate, rose to make some observation on the subject, Doctor S., who voted in the minority, and expected Mr. Turner would do so, too, whispered to a member in the pew with him, "Now, sir; you will hear the truth." When the honorable gentleman began to mention the dangers of rejecting the Constitution, the doctor began to stare, but at the close of his speech, when he expressed his determination of voting in favor of it, the doctor, rolling up his eyes and raising his hands ejaculated, "Help Lord, for the righteous man faileth, the faithful fail from among the children of men."

Before the final vote was taken, the President made an able address and closed with the following words:

"Let the question be decided as it may, there can be no triumph on one side, or chagrin on the other. The question now before you is such as no nation on earth without the limits

of America has ever had the privilege of deciding upon. As the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to bestow upon us this glorious opportunity, let us decide upon it, appealing to him for the rectitude of our intentions, and in humble confidence that he will continue to bless and save our country."

The vote was taken and resulted in a majority of nineteen in favor of adopting the Constitution.

February 7th, the business being finished, the Convention proceeded to the State House, when the ratification of the Constitution was proclaimed by Joseph Henderson, High Sheriff of Suffolk county. The members partook of a bountiful repast furnished by the citizens, after which the convention was dissolved.

On the decision being declared, bells were rung, cannon fired and other demonstrations of joy took place, but on Friday, quoting from a paper of that date, "It was left to produce an exhibition to which America had never before witnessed an equal, and which has exceeded anything of that kind Europe can boast of."

A committee of tradesmen met and by advertisement requested the attendance of the mechanics and artisans of every description in town and adjacent towns to join in a grand procession to show their appreciation of the ratification of the Constitution. Though the notice was very short, a large number appeared and formed in procession; foresters with axes; ploughs drawn by horses and oxen; sowers, with baskets, strewing grain; harrows; rollers, reapers, threshers, mowers; a cart drawn by horses with flax dressers at work; blacksmiths, shipwrights, rope makers, mast makers, sail makers, ship joiners, block makers, coopers, chaise makers; painters with pallets decorated; head builders, carvers, riggers, glaziers, founders, cabinet makers, pewterers, tinners, bakers, tanneurs, shoemakers, tailors, hatters, tallow chandlers.

The ship, Federal Constitution, on runners, was drawn by thirteen horses, manned by the thirteen seamen with full colors flying, followed by captains of vessels, eighty-five seamen dressed in ribbons and two hundred and fifty of the principal merchants of Boston.

Twenty ship builders, with a sled drawn by thirteen horses, bore a large boat representing the old ship, Confederation, hauled up, over which was erected a large platform emblem of a dock-yard with thirteen ships of various sizes, the workmen with their tools, etc. There were carpenters, masons, wheelwrights, printers, bookmakers, saddlers, and many more too numerous to mention. The committee of tradesmen, Colonel Paul Revere, one of the number, marched with a band of music. The Republican Volunteers closed the procession. They marched by the houses of the men who represented Boston in the convention and gave three huzzas from the whole line and salutes from the ships and the Volunteer Company.

About four o'clock they arrived at Faneuil Hall, and five thousand persons partook of refreshments liberally provided by the people.

In looking up the subject, I came across the following ballad which gives such a lively idea of the spirit of the times I have copied it :

" The 'Vention did in Boston meet,
But State House could not hold 'em,
So then they went to Fed'r'al street,
And there the truth was told 'em.

They every morning went to prayers,
And then began disputing;
Till opposition silenc'd were,
By arguments refuting.

Then 'Squire Hancock like a man,
Who dearly loves the nation,
By concil'atory plan,
Prevented much vexation.

He made a wordy Fed'r'al speech,
With sçnse and elocution;
And then the 'Vention did beseech
T' adopt the Constitution.

The question being outright put,
Each voter independent,
The Fed'r'alists agreed t' adopt,
And then propose amendment.

The other party seeing then
 The people were against 'em,
 Agreed like honest, faithful men,
 To mix in peace amongst 'em.

The Boston folks are duc'd lads,
 And always full of notions;
 The boys, the girls, their mams and dads,
 We filled with joys commotions.

So straightway they procession made,
 Lord! how nation fine, sir!
 For every man of every trade
 Went with his tools to dine, sir.

John Foster Williams in a ship,
 Joined in social band, sir,
 And made the lassies dance and skip,
 To see him sail on land, sir.

Oh, then a whapping feast begun,
 And all hands went to eating;
 They drank their toasts, shook hands and sung,
 Huzzah! for 'Vention meeting.

Now politicians of all kinds,
 Who are not yet decided,
 May see how Yankees speak their minds,
 And yet are not divided.

Then from this sample let 'em cease
 Inflammatory writing,
 For freedom, happiness and peace,
 Is better far than fighting.

So here I end my Fed'ral song
 Composed of thirteen verses;
 May agriculture flourish long,
 And commerce fill our purses."

CLARA MARKHAM SESSIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., September 17, 1892.

YALE COLLEGE DURING THE REVOLUTION.

At a Sunday-school celebration of the Fourth of July, held in a grove near New Haven, the venerable Doctor Noah Webster briefly addressed the children. "In the year 1775, said he, "I was a freshman in Yale College. In June of that year, General Washington passed through New Haven, on his way to take command of the army at Charlestown, and lodged at the house of Deacon Beers, now occupied in part as a store by Mr. Bryan. In the morning he reviewed the military company of the college.* General Lee, who accompanied him and who had been a British officer, cried out with astonishment at their skill and promptness. That company of Yale College students had the honor of first escorting General Washington after his appointment to the American army. They accompanied him out of town as far as Neck Bridge; and he who now addresses you went with them as one of the musicians. Sixty-nine years ago, I shouldered my musket to go to Albany to meet Burgoyne. My father and two brothers were already in the army, and thus my mother and sisters were left entirely alone. Provisions at that time were very scarce. The steward of the college, I well remember, could not procure enough for the students to eat, and many on this occasion were obliged to return to their parents. It was a common thing to cut up corn-stalks, and, by boiling, to make a kind of syrup, for sweetening. After the Revolution, I turned my attention to compiling books. They have been extensively used in this country, and thus, in one sense, I must call you my pupils. Permit me, in conclusion, my young friends, to wish you much happiness and usefulness."—*From Hazard's Register, 1840; contributed by Mary O'Hara Darlington, Historian, Pittsburgh Chapter of the D. A. R.*

*The College company retained its military organization during the war.

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JOHN GANO.

My great-great-grandfather, Reverend John Gano, was "a patriot who, with unfailing loyalty," served his country as chaplain in the army during the Revolutionary war. He was a man of great courage, both physical and moral, and inherited from his ancestors a strong love of freedom and independence, and a firm belief in justice and righteousness. His services during the war have received honorable mention, and as regards his ability as a preacher, the eminent statesman, Henry Clay, once paid the following high compliment: "He was a remarkably fervent preacher, and distinguished for a simple and effective manner, and of all the preachers I ever listened to, he made me feel the most that religion was a divine reality. I never felt so religious under any one's preaching as under his." The following account of his life while in the army may be of interest to the "Daughters of the American Revolution," who are striving in many ways to honor their illustrious ancestors.

"In compliance with a request of part, if not all of my family, to leave some memorials of my life (which I should much more cheerfully undertake had I spent it to better purposes and more faithfully in the services of my God and society, both civil and sacred, to which I have long since considered myself inviolably to owe every part of it), the only query I now have is whether it is more innocently spent than in the omission of it.—But to begin my life, the scattered scraps of which only memory at present can collect.

"I am a regular descendant of the Huguenots or Protestants of France. My great-grandfather, Francis Gerneaux, brought my grandfather, Stephen Gerneaux (when a child), from the island of Guernsey, it being a time of bloody persecution, in consequence of the revocation of the famous edict of Nantz. Flight or relinquishment of the Protestant religion, of which he was a professor, were the only means of preserving his life.

He chose the former. One of his neighbors had been martyred in the day, and in the evening he was determined upon as the victim for the next day, information of which he received in the dead of the night. With the aid of trustworthy dependents he secured a vessel, removed his family on board, himself being taken in a hogshead, and the next morning was out of sight of the harbor. By sending his boat ashore at some other Protestant settlements he aided others to escape, and safely arrived in this country. He settled in New Rochelle, State of New York, and lived to the great age of one hundred and three years.

"When he heard of the confiscation of his property he remarked: 'I have been expelled from my birth-place and my property has been taken from my family for only one aggression: A love for the Bible and its holy teachings. Let my name change with changing circumstances.' And it has ever since been known as pronounced by the English, Gano.

"My grandfather, Stephen Gano, married Ann Walton, by whom he had many children.

"My father, Daniel, was the first born; he married Sarah Britton, daughter of Nathaniel Britton, of Staten Island.

"My parents removed to New Jersey and settled in Hopewell, Hunderton county, where I was born July 22d, 1727."

The narrative continues, giving an account of his conviction of sin, his conversion—joining the Baptist church; and after completing his studies, entering the ministry, and being appointed by the Philadelphia Association to travel in the South. He was ordained in May, 1754, and set out on his mission soon after, and traveled extensively throughout the southern colonies. He says: "When we reached Tar river in North Carolina we found that a report had gone forth that some of the principal men in the county had agreed that if I came within their reach they would apprehend me as a *spy*; for by my name I was a Frenchman. This was during the French war. Some of these people lived on the road that we must travel. My friends persuaded me not to go; but I told them God had so far conducted me on my journey, that I should endeavor to accomplish it. I told them if any were afraid of the

consequences as it respected themselves I would excuse them from bearing me company. When we got near the place, some advised me to go through as secretly as possible; I told them I meant to respect myself in the place (the county town). We stopped at the most public house and got refreshment. I asked the landlord if he thought the people would come out to hear a sermon on a week day. He told me he thought they would; but observed that next Monday there was to be a general muster for that county. I knew the colonel of the regiment was one of those that threatened me. I told the landlord I should esteem it a favor if he would be at the trouble to speak to the colonel and inform him of my name, and that I was the man that was at Tar river the last fall, and tell him that I would be there on Monday at ten o'clock, and, if he thought proper, would preach a short sermon before military duty commenced, as I understood that was not until twelve. The landlord promised to do it.

"I preached the next day to the people at the meeting-house; and, both day and night, during the time I stayed at private houses.

"On Monday I had twenty miles to ride to the muster; and by ten o'clock there was a numerous crowd of men and women, They had erected a stage in the woods for me, and I preached from Paul's Christian armour. They all paid the most profound attention, except one man who behaved amiss. I spoke and told him I was ashamed to see a soldier so awkward in duty and wondered his officer could bear with him. The colonel (as I afterwards understood) brought him to order. After service I desired a person to inform the commander that I wanted to speak with him. He immediately came, and I told him that although I proposed loyalty to King George, and did not wish to infringe upon the laudable design of the day, yet I thought the King of Kings ought to be served first, and I presumed what I had said did not make them worse soldiers, but better christians. He complaisantly thanked me, and said if I could wait he would make the exercise as short as possible and give an opportunity for another sermon, for which he would be very much obliged to me. I told him I had an ap-

pointment some miles off to preach the next day. Thus ended my chastisement and fears of my friends.

"We went that night to Tar river, and the next day twenty miles farther where I made an appointment to preach. On my road I observed a thunder-storm arising and rode speedily for the first house. When I arrived the man came running into the house, and seeing me appeared much alarmed, there being at that time great demands for men and horses for Braddock's army. He said to me, 'Sire, are you a press-master?' I told him I was. 'But,' said he, 'you do not take married men.' I told him surely I did, and that the master I wished him to serve was good, his character unimpeachable, the wages great, and that it would be for the benefit of his wife and children if he enlisted. He made many excuses, but I endeavored to answer them, and begged him to turn a volunteer for the service of Christ. This calmed his fears, and I left him and proceeded on my journey."

On his return home Mr. Gano continues: "I went to Connecticut farms to John Stites, Esq., who was the mayor of the borough of Elizabeth-Town; and, having formed a matrimonial engagement with his daughter Sarah, previous to my journey, we were married." He remained in Morristown for a short time, and then, in response to repeated solicitations, he was invited to take charge of a church in North Carolina.

In the spring of 1762 Mr. Gano was called to take charge of the First Baptist church in New York city, where he remained "until the introduction of the British war."

He says: "The war now coming on, obliged the church to separate, and many removed from the city in almost every direction through the union. I was invited by Mr. Peter Brown, of Horseneck, in the edge of Connecticut, to remove my family to his house, as he understood I was determined to remain in the city till the enemy entered it. The British fleet was in the Narrows, and part of their troops were landing on Long and Staten Islands.

"I was invited to become chaplain of the regiment belonging to Colonel Charles Webb, of Stamford, and Lieutenant Colonel Hall. This I declined. They then proposed to me to come

to their regiment, which lay a little distance from the city, and preach to them one sermon on Lord's day and attend them every morning. To this I acceeded.

"The enemies shipping took possession both of the North and East rivers, and clearly evidenced their determination of landing their troops.

"This left me no possible opportunity of getting my household furniture. I was obliged therefore to retire precipitately to our camp.

"The next day after a little skirmishing, the British took possession of the city, and our army was driven to Harlem Heights. From thence, after a few more skirmishes, we had to retreat to King's Bridge, in West Chester, leaving in Fort Washington a garrison of about fifteen hundred men, all of whom a little later fell a sacrifice to the British.

From King's Bridge we retreated to White Plains, where General Washington had the greater part of his army, excepting those that were employed in Pennsylvania. On the heights of White Plains we had a warm though partial battle; for not a third of our army, or probably of theirs, was brought to action. My station, in time of action, I knew to be among the surgeons; but in this battle I somehow got in the front of the regiment, yet I durst not quit my place, for fear of damping the spirits of the soldiers, or of bringing on me an imputation of cowardice. Rather than do either I chose to risk my fate.*

"This circumstance gave an opportunity to the young officers of talking; and I believe it had a good effect upon some of them.

"From this place we withdrew in a few days to North Castle, and encamped not far from the Presbyterian meeting-house, which was made a hospital for the sick and wounded.

"I obtained a furlough to visit my family for a short time, and upon my return found the army all gone from the place, except one poor soldier, whom I found at the hospital, with a bottle of water at his side.

*It is not often that an excuse is given for being at the front during a battle.

C. V. W.

"The British had passed through New Jersey towards Philadelphia, and had garrisoned a body of men at Brunswick, Prince-Town and Trenton, where they had quartered the chief part of their Hessian troops. General Washington had passed over the Delaware with a part of his army and encamped in Newton, in Pennsylvania ; and had ordered the remainder, which I belonged to, and which General Lee commanded, to come after him. We marched through Morristown and Baskinridge, in New Jersey, when General Lee was taken in the night in the outskirts of our army. The command then devolved on General Glover, who led us through Aimwell, over the Delaware, to General Washington's army. Our troops principally consisted of men who enlisted for the year, and the militia. General Washington gave orders for his army to march in the evening across the Delaware to Trenton and attack the Hessians. In this attack eleven hundred Hessians were taken prisoners. The time for which our troops engaged being out, General Washington visited the various regiments and requested them to serve six weeks longer. In that time he said "he expected a reinforcement, with an army raised either for three years or during the war." Our affairs were conducted by State-Congress. The British, hearing of our army being at Trenton, marched their troops after us, and the two armies met at Prince-Town, where a skirmish took place, and the British retreated to Brunswick. Here, General Washington, with a handful of men, kept the British in close quarters for the remainder of the year.

"Six weeks being now expired, and we about to return home, the Colonel and officers of the regiment requested to know if I would join them, provided they should raise another body of men. I answered them in the affirmative; but on my return home, I found a letter from Colonel Dubosque, who was stationed at Fort Montgomery, on the bank of North river, opposite Fish-kill. On the receipt of this letter, I set off to the Colonel's regiment to refuse the invitation therein contained. On my arrival there I found General James Clinton in company with the Colonel, both of whom urged me to accept the office of Chaplain in so forcible a manner that I finally consented. I

repaired to the fort, where I remained, till the British took it from us by storm.

"The North river was a great object, both to the Americans and the enemy, for while we had command of it, the eastern and southern colonies could operate to great advantage; but if the enemy could control it, it would involve us in great difficulties and embarrassments.

"They were therefore anxious to have the army come from Canada to Albany, and the navy to take possession of the North river, and thereby form a junction with each other. Their navy sailed up the river and landed their soldiers, amounting to seven hundred men. We heard of the approach of the enemy, and that they were about a mile and a half from Fort Clinton. That fort sent out a small detachment, which was immediately drawn back. The British army surrounded both our forts and commenced an universal firing. I was walking on the breast-work viewing their approach, but was obliged to quit this station as the musket balls frequently passed me. I observed the enemy marching up a little hollow that they might be secure from our firing, till they came within eighty yards of us. Our breast-work immediately before them, was not more than waist-band high, and we had but a few men. The enemy kept up a heavy firing till our men gave them a well directed fire, which affected them very sensibly. Just at this time we had a reinforcement from a redoubt next to us, which obliged the enemy to withdraw. I walked to an eminence where I had a good prospect, and saw the enemy advancing towards our gate. This gate faced Fort Clinton, and Captain Moody, who commanded a piece of artillery at that fort, seeing our desperate situation, gave the enemy a charge of grape shot which threw them into great confusion. Moody repeated his charge, which entirely dispersed them for that time.

"About sunset, the enemy sent a couple of flags into each of our forts, demanding an immediate surrender, or we should all be put to the sword. General George Clinton, who commanded in Fort Montgomery, returned for answer, 'that the latter was preferable to the former, and that he should not surrender the fort.'

"General James Clinton, who commanded in Fort Clinton, answered the demand in the same manner. A few minutes after the flags had returned the enemy commenced a very heavy firing, which was answered by our army. The dusk of the evening, together with the smoke and the rushing in of the enemy, made it impossible for us to distinguish friend from foe. This confusion gave us an opportunity of escaping through the enemy over the breastwork. Many escaped to the water's side, and got on board a scow and pushed off. Before she had got twice her length we grappled one of our tow-galleys, into which we all got, and crossed the river. We arrived safe at New Windsor, where in a few days after we were joined by some more of our army, who had escaped from the forts. By our returns we had lost about three hundred men. The enemy, as we afterwards understood, had one thousand killed,* among whom were eighteen captains and one or two field officers, besides a great number of wounded.

* * * * *

"The command of the North river, as I before said, was a great object with the Americans as well as the enemy. The British therefore made every exertion to unite their northern and southern armies. A spy was dispatched from Sir Henry Clinton to obtain information of our situation. But providentially for us the spy was apprehended and the enemy's scheme frustrated. Their northern army was captured at Bennington, then Saratoga, on their way to Albany, principally by the New England militia, under the command of General Gates. I obtained a furlough to visit my family, but as our army was encamped near a meeting-house I was ordered to visit it and preach. At the opening of the next campaign General Clinton's brigade consisted of two regiments from New York, one from New England and one from New Jersey, none of which had a chaplain. I was therefore constituted chaplain to the brigade by General Clinton, and soon after commissioned as such by Congress.

"During this campaign the principal operations of the enemy were in Pennsylvania and New England. In the latter they

* The British official returns gave one hundred and fifty killed.—C. V. W.

burnt a part of Old Stratfield and attacked Danbury, when they were so warmly repulsed that with difficulty they escaped. At the close of the campaign General Clinton's brigade was ordered to take winter quarters in Albany. While we remained there a message came from our troops, which lay at Canajohari, to General Clinton, requesting to let me go and spend a little time with them. To this the general consented, and I went. When I got there they asked me to preach, and wished I would dwell a little more on politics than I commonly did. In one of my discourses I took the words of Moses to his father-in law: "*Come, go thou with us, and we will do thee good, for he that seeketh my life, seeketh thy life, but with us thou shalt be in safe guard.*" About this time, the western expedition was meditated, to be conducted by General Sullivan. General Maxfield, of New Jersey was to go up the Susquehanna, and form a junction with General Clinton, and General Banis' brigade from New England was to go to Otsego, at the head of the Susquehanna, and wait for orders, and to come down the river with flat-bottomed boats which were for the conveyance of the troops and provisions.

"Accordingly one hundred and eight boats were provided, and went up the North and Mohawk rivers to Canajoharie. From thence, they were carried through woods and swamp sixteen miles to Otsego, which joins the Susquehanna. While some of the army were cutting and preparing the road for the conveyance of the boats, the General sent others to dam the outlet, which was so effectually done that the whole lake was raised three or four feet. We camped at Otsego for five or six weeks previous to our receiving orders for marching. We lay here on the fourth of July, and the officers insisted on my preaching, which I did from these words:

"*This day shall be a memorial unto you throughout your generations.*" On this occasion the soldiers behaved with the most decency that I ever knew them during the war. Some of them usually absented themselves from worship on Lord's day, and the only punishment they were subjected to was the digging of stumps, which, in some instances, had a good effect. Our troops, both officers and privates, grew extremely impatient of

remaining so inactive, fearing the campaign would fall through. The General informed me that he had received orders to move, and that he should do it on the next Monday. He requested me not mention it till after service next day, which was Sunday. I preached to them from these words, "*Being ready to depart on the morrow.*" As soon as service was closed the General rose up and ordered each captain to appoint a certain number of men out of his company to draw the boats from the lake and string them along the Susquehanna, below the dam, and load them, that they might be ready to depart the next morning. Notwithstanding the dam had been open several hours, yet the swell it had occasioned in the river served to carry the boats over the shoals and flats, which would have been impossible otherwise. It was at that time very dry; it was, therefore, a matter of astonishment to the inhabitants down the river for about an hundred miles what could have occasioned such a freshet in the river. The soldiers marched on both sides of the river, excepting the invalid, who went in the boats with the baggage and provision.

"In a few days we formed a junction at Cayuga, with the troops from below. The General calculated the route and the time it would consequently take them, examined the provision and finally concluded to form a garrison, leave all the baggage and provision (excepting that in charge of Colonel Buttee) and proceed with two or three pieces of light cannon for the place of destination. The next day we had a little skirmish with the Indians, who we believed had secretly watched the motions of both divisions of our army. We marched for Newton, where the different nations of Indians under their two chiefs, Buttee and Brant, had collected and ambuscaded. General Sullivan, by some of his spies, gained information of this the evening before, and, therefore, planned the attack for next morning. Sullivan, with his division and cannon, was to march up and attack, while General Poor, with his regiment, should march to the right and take possession of a mountain where it was judged the main body of the Indians lay, General Clinton to advance further to the right and station himself at the back of the mountain to head the enemy if they

were routed. We pursued our orders till forced by an impasseable defile to go nearly into General Poor's route. Many of the enemy by this means escaped. One circumstance prevented our gaining a complete victory; our orders were not put in execution where the attack was made by General Sullivan. He commenced with a heavy firing from his cannon which created a general alarm among the Indians. This we learnt from two prisoners whom we took; they also told us that the instant the first cannon was fired they broke their ranks and took to running, although Buttee and Brant ordered them to stop.

"When our army collected we saw ourselves surrounded by a large field of Indian corn, pumpkins, squashes, beans, etc., which was no unpleasant sight to soldiers who were as hungry as we were. Here General Sullivan displayed his generalship by putting the army on half allowance, that we might more effectually secure the victory by pursuing the Indians. Our success and the exhortations of the officers induced the soldiery to a cheerful compliance, and they consequently sent up a loud huzza! An Irishman observing this, said he had 'been a long time in the British army and some time in the service of America, but he had never heard soldiers cry huzza for half allowance before, however as they all had he would.' To this place we brought several of our boats, and from here they were sent back to convey some wounded soldiers and corn to the garrison. On our return the Indians that were settled on Cayuga and Tioga were apprised of our approach, and had left those two places, leaving behind them an old squaw, and a young one to take care of her. The General destroyed the town, but first ordered her into a wigwam and forbid any one hurting her or her wigwam, and also left a note on the door to that effect.

We understood that in going to the Genesee we had to go through a considerable town. The general sent off a lieutenant and sergeant with twenty men to make discoveries, and to return that night. Instead of returning, they wished to try the conveniency of an Indian wigwam, and therefore tarried all night. The Indians hearing of this, formed an ambuscade between them and the army, which our men did not discover till

they were trapped. One of our men, by name Murphy, cleared himself from them, shot an Indian who attempted to oppose him, and brought us the information. The General put the army in motion; but before we arrived to the relief our men, we were stopped by a rivulet and were obliged to throw a bridge across it. While this was doing, the General stationed sentinels beyond the men who were at work and nearly within gun-shot of the Indians. In crossing the bridge, they shot one or two of our men; one of our sentinels, a daring fellow, saw a cluster of them rise from their concealment, and knowing it was impossible for him to escape from them, hallooed and waved his hat as though our army were nigh him. This alarmed them so, that they arose and ran, leaving their baggage, &c., behind them. We crossed the bridge, but had not marched far before night overtook us. We were obliged to camp. The distance between us and the Genesee flats was but small. Next morning we set off on our march, crossed the Genesee, and marched seven miles to a large Indian town. Here we discovered that the Indians had massacred our Lieutenant Boyd and the sergeant, and had burnt down the huts. Among the ruins of the hut we found a number of human bones which we supposed were those of Boyd's scout taken in the skirmish, and of their own men who were killed or wounded. Here we encamped for the night. In the morning we heard the guns from the British garrison. We discovered amazing fields of corn not yet gathered, which our army destroyed. It was supposed that the Indians were gone to the British garrison, and that they concluded our intention was for the garrison. In the afternoon our army wheeled about, and General Clinton was ordered to encamp at the Genesee and wait for our division to come up. Sullivan's division encamped in a large corn-field. Our division marched with all the dispatch they could, being amazingly weak and emaciated by their half allowance and green corn. We returned near to the garrison at Cayuga. The garrison came out to meet us. The next day we had a great feast and there arranged matters for our return to Easton. But here I must not forget to mention a circumstance peculiarly pleasing to me. Two or three young soldiers were under

great distress of mind concerning their souls and frequently came to see and converse with me."

Mr. Gano obtained a furlough, he visited his family, and was taken ill, but after a few weeks joined the army, which was encamped near Newberry for the winter, which proved a very severe one.

The narrative continues. "The operations of the enemy at this time were principally at the southward, where General Gates and the southern militia opposed them with no very great success. General Gates after his defeat was succeeded by General Green, who gave new life and vigor to the militia. About this time General Washington collected his army in the neighborhood of the British at New Jersey. This excited the wonder of everybody.

Does he intend to make a forcible attack on the British in New York? was the general question. Neither did the enemy understand his movements. General Washington had large ovens erected which confirmed the opinion of his intended operation against the enemy at and about New York.

"The period now arrived of a forced march of the combined army of French and Americans to Williamsburg, in Va. They marched through New Jersey and Pennsylvania into Virginia, and came in the rear of Lord Cornwallis the same day that the French fleet arrived and blockaded the British at Gloster Point. After a siege in which the whole British force in that quarter was reduced, General Washington moved his army. This movement was so sudden and unexpected to me that I was totally unprepared for it. I had with me only one shift of linen, of which I informed General Clinton, requesting leave of absence to get more, but to this he objected, and said, 'I must go on with them at all events.' When we arrived at Newark I found an old lady who had been a member of my church in New York. I told her my situation, and she furnished me with what was needful for the campaign.

"From Newark we marched to Baltimore; then General Clinton's aid was taken sick, and I was ordered to stay with him until he was able to come after the army. The major's anxiety to follow the army retarded his recovery. In a day or two we

set out, but he was obliged to lay by, and we did not reach the army until the British capitulated. However we partook of the joy with our brethren. Matters being adjusted, the general ordered the return of the army."

Mr. Gano returned home, where he remained for a short time, and then joined the army, which was encamped at Newburg. He continues, "We erected some huts and a place for public worship on Lord's days. We had three services a day and preached in rotation, one from each brigade. We continued here during the winter, and had frequent reports that the British were negotiating a peace, which occasioned expresses being sent to and from the British general at New York and General Washington.

"At length, in November, 1783, the British evacuated New York and General Washington entered the city with his army. The army was soon after disbanded, and we poor ruined Yorkers returned to our disfigured houses. My house needed some repairs and wanted some new furniture, for the enemy plundered a great many articles."

The Baptist meeting-house had been used for a horse stable, and was almost in ruins. But as soon as the sanctuary could be decently cleaned, Mr. Gano rallied his people and preached to them from the words: "*Who is left among you who saw this house in her first glory; and how do ye see it now?*"

In his narrative he says, "We collected of our church about thirty-seven members out of upwards of two hundred. Some were dead and others scattered into almost every part of the Union. Some had turned farmers, but the most of these returned to the city. The Lord looked graciously upon us, we soon had a large congregation, numbers were sensibly convicted and many were brought to bow to King Jesus."

An interesting incident in his chaplaincy is related by Ruttенbeer in his history of Newburg. "News was received that hostilities had ceased and that the preliminary articles of peace were settled, and on April 19th, 1783, Washington proclaimed peace from the 'New Building,' and called on the chaplains with the several brigades to render thanks to God. Both banks of the Hudson were lined by the patriot hosts, with drums and

fifes, burnished arms and floating banners. At high noon thirteen guns from Fort Putnam awoke the echoes of the Highlands, and the army fired a volley. At that moment the hosts of freedom bowed before God in prayer, after which a hymn of thanksgiving floated from all voices to the eternal throne. This building was not Washington's headquarters, but a large room of a public assemblies sometimes called "The Temple," located in New Windsor, between Newburg and West Point.

Thatcher says in his *Journal*, "that when the touching scene occurred the proclamation made from the steps was followed by three huzzas, and prayer was offered to the Almighty Ruler of the world by Reverend John Gano and an anthem was performed by voices and instruments.

"After these services the army returned to quarters and spent the day in suitable festivities.

"Then at sundown the signal gun of Fort Putnam called the soldiers to arms and another volley of joy rang all through the lines.

"This was three times repeated, cannon discharges followed with the flashing of thousands of fire-arms, and the beacons from the hill-tops, no longer harbingers of danger, lighted up the gloom and rolled on the tidings of peace through New England and shed their radiance on the blood-stained field of Lexington. Every patriotic Christian heart in the nation joined in the thanksgiving to which this patriot Baptist pastor gave expression in the presence of his immortal Commander-in-Chief."

Mr. Gano was born in 1727 and died in 1804. "He lived to a good old age, served his generation according to the will of God, saw his posterity multiplying around him, his country independent, free and happy, the church of Christ for which he labored advancing, and thus he closed his eyes in peace, his heart expanding with the sublime hope of immortality and heavenly bliss."

CORNELIA VAVASOUR WASHBURN.

MRS. HENRY LEWIS POPE.

Sarah Lloyd Moore Ewing Pope, of the city of Louisville, State of Kentucky, was appointed Regent of Louisville on the fifteenth day of September, 1891, by the President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison. Mrs. Pope is descended from William Moore, of Pennsylvania, who with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of American Independence as President of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary War, Council of Safety and of the Board of War, Captain-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Of Mrs. Pope's great-great-grandfather is written, in the "History of Pennsylvania, by Thomas F. Gordon, from the discovery of America to the Declaration of Independence." The tenth of July, 1695, by the death of Thomas Lloyd, the proprietary and province lost an able and valued counsellor. He was of an ancient and respectable family of Montgomeryshire, North Wales, and had been educated at the University of Oxford. His learning, wisdom and affability, opened for him a path to distinction and fortune in his native country. But having attached himself to the Society of Friends, the persecutions he endured led him to seek an asylum with the early settlers in Pennsylvania. Meek and unostentatious, he shrank from public employment, and, though in office from the foundation of the society, he served with reluctance, and only at the earnest solicitation of the proprietary and his fellow citizens. A mild and firm minister, a virtuous and unassuming citizen, distinguished for his love of piety and decorum, he died surrounded by his friends, rejoicing in the life he had lived, without complaining of death or expressing a hope or fear of futurity." The Republican Court mentions that his grandson, Thomas Lloyd Moore, was a very elegant military man of that time. Mrs. Pope was twice married. First to "Nathaniel Burwell Marshall," grandson of Chief Justice

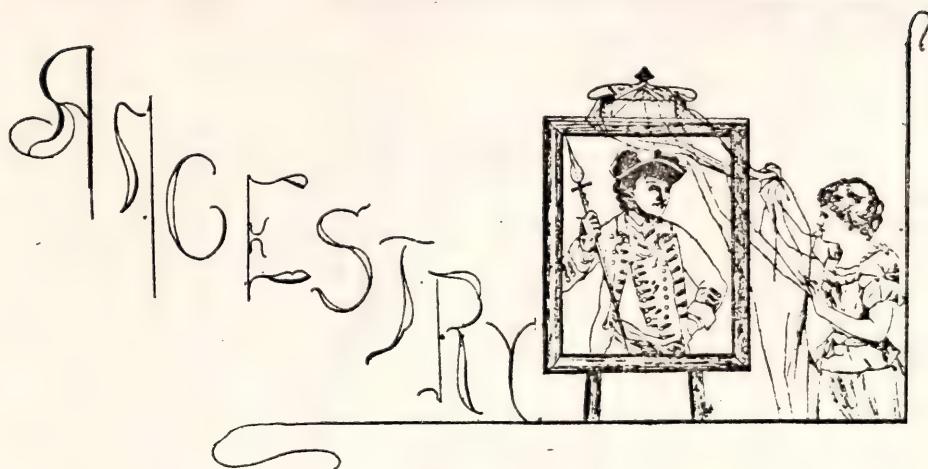
John Marshall. On the eleventh of January, 1891, when she organized her chapter, it was named the "John Marshall Chapter." Her second husband, Mr. Henry Lewis Pope, is related to the Washingtons. Mr. Pope's father, William Pope, although only seventeen years old, fought during the last two years of the Revolutionary war, and Mr. Pope remembers with pleasure the long talks about it, between himself and neighbors, old soldiers, in Westmoreland county, Virginia. Mrs. Pope's father, Dr. Urban E. Ewing, was also of revolutionary descent. When he died a celebrated man wrote of him: "He was not only an old-school physician, but a gentleman of the old school. He was courteous, but his courtesy was of the heart, not of the surface. No unfair advantage did he ever take of a rival, and no one ever heard him speak ill of any man. When his conscience forbade to praise, he remained scrupulously silent. Well may the Kentucky school be proud that he was her friend." Doctor Lunsford, senior, wrote of him: "Dr. Ewing set his face, when a young practitioner, against the erroneous doses of calomel which it was once fashionable to give. He was hardly better known in the works of his profession than among those who direct the public interests of our city, and in every sphere his clear, sound understanding gave him great influence." The Reverend Finis Ewing, a great uncle of Mrs. Pope, founded the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mrs. Pope, a devoted Episcopalian, is proud of the patriotism and piety of these relatives, who were so truly God's people. When preaching the funeral sermon of George Washington Ewing, the Reverend David Morton, of the Methodist Episcopal church, said: "To-day we do honor to the last of the Ewings. Only the descendants who bear other names are left. For the first time in a hundred years the name disappears from the annals of Logan county, and to the inquiry, 'where are the Ewings?' the answer comes back 'all gone.'" "All gone." Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States, is a relative of this family.

Mrs. Pope is the worthy daughter of her many illustrious ancestors. A lady of the old school training, gentle, affectionate and stately, she displays a remarkable strength of character

and energy of action for one who has led an easy luxurious life. Her delicate conscience and strong sense of responsibility made her averse to an idle waste of time even amid the excitement of a gay society in which she ever took the lead. Being by natural rights one of the queens of social life in the beautiful city of her birth and her long residence, she has ever exercised other queenly gifts of charity and hospitality, that inspire love as well as respect. Her patriotic spirit was warmly aroused at the first inception of our organization, and her unfailing zeal has resulted in the establishment of a most prosperous and important chapter in Louisville. At the recent Congress, Mrs. Buckner, the State Regent, having been elected a Vice-President General of the National Society, Mrs. Pope was unanimously elected to fill her place as Regent of the State of Kentucky.

M. S. H.





ANCESTRY OF
MRS. S. L. M. E. POPE.

Condensed history of some of my ancestors.

My great-grandfather was His Excellency, William Moore. During the Revolution he was President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. My grandfather was his younger son, and disgusted with the law of Primogeniture, which gave to his brother, Thomas Lloyd Moore, the estate when his father died, came west to Louisville, purchasing property on both sides of the Ohio river. In Louisville he married Catharine Allen, a beautiful Virginian, and the only child born to them was my mother, Sarah Lloyd Robert Moore. The portraits of these beautiful women painted by Jewett are in my drawing-room. M. H. Jewett was the distinguished Kentucky artist, whose work is still much admired.

My great aunt, Elizabeth Moore, sister of my grandfather, Robert Karney Moore, married the Marquis Barbe de Marbois, who was born at Metz in 1745. In 1779 he came to America, as Secretary of Legation under Chevalier de la Luzerne, and when that minister returned to France in 1784, he became Charge d'affairs, in which capacity he continued in this country



SARAH LOYD MOORE EWING POPE,
REGENT OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

till promoted to the place of Intendent of Hispanola in 1785, a period six years.

In the United States he is known as an author by his History of Louisiana and a work on the Treason of Benedict Arnold. Elizabeth, his wife, had one daughter who married the Duke of Plaisance, son of Le Brun, one of Napoleon's colleagues in the Consulate.

Madame, the Duchess de Plaisance, built a palace in Athens in which she resided till her death, when the relatives in this country inherited her estates.

The nuptials of M. de Marbois and Elizabeth Moore were celebrated in June, 1784. The ceremony was performed in the minister's chapel, and in the evening by Parson White at the residence of her father, Governor Moore. Washington wrote the Marquis on this occasion: "It was with great pleasure I received from your own pen an account of the agreeable and happy connection you were about to form with Miss Moore. Though you have given many proofs of your predilection and attachment to this country, yet this last may be considered not only a great and tender one, but as the most pleasing and lasting one. The accomplishments of the lady, and her connections, cannot fail to make it so. On this joyous event, accept, I pray you, the congratulations of Mrs. Washington and myself, who cannot fail to participate in whatever contributes to the felicity of yourself or your amiable consort, with whom we both have the happiness of an acquaintance, and to whom and the family we beg leave to present our compliments. With very great esteem and regard, and an earnest desire to prove myself worthy of your friendship, I have the honor to be &c., &c." In 1834 the following obituary appeared in the Paris newspapers:

"Died in the beginning of last month, at her seat near Gisors, in France, Elizabeth De Marbois, wife of Marquis Barbe de Marbois, formerly Charge d'Affairs and Consul General of France in the United States, and lately First President of the French Court of Accounts. Madam de Marbois was the daughter of his Excellency William Moore, who, who towards the close of the Revolutionary war, was the President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth.

"She was married to M. Barbe de Marbois in the year 1784. She was a lady of great beauty, talents and accomplishments ; and shone in the first ranks of society.

"In August, 1797, on learning the decree of banishment pronounced against her husband, she resolved to accompany him, and hurried to Blois, where he was in prison; but she was not allowed to participate in his misfortunes. She fainted in the court yard on seeing him depart in an iron cage, in which he was enclosed with sixteen others. From that moment to the time of her death, she remained in a state of profound melancholy. The King and Queen of the French have sent to M. D. Marbois a message of condolence on his loss."

SALLIE MOORE EWING POPE,

Regent D. A. R.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.





PRISCILLA'S CHOICE.

(Continued.)

VI.

Priscilla did not recover herself sufficiently to know the circumstances of her flight with the British soldier until she had been placed in a comfortable bed for some hours. Her mind then began to trace a sequence of events, and she tried to understand where she was, and how she came there. She realized that she had been well cared for, and knew she must now be free from the control of the savages. The room she occupied was tightly closed, the windows covered with boards excluded all light, but two sperm candles, in silver candlesticks, lighted the apartment and exposed its luxurious furnishings; the unfamiliar aspect of these surroundings again bewildered her as she struggled to collect her thoughts. She arose from the bed, and found on a table a good meal awaiting her, and, as she had a consuming thirst, she seized a glass of milk and drank it with avidity. She ate a crust of bread, then walked aimlessly about the room for a moment, when her eye fell upon the door, and suddenly the scenes of the morning returned. She ran to the door under an impulse to go home to her mother; she found herself locked in. The noise she made in her effort to open the door had attracted attention, for she heard footsteps approaching. The door was opened and Captain King stood before her. A glance at him cleared her mind. "Traitor!" she exclaimed, "traitor to your country and your friends; where have you brought me? Why did you not take me to the fort among my friends? Let me out of this place, immediately, that I may go home and share my mother's fate. Open this door; you have no right, even by the cruel laws of war, to imprison a woman."

"Priscilla, I entreat you to be calm enough to listen to me a few minutes; your life and liberty depend upon it; if that does not influence you, at least consider me, for my life is in peril with your own. If the savages hear you, and they are near at

hand, both your fate and mine are sealed ; my scalp will appease them so far as I am concerned, but your fate will be worse, for they seek you to carry you into captivity."

Priscilla withdrew as Captain King approached her, and, standing erect and firm, she said, calmly : "To be a prisoner among savages is it seems in these times the hard fate of war, but to be held in bondage by one I had thought a man of honor is worse than death."

"Priscilla," he replied, "you are doing me a great injustice ; you are not my prisoner ; this door was locked, not to hold you here so much, as to keep these savages out—it is open now, you are free to walk out to certain captivity or death. I tried to save you and your mother last light. You would not believe—do, I entreat you, listen to me now, and consent to remain quietly here for a few days, where I can protect you, and then I can furnish you an escort to go where you will."

An expression of despair settled on Priscilla's face, and she said in a tone of suppressed emotion, "Tell me at least where I am, and how far from the fort?"

"You are in my house, Priscilla," he said, "and not far, as you know, from your own home. I fear you will not believe me when I say that it grieves me to tell you that your friends in the fort can no longer protect you ; they have all surrendered as prisoners of war. Colonel Zebelon Butler escaped before the surrender and took his wife with him. Mr. Hiram Layton and his family are all gone. We have done everything we could, Priscilla, to restrain these wild beasts, the Indians, but it was impossible to control them." "Forgive me, Priscilla," he continued, entreatingly, "for pity's sake forgive me, for being loyal to my King and my country ; my principle is as high and firm as yours ; let us forget this difference and think only of what concerns us personally. You know, you must have known for many months that I love you, that I could give my life to spare you the least suffering, and now, Priscilla, if you will only allow me to care for you, it will be but a few days until I can provide not only complete protection for you, but every comfort and every luxury to be found in this country. Listen to me, Priscilla, do not turn away, do not disregard what I say, but grant me a fair hearing. Captain King— —"

"Stop; do not add another word," said Priscilla, her courage and self possession returning to her, "your offers of protection are an insult. There is but one thing you can do to make amends for the deception of all these months, and that is to send me into the American lines to my friends, or my father, if he can be found."

The officer turned white with disappointment and rage, then a sudden idea seemed to come to him and he turned to Priscilla and said in a tone of humble apology and entreaty, "Forgive me, my dear young lady, you misunderstand me. If I have presumed to talk of love at such a time as this, it is because of the urgency of the case. Only consent to be my wife; we have a chaplain here, the ceremony can be performed immediately; this will give you a protector, and I swear to you that I will not annoy you in this trying time, if you wish it. As soon as it is safe, I will send you to find your father; we will have his blessing, and who knows but we may induce him to leave this unhappy country with us. Oh! Priscilla, my dear, dear girl, only consent to this and you shall do just as you please."

A look of scorn flitted for a moment over Priscilla's face, but the severity of her grief for her mother, and the desperate position in which she was placed, bore upon her too heavily to allow such a feeling to linger; her anger, too, died away even as she listened, but her courage grew stronger and her spirit gradually arose to meet the difficulties before her. She pressed her hands on her heart to repress the cry of anguish that threatened, and bracing herself, as it were, she quickly made her plans even while Captain King urged his suit. When he paused for an answer, she said, with quiet dignity:

"This is no time to talk of love and marriage, that is out of the question; will you tell me then what you intend to do with me since it seems that I am at your mercy?"

"Foolish girl," he said, bitterly; "your folly led to the murder of your mother, and now you would rush madly on to a worse fate. This I shall not permit. I shall see that you are safe, and will hope that one of your character will learn to appreciate my motive. Do not fear that I will annoy you, the old woman who has waited on you is trustworthy and she is

entirely at your service. I cannot disguise from you the fact that you are still in peril from the savages, who seem possessed with demons. A message will bring me to you at any moment —farewell."

When he passed out, Priscilla listened and heard him turn the key—this was the final act which brought her tortured spirit under full control. Her whole attention was now concentrated on the means of escape. She thought of the savages with a thrill of despair, but it was the despair of the martyr who sees release before him—death seemed to Priscilla a thing to be courted, and she believed that it was death which the Indians would inflict.

She examined first the door and window, and to her great relief she found the last was fastened down with nails and that the outside boards were made into a regular shutter with inside hooks, those nails she felt sure she could withdraw. It was a laborious and wearisome task, but after hours of experimenting with every available article in the room, she succeeded in loosening them. She then waited impatiently for the darkness of night, and on its first approach, without fear or hesitation she cautiously opened the window and climbed to the sill, and then let herself down, skillfully hanging by her hands and dropping several feet to the ground in the soft, damp grass unharmed; she lay still for some minutes to assure herself that she was not yet missed, and then crept along the ground, concealing herself from place to place behind the shrubbery and trees until she reached the road. Taking a glance hurriedly up and down she felt assured that she knew the exact locality, and then moved directly to her own home where she had resolved to go, for she still had a hope of finding some one whom she knew there, or in the neighborhood. She hurried across the road and kept in the fields or the woods, stopping from time to time to conceal herself and listen for any sign of friend or foe. The deadly stillness of farms and forest oppressed her with a renewed sense of calamity, but she resolutely put aside every sensation but the intense desire to escape from the man who sought her for his wife.

When she arrived at the out-lying meadow and adjoining

woodland of her father's farm a sudden hope took possession of her as the familiar aspect of things brought a return of natural sensation. She ran almost breathlessly forward to reach the house, where she felt there would at least be the comfort of home, even though it was desolate.

Alas, for the women of Wyoming! They had not where to lay their heads. Priscilla soon found herself stumbling over the ruins of the burned barns of the farm, and a few steps onward up the slope toward the house showed her a few charred logs that remained of this once happy home; she there threw herself on the ground beside them and gave way to the anguish they revived. But, with the young, grief brings its own reaction, and Priscilla was not one to cherish a hopeless sorrow. As she recalled the last hours spent with her mother, there came to her suddenly a vivid picture of their mysterious visit to the stable and the concealment of Jack in the secluded glen. "O, my God, she thought, can it be that this forethought of my beloved mother is to help me in this desperate strait, can these savage creatures have overlooked the spring-house in their work of destruction?" Gliding like a spirit around the winding path, and through the bit of forest that secreted the spring-house from the homestead, she clapped her hands with a sudden joy when she saw the unharmed roof below her; too much excited to walk steadily she stumbled from stone to stone down the little pathway and almost fell against the barred door. Jack stamped impatiently within, and she laughed softly as she called to him. But the house was securely locked and barred. With no keys to be had, it was difficult to quiet herself sufficiently to consider how she would gain entrance. She had to retrace her steps to the barns, where, in her search for some of the tools or farming implements, she discovered an axe with which she managed to break the lock.

VII.

When Prescilla had mounted her good horse, a knowledge of the roads enabled her to make rapid progress toward the neighboring settlements, where she felt sure of meeting patriotic friends who would help her forward, for her one thought now was to find General Washington's army and join her father.

Day and night she traveled on her trusty horse, enduring hardships, hunger, exposure and fatigue, meeting sometimes with kindness and sympathy, but oftener with suspicion and harshness, for few women believed it was necessary for a beautiful young girl to travel alone through such a country.

She soon learned to avoid the villages or compact settlements, as in these she found herself an object of curiosity and suspicion. Therefore when she drew near Grovetown and heard at a distance the sound of a drum, and some indication of a settlement, she stopped in the wood and concluded to wait for twilight to enter and seek food and shelter, although she was exhausted and hungry. The interest in her first escape from the Tory, Captain King, and the ardent hope she entertained of soon getting some trace of her father had sustained her for some days, but now hope had grown fainter hour by hour, and the reaction and langor of continued disappointment began to wear upon her strength.

As it would be some hours before dark, she tethered her horse in a clear expanse of the forest and, wrapping her blanket about her, lay down at the foot of a large oak tree and fell into the heavy slumber of exhaustion.

The military commotion in the little town of Groveton was caused by a recruiting party; a Continental officer had been there for some days drumming up recruits for the army with some success. He was marching them about the town well mounted on borrowed horses with drum and fife as an incentive to others to join them. A citizen on horseback rode up to the officer in command, when the squad of soldiers were called to a halt, and advised him to go to an adjoining settlement, where he said there were men whom he thought would "go to the war, with a little persuasion."

The Captain, as his men called him, followed the suggestion and was soon hurrying along the highway with his men. A mile outside of the town, when pushing through a secluded part of the road as it wound about the forest trees and streams, one of the men called out, "Hallo, Captain! I guess we'll find a recruit somewhere about here."

"A horse with a woman's saddle, by jingo, and tethered fast;

no run-away about that; guess the woman must be around somewhere."

The Captain left the road, anxious to protect any woman where chance had led her, from the rude jests of the soldiers. One of the men came toward him and said :

"Bless your soul, Captain, if there ain't a pretty girl asleep here in the wood, and not a man nor another woman to be seen anywhere around."

"Well, if that is all, let her alone and we will go on our way."

"Now, sir, you want to just take a look at her, she looks sick-like, and maybe she needs help; its kinder queer to see a young thing like her alone here."

With this appeal the Captain followed the man further into the forest, and dismounting, bent over the little heap of blanket on the ground. The girl stirred uneasily as if moved by this close observation, and, as she turned, the Captain made an exclamation, and laid his hand gently on the girl's shoulder. "Priscilla," he said, "is it you, is it really you? what does this mean—pardon me if I have frightened you—I thought it was one I knew." For Priscilla had started in such terror, throwing the blanket over her head as she arose, that the officer concluded it was a delusion that led him to believe her to be Priscilla. She recovered herself in a few moments and remembered that here was an opportunity to make the inquiry that ever hovered on her lips. "Where is my father? Do you know Captain Stanhope?" She threw the blanket aside and looked in the face of the waiting officer. One glance was sufficient. "Oh, Stephen, Stephen;" she exclaimed, seizing his arm with both hands before she could speak a word, "My father—where is my father?" "Priscilla, before I answer, you must tell me why you are here alone, where is your mother, why have you left the valley?" A few hurried words were sufficient to tell him the whole story. He gave his men a brief explanation and ordered them back to the town as an escort for the lonely girl. Arriving there he placed her with a woman whom knew to be cared for and rested until his return from the neighboring settlement.

Priscilla then readily consented to a hurried marriage with Stephen, and she accompanied him on the faithful Jack to the headquarters of the army, where her father was in General Morgan's Rifle Corps. We may surmise the sad meeting between father and daughter, the anxieties of the following years, all ending happily on the proclamation of peace, when John Stanhope, with his daughter and son-in-law returned to the Wyoming Valley.





OFFICIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held at the Church of Our Father, corner Thirteenth and L streets, Washington, D. C., February 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1893.

FIRST DAY.

The Second Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened at the Church of Our Father, corner of Thirteenth and L streets, Washington, D. C., February 22nd, 1893, at 11 o'clock, the Vice-President General presiding, Mrs. William D. Cabell in the chair.

The Vice-President-General, Mrs. WILLIAM D. CABELL: Will the ladies of the Second Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution come to order. The Chaplain-General will now open the proceedings by leading us in prayer.

Now let us all unite in prayer:

Mrs. T. S. HAMLIN: Our heavenly Father, we come to Thee with grateful hearts at this hour, thanking Thee for what Thou hast done for us, and first of all, for life, that life which is so sweet, so joyous and which comes alone from Thee. We thank Thee, our heavenly Father that Thou hast spared these lives of ours through this year, and that Thou hast enabled us to give what service we can to Thee, to our fellowmen, and to our country. We thank Thee, our heavenly Father, that we are gathered here to-day, and we pray that at this hour and at this

moment Thou wouldest come into our midst and make one of our number. We thank Thee that in the presence of Thy Holy Spirit, Thou canst come into the hearts of each of us and help us to do Thy holy will. It seems almost impossible that we can do the will of God, in that we are so weak, so insignificant; yet, our heavenly Father, Thou hast taught us that we can do it, and we ask Thee to come into all of our hearts and enable us to do it. We thank Thee, our Father, for what our eyes have seen and what our ears have heard. We thank Thee that in the persons of our foremothers, we have seen that Thou didst come into their hearts, and that they did do Thy will. They were the instruments in Thy hands in doing what has been such a benefit to the world in spreading thy cause throughout the world; and we have faith to believe that through us and our children, and our Nation, the whole world is to become free in the truth—in the establishment of Thy word, which alone can make it free. Our dear heavenly Father, we ask Thy special blessing on this Congress. Thou must have a mission for us: help us to fulfill it and help us to so govern our hearts that we may realize that we are but instruments in Thy hands, and as instruments in Thy hands, dear Father, we leave all with Thee. Bless each one of us, and give us strength to do our duties. And now dear Father, we come to Thee with grief that is in our hearts. We thank thee for the life our beloved President, for the example she was to us, and for her glorious death in Thee. Most of all, we pray for the family that has been bereft. Thou alone art the Comforter. May their hearts be comforted, and may they have Thy blessing which we beg Thou wilt grant to each one of us. We ask it all for Jesus' sake. Amen!

The CHAIR: The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials will now make her report.

Mrs. SHIELDS. Madam President: Your Committee on Credentials has the honor to report that the Continental Congress is by law composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State, and the Regents and Delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States. Each Chapter which has more than fifty members may elect a

delegate to the Continental Congress in addition to its Regent for each fifty members or fraction of twenty-five. (Constitution, Article V).

Under these rules, your Committee report the following National officers, State Regents, Chapter Regents and delegates. For the sake of convenience, all officers of the Board, Chapter Regents and Delegates are arranged according to States alphabetically, as follows:

California.

Mrs. Stephen J. Field, Vice-President Gen'l.

Sequoia Chapter.

Mrs. Cornelia A. Crux, Delegate.

Connecticut.

Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim, State Regent.

New London Chapter.

Mrs. William S. Chappell, Chapter Regent.

Norwalk Chapter.

Mrs. E. J. Hill, Chapter Regent.

James Wadsworth Chapter (Middletown).

Mrs. Catharine C. Elmer, Delegate.

Ruth Wylly's Chapter (Hartford).

Mrs. John M. Holcomb, Chapter Regent.

Miss Mary K. Talcott, Delegate.

Miss Caroline D. Bissell, Delegate.

Ruth Heart Chapter (Meridon).

Mrs. Levi E. Coe, Chapter Regent.

District of Columbia.

Mrs. William D. Cabell, Vice-P. Gen'l presiding.

Mrs. Beverly Kennon, District Regent.

Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Vice-President Gen'l.

Mrs. A. W. Greely, Vice-President Gen'l.

Mrs. M. G. Devereux, Vice-President Gen'l.

Mrs. Rosa W. Smith,	Cor. Sec'y General.
Miss Eugenia Washington,	Registrar General.
Mrs. A. Howard Clarke,	Registrar General.
Mrs. M. S. Lockwood,	Historian General.
Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin,	Chaplain General.

Mary Washington Chapter.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee,	Chapter Regent.
Mrs. Minnie F. Ballinger,	Delegate.
Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey,	Delegate.
Mrs. R. J. Walker,	Delegate.
Mrs. Fannie W. Redding,	Delegate.
Mrs. Georgine H. F. Greenleaf,	Delegate.

Dolly Madison Chapter.

Mrs. M. M. Hallowell,	Chapter Regent.
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Martha Washington Chapter.

Miss Lillian Pike,	Chapter Regent.
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Georgia—Atlanta Chapter.

Mrs. Albert Cox,	Chapter Regent.
Mrs. Dora Adams Hopkins,	Delegate.
Miss Junia McKinley,	Delegate.

Augusta Chapter.

Mrs. Hattie Gould Jeffries,	Delegate.
Mrs. Lucia Caswell,	Alternate.

Athens Chapter.

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb,	Delegate.
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Oglethorpe Chapter (Columbus.)

Miss Annie C. Benning,	Chapter Regent.
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Pulaski Chapter (Griffin).

Mrs. E. A. Hill,	Chapter Regent.
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Xavier Chapter (Rome).

Mrs. J. A. Rounsville,	Alternate.
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Illinois.

Mrs. Effie R. Osborne, State Regent.

Chicago Chapter.

Mrs. H. M. Shepard, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Franklin Beckwith, Delegate.

Mrs. William Thayer Brown, Delegate.

Indiana.

Mrs. Henry Blount, Vice-President Gen'1.

Kentucky.

Mrs. Mary Desha, Vice-President Gen'1.

John Marshall Chapter (Louisville).

Mrs. Henry L. Pope, Chapter Regent.

Maryland.

Mrs. Frank O. Sinclair, Vice-President Gen'1.

Mrs. A. Leo. Knott, State Regent.

Baltimore Chapter.

Mrs. Alice K. Blount, Chapter Regent.

Miss Mary Stickney Hall, Delegate.

Frederick Chapter.

Mrs. John Ritchie, Chapter Regent.

Massachusetts.—Warren and Prescott Chapter (Boston).

Mrs. Ida F. Miller, Alternate.

Mrs. Albert E. Pillsbury, Delegate.

Mercy Warren Chapter (Springfield).

Mrs. Mary J. Seymour, Alternate.

Michigan.

Mrs. O. H. Tittman, Treasurer General.

Missouri.

Mrs. George H. Shields, Rec. Secy. General.

Mrs. Francis M. Cockrell, State Regent.

New Jersey.

Mrs. Georgia E. Shippen, State Regent.

Princeton Chapter.

Mrs. J. Thompson Swann, Chapter Regent.

Nova Caesaria Chapter (Newark).

Mrs. David H. Depue, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. H. A. Mather, Delegate.

Miss Dora Smith, Delegate.

Monmouth Chapter.

Mrs. Kate S. Roosevelt, Chapter Regent.

Cape May Chapter.

Mrs. Dianna K. Powell, Chapter Regent.

New York.

Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, Vice-President-Gen'l.

Mrs. John R. Putnam, Vice-President-Gen'l.

New York City Chapter.

Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Donald McLean, Delegate.

Mrs. J. Heron Crossman, Delegate.

Mrs. Jeremiah Robinson, Delegate.

Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Delegate.

Buffalo Chapter.

Mrs. Mary N. Thompson, Chapter Regent.

Wiltwyck Chapter (Kingston).

Miss M. I. Forsyth, Chapter Regent.

Ohio.

Mrs. Helen V. Boynton, Vice-President-Gen'l.

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, State Regent.

Youngstown Chapter.

Mrs. Rachel W. Taylor, Chapter Regent.

Western Reserve Chapter (Cleveland).

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Chapter Regent.

Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, State Regent.

Pittsburg Chapter.

Miss Darlington, Alternate.

Miss Kate C. McKnight, Delegate.

Miss Julia Harding, Delegate.

Miss Sara O. Burgin, Delegate.

Wyoming Valley Chapter.

Mrs. Katherine S. McCartney, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Isaac Platt Hand, Delegate.

Washington County Chapter.

Mrs. Helen C. Beaty, Chapter Regent.

Berks County Chapter.

Mrs. Murray Weidman, Chapter Regent.

Philadelphia Chapter.

Mrs. Edward I. Smith, Chapter Regent.

Liberty Bell Chapter (Lehigh County).

Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Chapter Regent.

Donegal Chapter (Lancaster County).

Miss Lillian S. Evans, Chapter Regent.

Rhode Island.

Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, State Regent.

Gaspee Chapter.

Mrs. Amelia S. Knight, Delegate.

Mrs. Louisa L. Peck, Delegate.

Miss Mary A. Greene, Delegate.

Mrs. William W. White, Delegate.

Pawtucket Chapter.

Mrs. D. C. Sales, Delegate.

Woonsocket Chapter.

Mrs. Ellis, Delegate.

South Carolina.

Mrs. John Bacon, State Regent.

Vermont.

Mrs. T. S. Peck, State Regent.

Green Mountain Chapter No. 1.

Mrs. Bradley B. Smalley, Chapter Regent.

Miss Mary Arthur, Delegate.

Green Mountain Chapter No. 2.

Mrs. Jesse Burdette, Chapter Regent.

Virginia.

Mrs. Marshall McDonald, Vice-President Gen'l.

Mrs. William Wirt Henry, State Regent.

Old Dominion Chapter (Richmond).

Mrs. James Lyons, Delegate.

Miss Mary Lewis, Delegate.

Miss Lydia Pleasants, Delegate.

Charlottesville Chapter.

Mrs. Mary S. Smith, Chapter Regent.

Wisconsin.

Mrs. James S. Peck, State Regent.

The committee recommends that all State Regents, and all Chapter Regents who have not yet organized their Chapters with twelve members, as required by the Constitution, be admitted to the floor of Congress within the ribbon, but without the right to vote or participate in the deliberations of the Congress.

The committee also requests that if any delegate or regent

arrives, who is qualified to sit in the Congress, that she report to the committee and it be authorized to place her name on the rolls.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MARY L. SHIELDS,
VIRGINIA WASHINGTON,
MRS. BOYNTON,

Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 22, 1893.*

Madam PRESIDENT: There is one point that I hope the ladies will carefully consider, and that is the recommendation in regard to the admission of State Regents and Chapter Regents, who have not yet organized their chapters, to the floor within the ribbon, but without the right to vote or participate in the deliberations of the Congress.

A DELEGATE: Madam President, I would like to ask what do the Chapter Regents with no chapters behind them represent?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: They represent the substance of things hoped for. (Laughter.)

Mrs. WALWORTH: I move that this recommendation be divided, because there are two distinct points expressed: One is the admission to the floor of the Regents; and the other, as I understand, is the privilege to deliberate. It seems to me exceedingly desirable that we should have expressions from all the ladies who have been from some special ability selected to come here at this time.

The CHAIR: The question is, shall the recommendation be divided?

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIR: The motion has been made and seconded that State and Chapter Regents without organized chapters behind them be admitted to the floor within the ribbon.

The motion was agreed to.

Mrs. WALWORTH: I move that these Regents be allowed to participate in the deliberations of the Congress.

On a rising vote, the motion was not agreed to.

The CHAIR: The motion before you now is, that the report of the Committee on Credentials, as it now stands, be accepted.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIR. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mrs. Shields called the roll, and ninety names were responded to.

The CHAIR. The order of business as prepared for this Congress will now be submitted by the chairman of the Committee on Program, Mrs. Alexander.

Mrs. Alexander read the program for Wednesday, as follows:

Wednesday, February 22d.

10.30 A. M. The Second Continental Congress will be called to order by Mrs. William D. Cabell, Vice-President General, presiding.

Prayer, by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.

Report of the Committee on Credentials, Mrs. George H. Shields.

Roll call.

Order of Business, by Chairman of Committee on Program.

Address of Welcome, by the Vice-President General presiding.

Response, by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, State Regent of Rhode Island.

Reports of officers of the National Society.

Vice-President General presiding.

Vice-President General in charge of organization of Chapters, Mrs. H. V. Boynton.

Secretaries General: Recording, Mrs. George H. Shields; Corresponding, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith.

Registrars General: Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke.

Treasurer General: Mrs. O. H. Tittmann.

Historian General: Mrs. M. S. Lockwood.

Surgeon General: Miss Clara Barton.

Chaplain General: Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.

Vice-President General, Editor and Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY: Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

National Hymn, organ accompaniment by Miss Bertie Bailey. Adjournment.

9 P. M. A reception to the Continental Congress, given by the Sons of the American Revolution, District of Columbia Society, at the parlors of the Arlington Hotel.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, at this point I move that the reading of the order of business shall be day by day, instead of all at once.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIR. At this moment, as a matter of courtesy, ladies of the Congress, I will ask permission to say that the President of the United States, and his daughter, Mrs. McKee, have empowered me to convey to the Congress an invitation to an informal reception at the White House to be held at half after four o'clock to-morrow, Thursday. In view of the cloud of grief that rests over the White House, nothing more formal could be done. But both the President and his daughter feel deeply, in view of the great interest felt by Mrs. Harrison in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that it would be agreeable to them, her husband and daughter, to extend this invitation to every member of the Congress, and the friends attending the Congress. It also includes the Advisory Board. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY: I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the President and his daughter, and that the invitation be accepted.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. CLARKE: I am instructed to present to each member of the Continental Congress an invitation card to a reception given by the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia Society this evening at the parlors of the Arlington Hotel.

Mrs. ALEXANDER: Madam President, I would like to read an invitation to the Congress:

"The American National Red Cross requests the pleasure of the company of the ladies of the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution to meet its officers and charter members, Friday evening, February 24th, 1893, at their convenience. Red Cross Headquarters, 17th & F. streets, N. W."

Miss EUGENIA Washington then read the following telegram:

"MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 22d, 1893.

To the Continental Congress, D. A. R.:

The 'Dolly Madison' Chapter greets the Continental Congress of 1893. All join in honoring the memory of the women of 1776."

The following letter was also read:

"The District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in annual meeting assembled, greets the Daughters of the American Revolution met in Continental Congress. May both organizations co-operate in this magnificent work of kindling true American patriotism throughout our broad domain.

By Order of the Society.

A. HOWARD CLARK,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22d, 1893."

The Vice-President-General, presiding, then addressed the Congress in words of welcome.*

The CHAIR: Before proceeding with the order of business accepted by the Congress, I desire to call your attention to the beautiful gift presented to the Society by Mrs. Wilbour, from the State of Rhode Island. This gavel, mounted in silver, is made from a portion of the wood taken from the room in which originated the plot to burn the British schooner, Gaspee. It has been fashioned into this gavel and set in silver, and is offered as a New Year's gift to the Society.

Mrs. LYONS: On behalf of this Congress, I move a vote of thanks to Mrs. Wilbour for this beautiful gift.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

The CHAIR: We will now proceed according to the regular order of business which calls for reports from the National Board of Management.

*The address of welcome by Mrs. William D. Cabell, Vice-President, presiding, and the response by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Regent of the State of Rhode Island, were published in the March number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL PRESIDING.

Ladies of the Second Continental Congress of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution:

In accordance with the precedent adopted at the first Congress of our Order, and following the legitimate construction borne by Article 11 of our By-Laws, the report of the National Board of Management will be submitted to you by the several officers in charge of the different departments pertaining to the management of the Society. The minutes of each meeting of the Board, since March 15, 1892, have been made known to you through the pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY. It only remains, therefore, for the presiding officer to bring before you in general terms the condition of our affairs and the outlook for our Society. Happy is the officer who, under such circumstances is called upon to report only peace, prosperity and great and apparently permanent growth. During the twelve months that have glided over us since we last gathered as sisters and co-laborers in this hall, there has been no check to our development, and with accession of numbers has come great increase of interest in the work of our society. A general development of appreciation of the true impulse of the association is not only felt among the members, but is reflected back to us from the mirror of public opinion wherein we can now, for the first time, view our image with reasonable satisfaction. For it is with us, my sisters, as with the rest of mankind, fortune favors the fortunate; wealth pours its treasures into the coffers of the rich; Herecules strengthens the shoulders able to bear their load. And we have proved ourselves able. Without assistance in the direction of their affairs, the ladies of our Society have in the course of these eventful twelve months organized Chapters in many States and brought them into efficient working order. The Board of Management has responded to every call upon it; has met in season and out of season without reference to the convenience of its members whenever its action was demanded by the interests it had to guard. A medium of communication between the Chapters and between the Chapters and the Board has been established in the form of a magazine,



which has been open to the discussion of every subject of interest to the Society. A scheme of literary work has been formulated and recommended to the Chapters. Some valuable books have been purchased, and some have been received and accepted as gifts. A large amount of historic material has been collected in the annals submitted to the Board and put on record on its books. We have learned to know our own strength and to feel acquainted with our members. The stronger minds among us begin to loom up above the level of so-called feminine uniformity. And this has been accomplished without detracting in the least from our womanliness of character and manner, without neglect of our domestic and social duties; without enrolling ourselves among any marked body of reformers; without embracing any startling ideas or innovations of whatsoever kind. We are now prepared to enter upon a broader field of endeavor; to make ourselves felt among the active beneficent agencies adorning the close of the greatest of the centuries to which our favored generation belongs. There is evidently much literary talent in our Chapters, and by the close of another year rich contributions of history and literature should illustrate our records. But the immediate work before us, ladies, permit me to say, the work at once worthy of our abilities and imperiously demanded by our interests is that of providing a suitable structure at the Capital of the United States for the preservation of the archives and the transaction of the business of our broad and national organization.

For this noble effort, you will learn from the report of the Treasurer-General and from the proceedings of the Board of Management, presented to you by the Recording-Secretary-General, some slight beginnings have been made. Certain sources of income have been set aside for the purpose, but the undertaking is in its earliest infancy—hardly yet to be called an undertaking. At the Board meeting, held March 19th, 1892, our beloved President came to us for the last time. Her special purpose in coming on that occasion was to urge the prosecution of the enterprise which has commanded from the first her cordial support and approval. She appointed the following committee: Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge, chairman:

Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Knott and Mr. and Mrs. Shields, to report upon the feasibility of the plan and to formulate proper measures for carrying it into effect, if deemed feasible. The committee reported favorably to the plan and made certain suggestions as to methods, which were approved by the Board. The subsequent illness of Mrs. Harrison, with its fatal result, and the necessity for a fuller understanding with the Society at large upon a subject of so much moment, have prevented the development of an idea which it may now be the province of this illustrious body to associate with its name. I venture to suggest that in the future it will be a noble record if to the Second Continental Congress of the Society pertains the honor of practically inaugurating the first constructive work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This is, ladies of the Second Continental Congress, a very solemn occasion for the members of this Board of Management. After having borne for more than two years the responsibilities of the Society which many of them were instrumental in forming; having piloted the frail bark they constructed over the stormy waters of the first few months; after having with infinite pains and care framed and published a Constitution; with equal pains and equal care revising and amending that Constitution in the points found by practical experience most inimical to the interests of the Society, submitting the amendments and the reasons therefore to the Society itself, according to the methods prescribed by the instrument under which the organization had been effected; after enduring more criticisms and aspersions than could possibly be appreciated by any except those subjected to them; the Board has come to lay down the powers entrusted to it, and give an account of its stewardship. Permit these your officers, you ladies, who in this Congress represent the latest views of the Society, to congratulate themselves and you upon the prosperity of the past year, marred only by one sad and sorrowful dispensation, beneath which all must bow. Permit them in resigning to newer and fresher hands the management of the stately ship, which now with pennons floating and white sails spread is sailing before favored winds upon

an unruffled sea, bearing into the golden gates of the future its precious freight of sentiment and utility, to ask from the sisters they have served so long, a dispassionate estimate of what has been endured and accomplished. They stand before you willing to admit many errors of detail; some failure perhaps to grapple fully with difficulties and emergencies, heavy to bear however slight in retrospective view, but strong in conscious rectitude of purpose and undeviating regard for the great interests of the work for which they felt and feel an author's love, a builder's pride.

There are grave questions, ladies, questions fundamental to the interests of the Society at large which have been before this Board of Management, and which now comes from grave and earnest deliberation before this able and representative body. Four of these topics loom into special prominence: The National Mansion of the Daughters of the American Revolution, already alluded to; the scope and management of our Magazine; the degree of prominence to be given to the Society at the Columbian Exposition, including the question of its affiliation with the National Council of women; certain proposed amendments to the Constitution. I name the amendments last, not because they appear to me of minor consequence, but because in regard to them it seems proper that as presiding officer of the Board of Management, I should offer one or two observations.

When after earnest and repeated deliberation, the Board decided that it was not to the interest of the Society, that any amendment should this year be made to the Constitution, it assumed what it realized to be a very great responsibility.

The function of that body, however, during its brief tenure of office is to bear responsibility. Since at the end of twelve months its every act must be scanned by the chosen delegates of the Society, kept constantly informed of all proceedings through the published record in the Magazine, it is strictly accountable, and an unworthy injurious course can be promptly checked. An offending officer can be dropped; the entire personnel of an incompetent Board can be properly and easily changed. The Society has thus, through its delegates, absolute control over

the tone of opinion and consequent line of action of the Board to which the administration of its affairs is committed. The Board is but the representative agent of the Society. But the *Constitution* is a matter of far different moment. It is our supreme, our inexorable guide. All great associations—like our own Republican Government—make it difficult to amend a Constitution, and require that time be allowed and means be taken to obtain a wide-spread expression of opinion—the true sense of the body to be effected by any amendments proposed. In this instance, the Board of Management felt that such weighty and delicate questions as were involved, and such other important details as should be included in any new disturbance of the Constitution should be fully discussed by one Congress; the results of such free debate weighed by the Chapters, and the subjects settled by the vote of instructed delegates at the succeeding Congress. The Board felt, moreover, that having cheerfully carried its load of responsibility in connection with this Constitution, it might be spared the additional charge of authorizing any change at the very end of its long and exceptional term of service. In view of the fact that the Society under present conditions was growing with astonishing rapidity, and that every one of its members since the first few weeks had joined the organization with the present conditions in force, it felt constrained to postpone the onerous and important duty to new officers who could be made fully aware of the wishes of the Society.

Will you permit me, ladies, in view of all the circumstances I have endeavored to set forth, to respectfully advise and most heartily urge that when the proposed measures come to debate, this Congress will fully instruct the officers it will then have chosen, in order that when we separate, the course before the Board of Management may be clear and plain.

As I speak, ladies of the Second Continental Congress, and my colleagues of the Board of Management, and as I realize that I am bidding practically a farewell on the one hand to those with whom I have so long labored, and on the other hand to those whom I have endeavored to represent, a great desire glows in my heart, and almost chokes my utterance, a

desire to express the depth of my love for our great work; the intensity of my enthusiasm for its increasing success; the regret with which I view my own inadequacy to the fulfillment of my aspirations for usefulness in the post I have had the high honor to hold. Happily, in a great movement like ours, the germ of vitality once planted in a congenial soil, it matters little who sowed the seed, who watered the crop, how the furrows were traced, who held the plow; there is One only who giveth the increase. If the thing we have striven to do is good in His sight, if His blessing rests on the house we have labored to build, it will be perfected, and all who have given their strength and their substance, whether their powers were great or small, may rejoice together to see the mighty structure rise from the rock of His favor until it reaches to the heavens—a monument to the worth and the fidelity of those daughters of heroes, the American women who have organized this grand Society.

The CHAIR. We will hear the next report in order.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF
ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.

Mrs. BOYNTON: *Madame President and Ladies of the Continental Congress:* The work of organization for the year 1892 has progressed steadily and smoothly. We have twenty-four State Regents, representing twenty-four States; ninety-seven Chapter Regents, also representing these States, and in addition to these Maine, Florida, Texas, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Kansas and Washington (State). There are twenty-one Honorary Regents. Our total membership is 2,700. [Applause.] Number of organized Chapters are as follows: New Hampshire; Vermont, two; Massachusetts, two; Connecticut, seven; Rhode Island, four; New York, three; New Jersey, three; Pennsylvania, eight; District of Columbia, two; Maryland, two; Virginia, two; North Carolina; Georgia, five; Ohio, one; Illinois, one; Kentucky, three; Tennessee, one; Michigan, one; Wisconsin, one; Minnesota, two; California, one; total, fifty-one.

The greater part of these have organized during the year just closed. The first one formed in the Society was the

Chicago Chapter, March 20, 1891. The last to receive its charter was the Chapter in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

All these have brought to us fresh supplies of enthusiasm and patriotism, which are an inspiration to all who come in contact with them personally or by letter.

In some of the States, Chapters are in various stages of formation, sometimes hindered by local causes. Time and a little patience will complete the work.

Some of the States do not appear on our roll. These have not been passed over or neglected, but delays in correspondence, social or political complications, illness and protracted absence from the country, the World's Fair, and the claims of general philanthropy have thus far prevented us from securing the recognition we hope for in the near future.

In one instance the offer of a Regency to one of our members who is the wife of an army officer in the west, brought the response that nothing would give her greater pleasure than to have a Chapter in her neighborhood, but that the only inhabitants in the vicinity of the fort whose ancestors were in this country during the Revolution were *Indians*.

The work of organization in its general outlines, the communication opened with patriotic women the country over, the living lines of sympathy reaching out from the center to the nearer and more remote Chapters, the constant and painstaking efforts to make them feel that they are living parts of one grand organization, the thought of sisterhood that comes with the sight of the blue button, and the familiar initials of our name, all this is a source of keen and exalted enjoyment.

Organizing Chapters is only foundation work. To make out of many elements one harmonious unit by the power of an all-controlling principle, this is the object to be accomplished, and it requires something more than time and patience and devotion. To what extent it shall be realized in the future, will be determined, not by the length of the roll-call, but by the power the Society exerts for the blessing of the nation, and this will inevitably be great or small as it realizes or falls below the highest ideal of what such an organization should be.

HELEN M. BOYNTON.

The CHAIR: The report of the Recording Secretary-General is next in order.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS: *Madam President and Ladies*: I beg leave to submit my second and last annual report as your Recording Secretary-General.

We have had an unusually prosperous year, and the D. A. R. has advanced almost to the front, for to-day, although but a little over two years old, we have nearly twice as many members as the Sons of the Revolution, who first organized in New York in 1883, and three-fourths as many as the Sons of the American Revolution, who first organized in California in 1876. There are on our rolls 2,760 members, all of them "to the manor born," and before another year rolls 'round, we hope to double our membership.

After the last Congress, the Board of Management completed its organization by electing and confirming the officers provided by the Constitution, and has held during the year twenty-four meetings. Many committee meetings have been held, and as the work has demanded constant care and attention to solve the difficult details which were always arising, and as this labor has been given for the "love of the cause" only, the average political office-seeker who prays most for a sinecure, will not be apt to trouble our organization.

It would perhaps be fitting that a synopsis of the proceedings of the Board be given in this report, but since the establishment of our magazine, which is the pride of every D. A. R., and which has been so brilliantly conducted by its editor, Mrs. Walworth, the members of this body have had the opportunity to know substantially what has been done by the Board up to January 9, 1893. It would simply encumber the records to repeat it. Since January 9, 1893, there have been five meetings held, at which the following action was taken:

January 14th.—The Vice-President presiding was requested to appoint the committee suggested by Mrs. Walworth, and the report of the editor of the magazine was referred to that committee. Fifty new members were admitted. For the Mary

Ball Chapter, Tacoma, Washington, the Vice-President in charge of organization recommended the appointment of Mrs. Chesney W. Griggs as Regent, also the appointment of Mrs. Oliver Tyler Olcott as Honorary Regent for Vermont, who were confirmed. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to write to the Old Dominion Chapter, explaining the unintentional courtesy of the Board in overlooking the resolutions of that Chapter, and state to them that the resolutions will be incorporated in the minutes of January 14, and published in the February number of the magazine. On motion, the Board expressed its opinion that it was inexpedient for members of an organized Chapter to withdraw and join another in view of the nearness of the Continental Congress. On motion it was resolved that the Board recognizes the State Regents as members of the Board of Management, and therefore, under the Constitution, not eligible after two years for re-election to the same office. An invitation from the Sons of the American Revolution to the Continental Congress of the D. A. R. to a reception at the Arlington Hotel, February 22, 1893, was received and accepted with pleasure. "The History of the Seal of the United States" was presented to the Board by Hon. John W. Foster, Secretary of State, and the thanks of the Board returned for the gift.

January 31st.—One hundred and forty members were admitted. The following regents were nominated and confirmed: Mrs. R. C. Bacon, State Regent for South Carolina; Mrs. Melissa Bridges, Chapter Regent for El Paso, Texas; Mrs. Stephen Kellogg, Chapter Regent for Waterbury, Conn.; Mrs. K. S. Roosevelt, Chapter Regent for Monmouth county, New Jersey; Mrs. Anna M. Holstein, Chapter Regent for Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Sarah Ellis Lightner, Chapter Regent for Montour county, Pennsylvania. The report of the editor of the magazine was read and put into the hands of the chairman of the committee heretofore appointed. The request of the Congress auxiliary to the World's Columbian Exposition, that papers be presented by the D. A. R., was referred to a committee for report. It was ordered that luncheon during the Congress be served only to the members of the Continental Congress. Messrs. Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, were

authorized to sell the memorial spoons at the World's Fair. Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island, was appointed by the Board as Honorary State Regent, to take effect on her resignation as State Regent. The Committee on Printing was ordered to procure a form for life membership certificate.

February 4th.—Resolutions of the Sequoia Chapter, California, heartily endorsing the action of the Sons of the American Revolution, asking the Continental Congress to strike out from their constitution the words "a mother of a patriot," were read and ordered spread on the records. Thirty-one members were admitted. Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle was appointed State Regent for Ohio; Mrs. Lizzie E. Coe, Chapter Regent, Meridian, Connecticut. The Treasurer-General was directed to send second notice to members in arrears for dues. The consideration of the increased subscription price of the magazine was postponed till Mrs. Walworth is present.

February 11th.—One hundred and twenty-two members were admitted. The Registrar-General was instructed to write an article for the magazine regarding Mrs. Sarah Clark, of Boston, and others, who, over the age of eighty years, have written out their own application papers. Mrs. Rachel W. Taylor was nominated as Chapter Regent of Youngstown, Ohio, and Mrs. Dwight Holbrook as Chapter Regent for Clinton, Conn. On motion, it was ordered that the minutes of January 7th, as printed in the magazine, making the appointment of Mrs. Lucy M. Cowan as Chapter Regent of Warren, Pennsylvania, read as being made by the Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters, instead of the State Regent of Pennsylvania.

[The Recording Secretary begs leave to state that this was her mistake. The Vice-President in Charge of Organization made the nomination without comment. Supposing that the recommendation had been made by the State Regent for Pennsylvania, I so entered it in the minutes; the minutes have been corrected.]

The proposition from Caldwell & Co. to reduce the price of the memorial spoons—50 cents for teaspoons and 25 cents for coffee spoons—was accepted. The Treasurer-General was authorized to submit a resolution as to dues, to be presented to

the board for action. The report of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, of Boston, was read and spread on the minutes. Hon. George H. Shields, member of the Advisory Board, was requested to give a legal opinion as to the construction of Articles VI. and IX. of the Constitution. The employment of Mrs. White to report the proceedings of the Congress was authorized; and the Regent for Illinois was authorized to return all papers of the Chicago Chapter to the Registrar.

February 11th.—An opinion of Hon. George H. Shields, member of the Advisory Board construing Articles IX. and VI. of the Constitution was read, and a vote of thanks for the same recorded. A copy thereof was ordered sent to the Old Dominion Chapter. Forty-five members were admitted. The report of the committee recommending that Mrs. Cabell represent this Society in the Woman's Auxilliary Congress was approved.

February 18th.—Seventy members were admitted. Mrs. E. H. East, as Chapter Regent for Nashville, Tennessee, and Mrs. Ann S. S. Martin, Chapter Regent for Geneva, New York, were confirmed. The Treasurer's report on expense for printing and stationary was received. Miss Lillian Pike was authorized to form a Chapter in Washington when the applications of twelve new members are approved by the board. It was resolved that the report of the auditing committee on the Treasurer's report be made to the Congress before the report of the Treasurer-General is presented.

February 21.—A large number of the members of the Board were present, and several important subjects were discussed, but no action was taken, except to order the AMERICAN MONTHLY to be sent free of charge to the District of Columbia Memorial Association.

Commissions have been sent during the year, by direction of the Board, to the following State and Honorary State Regents:

Mrs. Mary McK. Nash,	North Carolina
Mrs. Mary H. Drewry,	Virginia.
Mrs. E. O. Kimberley,	Wisconsin.
Mrs. Mary E. Baxter,	Vermont.
Mrs. Ellen Wade Colfax,	Indiana.
Mrs. E. H. Rollins,	New Hampshire.

Mrs. Olivia T. Olcott, Connecticut.
Mrs. Sarah S. Angel, Michigan.
Mrs. R. C. Bacon, South Carolina.

Also to the following Chapter Regents :

Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, . . Chicago Illinois.
Miss Alice K. Blunt, . . . Baltimore, Maryland.
Mrs. E. J. Hill, Norwalk, Connecticut.
Mrs. Florence Clark, Austin, Texas.
Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison, . . Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Mrs. Lillie B. Rice, . . . Peoria, Illinois.
Mrs. Bradley B. Smalley, . . Burlington, Vermont.
Mrs. Alfred N. Wildeman, . . Danbury, Connecticut.
Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, . . New York City.
Mrs. David A. Depue, . . . Nova Caesaria Ch., New Jersey.
Miss Annie Warren, Boston, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Helen Ames, Evansville, Indiana.
Mrs. Margaret A. Cruikshank, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Mrs. John E. Palmer, . . . Portland, Maine.
Miss Ellen Mecum, Salem, New Jersey.
Mrs. E. A. Hill, Griffith, Georgia.
Mrs. Georgia Wilder, Savannah, Georgia.
Mrs. James Martin, Asheville, North Carolina.
Mrs. Warren Powell, Paducah, Kentucky.
Mrs. Edith C. Thornton, . . Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
Mrs. W. C. Chappell, New London, Connecticut.
Mrs. Kath'ne S. P. H. Brooks, Stanford, Connecticut.
Mrs. Mary N. Thompson, . . Buffalo, New York.
Mrs. R. A. Burnett, Plainfield, New Jersey.
Miss Henrietta H. Holdich, Morristown, New Jersey.
Mrs. E. A. Crawford, Athens, Georgia.
Mrs. Diana K. Powell, . . . Cape May, New Jersey.
Mrs. J. N. C. Stockton, . . . Jacksonville, Florida.
Mrs. Bettie H. M. Ritchie, . . Frederick, Maryland.
Mrs. Sarah Wister, Perry County, Penna.
Mrs. Sarah S. Clements, . . Rutland, Vermont.
Miss Minnie T. Mickley, . . Lehigh County, Penna.
Mrs. Cornelia C. Burdett, . . Arlington, Vermont.
Mrs. B. H. Hamer, Lynchburg, Virginia.

Mrs. Harriett M. Foster, . . . Indianapolis, Indiana.
 Miss Emily L. Caldwell, . . . Leavenworth, Kansas.
 Mrs. Mary S. Smith, . . . Albemarle Chapter, Virginia.
 Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, . . . Memphis, Tennessee.
 Mrs. Marion W. Yates, . . . Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Mrs. Harriet D. Ireland, . . . I haca, New York.
 Mrs. Lucy M. Cowan, . . . Warren, Pennsylvania.
 Mrs. Addie Day Slocomb, . . Stonington Connecticut.
 Mrs. Emily S. G. Holcomb, Hartford, Connecticut.
 Mrs. Stephen Kellogg, . . . Waterbury, Connecticut.
 Mrs. Levi E. Coe, . . . Meridan, Connecticut.
 Mrs. Dwight Holbrook, . . Clinton, Connecticut.
 Mrs. Melissa C. Bridges, . . El Paso, Texas.
 Mrs. Ann E. S. Martin, . . Geneva, New York.
 Mrs. Minnie H. Willard, . . Little Falls, New York.
 Hrs. Kate S. Rosevelt, . . Monmouth County, New Jersey
 Mrs. Armistead Jones, . . . Raleigh, North Carolina.
 Miss Lillian Evans, . . . Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
 Mrs. Anna M. Holstein, . . Montgomery County, Penna.
 Mrs. Sarah Ellis Lightner, . Danville, Penna.
 Mrs. E. H. East, Nashville, Tennessee.

Charters have been issued to the following Chapters:

March 15, 1892.

St. Paul, St. Paul, Minnesota.
 Western Reserve, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Wyoming Valley, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.
 John Marshall, Louisville, Kentucky.
 James Wadsworth, Middletown, Connecticut.

March 18, 1892.

Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland.

April 25, 1892.

Donegal, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
 Pawtucket, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

September 30, 1892.

Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Warren and Prescott, Boston, Massachusetts.
 Green Mountain, No. 2, Arlington, Vermont.

October 4, 1892.

Mercy Warren,	Springfield, Massachusetts.
Berks County,	Berks County, Penna.
Minneapolis,	Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Frederick,	Frederick, Maryland.
Wiltwick,	Kingston, New York.

November 17, 1892.

Washington,	Washington, Pennsylvania.
Liberty Bell,	Kingston, New York.

December 6, 1892.

Ruth Wyllys,	Hartford, Connecticut.
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January 6, 1893.

Dolly Madison,	Washington, D. C.
Green Mountain, No. 1,	Burlington, Vermont.

January 22, 1893.

Buffalo,	Buffalo, New York.
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January 28, 1893.

Princeton,	Princeton, New Jersey.
Augusta,	Augusta, Georgia.

February 2, 1893.

Chicago,	Chicago, Illinois.
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February 8, 1893.

Woonsocket,	Woonsocket, Rhode Island.
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February 13, 1893.

Detroit,	Detroit, Michigan.
Mary Washington,	Washington, D. C.

February 15, 1893.

Issa Desha Breckenridge,	Lexington, Kentucky.
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February 17, 1893.

Griffin,	Griffin, Georgia.
Sunbury,	Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

February 20, 1893.

Milwaukee,	Milwaukee, Michigan.
New London,	New London, Connecticut.

In this connection, permit me to say for the sake of my successor that all applications for charters should be either type-written or very plainly written with a pen, as it is exceedingly difficult to read proper names unless every letter is distinct; and the order in which the names are to appear on the charter should be followed, and the name of the Chapter and place and date of organization should also be specially mentioned. A failure to observe these directions has caused delay and annoyance to the Chapters, as well as to your obedient servant.

The minute-books of the Board are here, subject to inspection by the members of the Continental Congress.

For the past two years, as your Recording Secretary-General, I have met and written to hundreds of the members of the National Society, and I wish to record my appreciation of the great courtesy and kindness and womanly consideration which has been shown me in my official and personal intercourse with the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to express the hope that as we have so successfully passed through the difficulties and dangers of the formative state, and present to-day an unparalleled record of growth and prosperity, that it may continue until the name of every descendant of the heroes of 1776 be found upon our rolls.

In retiring from official connection with the Board of Management, it may not be improper for me to thank them for the helpful sympathy and aid which they have personally shown me in the discharge of my duties, and to wish for them all, as well as for my sister D. A. R.'s, the choicest blessings of a kind Providence.

MARY L. SHIELDS,
Recording Secretary-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1893.

The CHAIR. The report of the Corresponding Secretary General will now be read.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Mrs. SMITH. *Madame President and Ladies of the Continental Congress:* You have heard from the officers preceding me reports that must of necessity contain much of detail. From the

nature of my office, I am enabled to make the report of my work as simple and brief, as the work is sometimes perplexing and long. Since my election to office, in February last, I have received and answered nearly two thousand letters relating to the business of the Society. Many of these letters were laid before the National Board of Management, and the instructions of that honorable body regarding them faithfully carried out.

There have been distributed 10,400 application blanks for membership into the Society, 2,795 circulars bearing on the Constitution, 700 Insignia circulars, and 708 copies of the Constitution.

Official stationery has been furnished to the officers of the National Board of Management as required.

Of the 900 Society rosettes ordered from Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., 800 have been sold and the amount, \$240, for the same turned into the Treasury.

By direction of the National Board of Management, a die of the seal has been sent to a Chapter Regent for use on official documents, the Chapter paying for the same. The seal is also in use by other Chapters.

The request from the Board of Lady Managers World's Columbian Commission, that we would send data of our organization to be incorporated in the Woman's Encyclopedia, a work to be published under the auspices of the Lady Managers of the Columbian Commission, has been complied with attended to, and an acknowledgement of the same received by me.

Mrs. Walworth, who preceded me in the office of Corresponding Secretary-General, in her report submitted to the Congress last year, called attention to the fact that the commissions and certificates indicated in the By-Laws as distributed by her, were never in her hands, and recommended that they be distributed, the former, by the Vice-President in charge of Organization, and the latter by the Recording Secretary. The same conditions having existed during my term of office as during hers, I, in connection with Mrs. Walworth, recommend that the By-Laws be amended so that the commissions shall be distributed by the Vice-President in Charge of Organization, and the certificates of membership by the Recording Secretary-General.

I have one other recommendation to make to which I ask your attention. In order that the validity which I believe this recommendation to possess may be better understood, I beg to be allowed to give the reasons for the recommendation before giving the recommendation itself. The Corresponding Secretary-General is constantly in receipt of letters from newly appointed State and Chapter officers requesting information on administration and organization of the Society. To properly reply to these requires a knowledge of the working of every office in the Society, and a perfect familiarity with every disputed point of Constitution and By-Law. The amount of time and labor required to obtain this information is great and constitutes the greater part of the work of the office—the mere correspondence being but a small fraction thereof. In view of these facts, I earnestly recommend that in future there be appointed an assistant to the Corresponding Secretary-General. In the earlier part of my term of office I was averse to this idea, and when the matter was suggested, expressly stated that personally I wished no assistant. I am now convinced, however, that with the proportions the Society has attained, it is hardly possible for any one person to satisfactorily fulfill the duties of the office without danger to health.

Ladies, with an earnest hope for the welfare of my successor, whoever she may be, I respectfully recommend this matter to your favorable consideration.

Rosa Wright Smith,
Corresponding Secretary-General, D. A. R.

The CHAIR. The report of the Registrars-General will now be made:

REPORT OF THE REGISTARS-GENERAL.

Miss WASHINGTON. *To the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution:* In submitting our annual report to the Continental Congress, it gives us great pleasure and satisfaction to be able to make the announcement of the large increase in the number of applicants from February 22, 1892, to February 22, 1893, making a total number of members up to date of 2,746, an increase in the past year of 1,446, averag-

ing 229 applications per month. Nearly all of the States and several of the Territories are represented.

Alabama, 4; Arizona, 2; Arkansas, 2; California, 59; Colorado, 11; Connecticut, 153; District of Columbia, 413; Florida, 6; Georgia, 127; Idaho, 2; Illinois, 143; Indiana, 8; Indian Territory, 2; Iowa, 9; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 55; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 2; Maryland, 85; Massachusetts, 121; Michigan, 19; Minnesota, 105; Mississippi, 3; Missouri, 10; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 3; New Hampshire, 55; New Jersey, 109; New York, 355; North Carolina, 14; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 44; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 404; Rhode Island, 178; South Carolina, 13; Tennessee, 19; Texas, 8; Vermont, 60; Virginia, 110; Washington, 6; Wisconsin, 22. Making the total number 2,746 of applicants whose papers have been carefully examined, approved, signed and reported to the Board of Management, elected and enrolled as qualified members. Fifty applications were returned for documentary evidence of Revolutionary lineage.

Over three thousand letters have been written, fifteen hundred certificates of membership signed, five hundred and ninety permits for insignias sent to J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The hand of death has been placed very heavily upon us during the past year. The loss of our beloved President General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, in October last, is awakened afresh in our hearts to-day, as the memories of our last meeting under these circumstances come back to us. She watched and aided our growth, and we all realized that to her much of our success as a Society is due, both by her influence and interest, being the seventh member of our own great National Society that we in sorrow have been called upon to enroll on our list of deaths. Also, we sadly record the deaths of Mrs. Mrs. Anna Lathrop Hewes, of San Francisco, California, National No. 604; Mrs. Mary June Brunson, of Bristol, Rhode Island, National No. 1528; Mrs. Margaret L. Everhart, of Chicago, National No 695; Mrs. Catharine Madeira, of Covington, Kentucky, National No. 253; Mrs. Mary Condi Ringgold, of Washington, D. C., National No. 17, Mrs. N. W. Halstead.

of Newark, New Jersey, National No. 604; Mrs. Homer E. Sargent, Chicago, Ill., National No. 1011.

While we are pleased to record a large increase in the membership, we recommend a more careful scrutiny of applications on the part of the registrars of the chapter before papers are submitted to the National officers for final action, especially, in regard to the pedigree and proof of service of the ancestor from whom eligibility is claimed. We also recommend that the Chapter officers be particularly careful as regards "acceptability" of applicants and understand that the endorsement of the papers by the Chapter is a guarantee to the National Board, that the candidate is in every way acceptable.

Experience has shown that family tradition, while very interesting, is unreliable as compared with recorded history. The sworn affidavit which has heretofore been required from applicants who depended upon tradition alone to support their claim has been omitted from the blanks, for the reason that in many cases statements thus supported have been found to be incorrect, although the applicant had every reason to believe that they were facts.

In closing their term of office, the Registrars-General feel a certain pride that the records of applicants for membership, which form, when accepted, the very basis of our Society, have been brought to a higher standard historically during the past year, and that justice to the Society, as well as to the applicant, has been given in all cases.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
ALICE M. CLARKE.

The CHAIR. We will now hear the report of the Treasurer-General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER-GENERAL.

Mrs. PITTMAN. *Madam President and Ladies:* The duties of this office were assumed by me April 1st, 1892. At that time a large number of members were borne upon the books, but at that early formative period of the Society they had not segregated themselves into Chapters, or, when they had, no list of chapter members were of record.

It was found necessary, therefore, for the purpose of arranging the names of members according to Chapters, to prepare a card catalogue, and correspondence was opened with Regents and others to obtain Chapter lists. As a result, all names borne on the Treasurer-General's books are now also in card catalogue form.

In view of the fact that the Treasurer-General's work, under the present system of keeping individual accounts, is already too great for any one person who cannot give her whole time to it, and in view of the rapid growth of the Society, a simplification of the system is urgently necessary. It will serve to give some idea of the work done to state that over seven hundred letters were written by me, besides filling out and sending about one thousand eight hundred notices of dues and receipts in addition to the preparation of the card catalogue and keeping the accounts.

Systematic co-operation on the part of treasurers of Chapters would materially lighten the labors of the Treasurer-General.

I venture therefore to submit for your considerarion the following plan:

Each Chapter should, at a stated period of the year, send a list certified as correct by the Treasurer and Registrar of the Chapter, giving the names and total number of members, on a prescribed printed form to be furnished by the National Society.

The Chapter should remit at the same time the amount due the National Society for all the members, and report those who are delinquent to the Treasurer-General, with the recommendation that the names be dropped for non-payment of dues, or that the time of payment be extended, but the Chapters should be required to pay for all names which they retain on their rolls, and thus assume the indebtedness of the individuals to whom they choose to extend leniency.

These printed forms should be so arranged that they can be bound and should have on them regulations in conformity with this general plan. It would add to the likelihood of their being strictly followed if they were to receive the sanction of the Congress, either directly or through a committee charged with

the duty of drawing them up and in general of devising means for the simplification of the duties of Treasurer-General.

It is also desirable to establish a rule whereby new members joining the National Society after the middle of the fiscal year, may be released from the payment of dues for the full year. An equitable arrangement would be to require payment at the rate of twenty cents per month, or fractional part of a month. I also recommend that ten per cent. of the gross receipts be transferred to the permanent fund.

In conclusion, I beg leave to submit the following financial statement, from which it appears that on the date of audit, namely, February 13th, 1893:

The permanent fund amounted to	\$1,409 37
The cash on hand,	1,506 29
<hr/>	
Making a total of	<u>\$2,915 68</u>

Of the cash on hand, \$1,036 is properly to be credited to fees and dues for 1893-94, thus leaving, exclusive of the permanent fund a balance of \$470.29 at the end of the year 1892-93.

For the manner of investing the permanent fund, the Society is indebted to the counsel and the kind offices of General Shields, whose proposition met with the approval of the other members of the advisory board.

The balance sheet of the Treasurer-General, from which the foregoing figures result, is as follows:

BALANCE SHEET OF TREASURER-GENERAL D. A. R.

Receipts.

April 1, 1892, to Feb. 13, 1893,	\$6,043 22
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The above gross sums are made up as follows:

Receipts from all Sources.

Amount transferred from former treasurer,	\$1,516 27
Initiation fees and dues,	3,715 00
Life membership fees,	362 50
Charters,	115 00
Rosette account,	225 90

Gift of Albemarle Chapter, of Charlottesville, Virginia,	\$75 00
Interest on permanent fund,	30 55
Subscription to magazine,	3 00
Total,	\$6,043 22

Disbursements.

Disbursements of all kinds,	\$4,536 93
Cash on hand February 13, 1893,	1,506 29
	\$6,043 22

Disbursements.

Purchase of interest bearing note,	\$1,022 50
Other amounts deposited to credit of permanent fund,	386 89
Paid on account of five months' issue of AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE,	1,114 91
Rosette account,	176 50
Refunded dues,	215 50
Stationery, printing and binding,	392 01
Office rent, February 1, 1892, to February 1, 1893,	240 00
Salary of clerk,	385 00
Subscriptions to Magazine,	3 00
Office furniture,	75 05
Stenographic report of last Congress,	75 00
Floral tribute and frame for resolution on the occasion of the death of the President-General of the Society,	49 00
Press clippings,	15 00
Postage for account of Treasurer-General,	55 60
Miscellaneous expenses,	330 97
Total disbursements,	\$4,536 93
Cash on hand,	1,506 29
	\$6,043 22

Respectfully submitted,

KATE T. W. TITTMAN,
Treasurer-General D. A. R.

The CHAIR: The report of the Auditing Committee will be made.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. ALEXANDER: *Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress:* The Auditing Committee beg leave to report that in discharge of the duty assigned to them by the Board of Management, they have examined the accounts of the Treasurer-General up to date, February 13th, 1893, that they find as follows:

They compared the entries in the day-book with the amounts deposited at the West End National Bank to the credit of this Society in the name of the Treasurer-General, National Society D. A. R., and they find that the amounts agree. They compared the cancelled checks paid by the bank with the vouchers held by the Treasurer-General, and find that the payments were duly authorized. They find that the difference between the receipts and disbursements corresponds with the balance to the credit of the Society at the West End National Bank on February 13, 1893, namely, \$1,506.29. They find that the funds set apart as a permanent fund are deposited at the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C. Of this fund they find \$1,000 invested at six per cent. in notes secured by deed of trust and guaranteed by said Company. The deed of trust and guarantee were exhibited by the Treasurer-General, and found deposited in a safe deposit-box at the Washington Safe Deposit Company.

MRS. HENRY BLOUNT,

MARY DESHA,

EUGENIA WASHINGTON,

MRS. SALLIE K. ALEXANDER,

Acting Chairman.

The CHAIR. The report of the Historian-General is next in order.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN-GENERAL.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. *Madame President, Daughters of the American Revolution, and friends:* I was asked by a representative woman a few days since, "What have you Daughters of the

American Revolution accomplished, and what are you doing now, and what do you expect to do in the future?"

I want to answer in brief these questions.

This is a day of organizations of women's societies, of club federations, and I am forced to say not one of all these grand associations is higher in aim, more important in influence, broader in scope than the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Woman's best and highest estate will come when all women of America are truly American women, filled with the patriotic American spirit. It is by virtue of this patriotism that every club and organization of this country has an existence. The privileges they enjoy of being American women—joint heirs of the glorious American past—stockholders in the re-evanescent American present, and preferred creditors in the promises of the American future, is because the memory and the spirit of the women and the men who achieved American independence has been perpetuated, and will be so long as the Daughters of the American Revolution have a name.

"What are you doing, and what are you going to do?"

My answer is: We are going to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom. We are going to foster patriotism and love of country. We are going to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty, and that, it seems to me, covers the law and the gospel.

I wish to express unreservedly an abounding faith in woman and in woman's organizations. They are the index fingers pointing to woman's determination to develop the best that is in them—to keep abreast of all the forces whose trend is for the uplifting of human kind. Emerson said, "Imitation is suicide." We are not imitators, for we are originators of a free country.

But there is danger ahead! Our country is being denationalized by Hungarians, Poles, and Italians, who have never read the first letter of the spirit of Americanism. What is this spirit? It is the responsibility of every individual toward this Government. Now, who can better do this work than the Daughters of the American Revolution? We will

keep immortal the names and noble deeds of the women and men who won American independence—who wrestled our liberties from an old world monarchy and set among the ensigns of the nations the flag we love.

Prof. James Bryce says, "No other country owes so much to its women, and it will owe them yet more if once they fully recognize the power they might exert in keeping the breath of life in the old faith in American hopes, aspirations, and ideals." There never was a time in America "when men must work and women must weep," for our women have toiled from that early morn when the day star of history rose, and at noon-day they fainted not, neither did they reach the summer of their discontent.

Yes, we will perpetuate their names in the year books of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Burke's peerage will have no place in this land of the free, where every man and every woman is the peer of every other man or woman, for they are sons and daughters of the highest nobility the sun ever shone upon. The man who carried the musket, beat the drum, or fifed "Yankee Doodle" for liberty, stands side by side with Washington on this roll of honor.

The women were the reserves behind the ramparts—sowing the grain, reaping the harvest, grinding at the mill, making the bread, beating the flax, spinning the thread, weaving the cloth, making the garments, oiling the machinery of the home by day, supplicating the throne at night for protection of father, husband, boy, but above all that freedom should be written over the face of this fair land. The names of these women, whose hearts beat for liberty, will be carried on the same page side by side. They were written there in the shadowy past by the pen of destiny, dipped in the patriotic blood of martyrs and ink that fades not, but grows brighter as the country's star ascends. And that is what the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing.

Our places will become vacant as this chair is to-day; but in our hearts, in our Society, in the pages of our year book, stands the name of Caroline Scott Harrison, there to abide as long as there lives a Daughter of the American Revolution,

and as long as our country has a name among the nations of the earth. Let us emulate her virtues, her love of country, and her womanhood. What this means for her is for you also, Daughter of the American Revolution.

Now, my friends, my duties end as historian of this society. The first year book is ready for the publisher. It has been recommended by the Board of Management that this history be brought out in the Magazine from month to month. I would be very glad if this Congress could consider this matter. My proposition from the first has been that the Chapters subscribe for the number of copies needed, each individual paying for their own copy. Coming out periodically, necessitating binding if preserved, not only puts a great expense upon the Magazine, but does not put the history into the most desirable form. I suppose you all understand that the year book is not a family history at length or in brief, but a genealogical history, after the books of the Order of Cincinnati. The circulars that were sent out by me were to collect traditions or bits of history attainable to be put into our archives until such time as we could procure material enough to add something of worth to history not published.

Before handing over my portfolio I wish to say, with me this work has been a labor of love. Many of your names have become familiar to me as household words. And as I have traced your genealogies back to the women and men who sacrificed everything that we might be the inheritors of a country free, I have asked, could there be a stronger cordon to bind any society together? And it has been my pleasant duty to write your names there to stand through time.

M. S. LOCKWOOD,
Historian-General.

The CHAIR. The next report is from the Chaplain-General: MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN. I have no doubt you would like a very elaborate report of what I have done during the year; but, as my duties are very light, I can simply say that I have attended the meetings when I could, and performed the duties assigned to me.

You have heard in these wonderful reports just read of the

amount of work that has been done—a lovely program in which I have had no part. When I said to the ladies of the Board that I had no report to make, they said: "Give us another patriotic speech, as you did last year." You may remember I told you then that I was born in '76, and was therefore very, very old, and too full of patriotism for utterance. I am in that same condition this year; but being a chaplain, I have had time for reflection and reminiscence. From what I have heard I have been reminded of two little girls who were talking together, when one said to the other, "I am better than you are, because my people came from the Mayflower." Her little companion replied, "Are sure it was not a chrysanthemum?" So I think some of you are questioning whether some of us came over in the Mayflower, and are asking whether it were not a prairie schooner, or possibly a dug-out.

Now maybe you never heard this anecdote told of Lincoln: During the war when Washington city was surrounded, a general came in one day, and in an excited manner said: Mr. President, there is firing in the northwest." Lincoln replied, "I am so glad to hear it!" "Why," said the general, "don't you know that we have but a handful of soldiers, and Washington could be easily taken?" Then Lincoln said, "You know about that old lady in the country who had so many children she did not know what to do with them, and who, one day when they were all out of her sight, hearing one scream, exclaimed, 'Thank goodness one is alive!'" (Laughter). So it has been with the Chaplain, when she heard of a little commotion in some Chapter organization, she has thanked goodness that that Chapter was alive. I have also heard that the Sons have said we talk a great deal and do very little. Now there was a lady once who was noted for her scolding. A neighbor came in one day and said to her, "Your husband calls you Xanthippe." "O," she replied, "he hopes that some one will call him Socrates, but no one ever does." (Applause). Now ladies, make your own application.

A few weeks ago a friend told me that a lady in Brooklyn applied for membership in our Society, and when she came to inquire about it and was told the requirements, she said, "And

is that all? Is there no back pay, no revolutionary claims that I will be expected to give to?" She was assured that there were none; but I contend that there are claims upon us, Daughters of the American Revolution, claims of a different sort. Claims are due to us as legatees, and there are also claims due from us. Among the claims due from us in respect to our organization, respect to our officers who represent us for the time being. We have a constitution which was formed, I believe, originally by the Sons of the American Revolution, and remodeled by the Daughters of the Revolution, and afterwards revised by one of the legal advisers of the Government—from one whom the President of the United States has received legal advice, one who is pledged to express decisions on questions involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, and perhaps even war. That document has a claim upon you; it claims your respect, and it claims your respectful trial for such a time as will give it a test, and it also has the claim of being indorsed in the spirit in which it was written. The letter may vary somewhat, but you all know what is the spirit of it. I can say all this very freely, because I have done so little. I am sure, now that you have heard in these reports of the faithfulness and efforts of your officers, that you will appreciate the difficulties they have encountered and the time given to these meetings, which have lasted for hours and hours, and the number of letters received and answered; or if you were in the office for a while to see the Registrars bring in the great piles of applications, thirty at a time, which meant that they would have to hunt up your genealogy for you, often times, your respect would grow.

Then the Treasurer-General reports \$55 used for postage. What does that mean? Even the little girl at the post-office window said: "You look so tired. Is there anything I can do for you? I will stick your letters and put on the stamps" (when you consider the size of the stamps now in use, you may think that she was very generous). As Daughters, you have claims; you have the claim that America shall be for Americans; that it shall not be English, because perhaps it is fashionable; nor Irish, because it is politic; nor German, because

it is lax; nor African, because of their freedom; but that the spirit of the Revolution shall be carried out. We should have everything that belongs to us which we inherited from our forefathers; our free schools, our Sabbath; the right of every man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. There is the claim against us to preserve and perpetuate our institutions for our children.

The little boy in the street has a claim upon you—every little boy and every little girl has a claim upon you, whether in rags or in velvet. A man once said to a little boy on the streets in rags: "Get out of my way; what are you good for?" The little fellow answered, "They make men out of such as me." And that man of the future may make trouble for the sons of such as we are, unless we grant him the right which our forefathers gave to us. A few years ago, in Michigan, a teacher at the holiday season asked the pupils what Christmas meant, and for whom it was named. No one answered. Finally, a bright boy seventeen years old replied: "It is named for Christopher Columbus." (He ought to have lived in this centennial year).

There should be no boy, black or white, Indian, Mexican, Mormon, or of any nationality, who does not know what Christmas means; who does not know what the 4th of July means, and who would not have the flag fling on the 22d of February. [Applause.]

There is one other claim most binding upon us, and that is the claim of the home. A young man once came to unite with the church, and when the elder asked him, "Under whose preaching were you converted, my dear young man," he replied, "I was converted under no man's preaching; I was converted under my mother's *practicing*." That tells its own story. If we are to have patriotic sons, we must practice patriotism in having the same kind of homes that our patriotic foremothers had.

And now, being a chaplain, I must give you a text. If you will look through Romans (and it is a very good book to read), somewhere you will find the clause which is this, "more than conquerors." Then glance hastily down through history, and

you will see that very few men, from Cyrus to Napoleon, were more than conquerors. They fought for conquest, for territory, but not for principle. And what did they accomplish? There is nothing left of what Napoleon gained; and that is true of nearly all conquerors. But when you come to our own country, Washington fought for principle, and he was more than conqueror. His name will go down forever blest! What he fought for, with all those noble followers in our beloved land, will last. We are enjoying it to-day. They are more than conquerors.

And now, my dear sisters, I am going to end with another text, which applies immediately to us; "He that conquereth himself is greater than he that taketh a city."

The CHAIR: The Vice-President General, Editor and Manager of the "AMERICAN MONTHLY," will now present her report.

Mrs. WALWORTH: The office of vice-president in any organization is usually considered rather an honorary than an active one, although a person occupying such a place should be competent, if necessary, to fulfill the duties of the higher office of president. In a review of the work of our Society it will be found that the office of vice-president cannot be considered as purely honorary. The presiding officer whom we delight to honor, and who so ably and graciously fills the place of our beloved and lamented President-General, is active, not only as supplying the place of the President, but she has from the early organization of the Society, although a Vice-President, been one of the most energetic and efficient officers and devoted laborers in our great cause. I might go on and designate the other Vice-Presidents one after another who have performed a large part of the serious work which has resulted in the permanent and successful establishment of this Society. In the beginning of the Society for nearly three months, I held the position of Secretary-General before the duties of the office were divided into Recording and Corresponding Secretary. I assure you that during that time I burned midnight oil constantly in behalf of the order—and for another year I found the duties of Corresponding Secretary were not light. I thought

therefore that I might take a respite from labor if the Congress honored me by an election to the place of Vice-President General, and I felt a need for this respite as I had several months of illness following an attack of our recent enemy, the grip; but I found this office was not one of rest and repose. On returning from Florida in April, 1892, I found the Board of Management was deliberating upon the best method of publishing the report of our first Continental Congress.

"At a meeting on March 15, 1892, it had been resolved: That the Press Committee having in charge the report of the Congress was directed, after making corrections in grammar of the report, to place the same in the hands the Printing Committee without the delay that would be caused by reporting to the entire board" (see *AMERICAN MONTHLY* Vol. I. p. 100). Several members of both the Printing and the Press Committee had obtained estimates of the expense of printing this report. After reading these various estimates, it was concluded that the expense of the publication would be \$800, to that would be added the expense of postage to distribute it. Thus the report of the Congress published in full book form as contemplated, would have fallen little short of \$900.00

While this was pending, there appeared in the Board of Management a strong sense of the necessity, so often discussed, of placing in some way before the Society generally, the State Regents and the Chapters, the proceedings of the Board of Management, and before the Board the proceedings of the various Chapters. This need was formulated in a resolution passed by the Board on May 2, 1892, as follows (see *AMERICAN MONTHLY*, Vol I., p. 104).

Resolved, "That a summary of the approved minutes of the Board be printed and sent to each State and Chapter Regent."

I would impress on you the fact that these two resolutions were the nucleus about which the Magazine, the official organ of the Society, grew.

Permit me to go back once more to the early days of the Society, and we will find in the first by-laws printed with the Constitution in January, 1891, that it says, "the Adams Magazine shall be the official exponent of the Society." This was a

periodical which had been called the "Gotham," already having a small circulation, and was edited and published by a young man who was a relative of the then Vice-President in charge of organization, and issued in New York. Several persons objected strenuously to the name of the magazine, and the Vice-President General in charge of organization agreed to change this name if the magazine was adopted by the Society. It therefore became the *Adams Magazine*, and the Vice-President General in charge of organization became the editor. It continued to be the official organ of the Society until the following summer, when it was found to misrepresent the Board of Management and the Society to such a degree that all connection with it was severed. For some months, no consideration was given to an official organ, but as the organization increased in numbers, the want of such a means of communication was urgently felt, and from time to time it was discussed. Several periodicals offered the use of more or less space for the Daughters of the American Revolution, but after a discussion of these propositions in two meetings of the Board of Management, it was decided that it would be better for the Society to wait somewhat longer, until it was strong enough to venture to issue an organ devoted to its own interests. In the meantime, the first Continental Congress, with its interesting events, had occurred, and there was a repeated demand from Regents and officers of the Board communicating with them, to have some general means of intercourse. Therefore, when it was found that the printing of a summary of action by the Board, and in addition to that, the proceedings of the first Continental Congress, would require an expenditure of nearly a thousand dollars, it seemed an excellent idea to use this money not only for this printing, but in starting an official organ of the Society which should embody these objects, and give the members something more.

Those who have subscribed for and read the AMERICAN MONTHLY from its first number will testify that this promise was fulfilled. The proceedings of the Congress and the papers presented were published in full, and a summary of the meeting of the Board, as furnished by the Recording Secretary have appeared continuosly.

The resolution of the Board of Management which authorized the issue of the Magazine was passed on May 7, 1892, and is as follows:

Resolved, "That the Board of Management publish a monthly magazine, which shall contain the report of the proceedings of the Continental Congress, and from time to time, the proceedings of the Board of Management, and such reports as may be sent from the respective Chapters, all to be under the charge of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, subject to the supervision of the Board."

I immediately obtained estimates from several printers, and that of Gedney & Roberts, the firm which had printed the Constitutions, application blanks, etc., for the Society from their first issue in August, 1890, was more moderate in price than any other. I engaged them to do the work. An additional inducement to employ them was the fact that a portion of the report of the Congress was already in type in their establishment, which would demand a continuance of the same kind of type, which is a difficult one to match. The Magazine was promised by the printer to be ready for issue on the first day of June. Notwithstanding every effort possible on my part to urge it forward, it did not appear until some time in July, and from that day to this, there has been the same difficulty in securing a prompt issue. On account of these delays, seemingly inexplicable, I was compelled to come to Washington in mid-summer, and then during the autumn. I spoke to members of the Board of the great disadvantage under which I labored in this respect, and proposed to remove the printing to New York, where it could be done more economically, and with the desired promptness.

The protest from individual members of the Board against its issue from any other place than Washington, prevented me from making this change, or bringing it officially before the Board. After the issue of the first three numbers, I made a report to the Board. A statement was given of the plan pursued, the number of subscribers, and the money received and expended. I also stated that to give the Magazine a fair experiment, and to secure me from personal liability in the expense I incurred,

that it would be necessary to intrust me with the money which was earned by the Magazine, and which must necessarily be expended for the publication in this its first year of trial. This report was approved and adopted.

To relieve the Treasurer-General of any responsibility about collecting subscriptions and being responsible for the same, a resolution was passed by the Board freeing her from such responsibility. All money received for the Magazine was deposited with the bankers, Riggs & Co.

At the close of the six months, I again sent a quarterly report to the Board, expressed in general terms, because I asked that a special committee should be appointed to take into consideration the whole conduct of the Magazine and the receipts and expenditures. You understand, of course, that I have no personal interest in the Magazine except as an officer of this Society, and that I give my time and labor to it, as other officers do from devotion to the cause we advocate. I thought it possible to explain to this committee fully what the possibilities and prospects of the periodical were, and lay before them all bills and accounts, and also my plans for its literary development. There was unexpected delay in the action of the Board, I therefore made a brief statement to the Board of receipts and expenditures; this, with other papers, was referred back to the committee by the Board, when such committee was appointed. I will repeat this summary of accounts to you:

Received from subscriptions, advertisements, etc.,	\$931 00
Expenses, as by receipted bills, etc.,	\$665 00
Expenses by cash account,	13 00
Balance in bank,	\$208 86
Cash on hand,	44 80

	\$678 00
	\$253 66
	253 66

	\$931 66

Bills paid by Treasurer General,	\$1,114 27

In this payment it should be considered that estimates for the publication of the Proceedings of the Congress exceeded \$800.00, and in addition to this the printing of the Proceedings

of the Board of Management could not have been less than \$200.00, and an expenditure was necessary for the memorial to Mrs. Harrison, so that it will be seen that the Magazine has cost but a trifle over the amount which had been anticipated for these expenses alone.

It is now most important to have an efficient management to conduct the business affairs of the Magazine, and relieve me of this task. My endeavor has been to start it on sound business principles. This is to first fulfill the obligations to the Board and the Society in the publication of all official material furnished, then to prove as far as possible that we have a good article in this Magazine for sale, to the Daughters and to others. It took the six months to do this, and the time was short. Having reached this point, the next thing to get it on a business basis was to make it known to the public. This is what a business management should now do.

The Magazine was started at one dollar a year. Business men have written me repeatedly that this price was too low, but it was thought best to give all members of the Society an opportunity to subscribe at this low rate, and test the work, to see if it was what they desired in an official organ of the Society. That opportunity has been extended to the first of March. If the subscription price should remain \$1.00, then the Magazine should be reduced to a mere bulletin, and must lose the character it now holds of a first-class historical periodical. Of the actual subscribers many are not Daughters of the American Revolution, and quite a large number are men, together with several historical societies and libraries.

Every Chapter from which a report could be obtained has been represented in the Magazine, and one of the great objects before us, a development of the facts of local history, has been earnestly pursued. The enthusiasm and pleasure expressed in the perusal of the Magazine by a large number of its readers has met a warm response from me. I feel each month as if I was communicating with beloved friends and relatives. This last word leads me to speak of the fact that the publication of life sketches and ancestry of the Daughters has led to the discovery of kinship among many of our members, and most agreeable intercourse has been established by this means.

In the department of American history we are gradually and surely laying our foundation for a permanent hold on this branch of literature and patriotism. We are thus contributing incidentally, and yet practically, to the higher advancement of women; we are showing ourselves worthy daughters of men and women whose deeds and motives we study and strive to bring forth from obscurity for the benefit of our country and the cause of liberty. We are, as a class, conservative women, leading quiet lives and making little display of our labors and our desires for the good of our country. For this reason an official organ, one which is worthy of the cause we advocate, is peculiarly necessary for us, it is the dignified and efficient agent of our proceedings, and the trusted receptacle of our local and family records. Let us generously and heartily sustain it. Whether I or another may carry on the work, do not, I entreat you, let it fall by the way, for it is the most practical bond of union possible for this Society, scattered as it is over this wide country.

It has already been the means of largely increasing the numbers of our Society. In the two years and a half since we organized, up to last June, we had 1,800 members. Since the publication of the Magazine the increase has been to 2,700.

Thus within the six months work of the Magazine we have gained nine hundred members. A stock company might now be organized in which many Daughters would have shares, and in a short time, if the work was vigorously prosecuted, the stock bring in a good per cent. There is an open field for this Magazine. No other periodical of this character is published and edited by women. No other magazine deals as this does, with the history of the people; no other one shows in a popular way the interesting feature of ancestry. The way is clear before us to make this periodical a help and an honor to our Society; it is good for ourselves and will be a heritage to our children. I have inaugurated the work, and have given it much thought as well as labor. I place it in your hands—shall it live and prosper—or will you throw aside the opportunity that offers itself to the people of this nation, in behalf of our Revolutionary heroes and heroines. For my own part, I have calls for

historical work in several directions, but that which touches my heart most closely is the work it is a privilege to do for my dear sisters, the Daughters of the American Revolution.

There is inspiration in it, for it connects the glorious past with the active present, and reaches into the future when other generations will rise up and call us blessed for the freedom which our fathers won, and we transmit undefiled to the yet more glorious future of our country and our people.

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

[Repeated applause].

The CHAIR: Ladies, you have heard the reports of your Board of Management, delivered to you by the different officers charged with the special departments of that Board. The subject is before you to consider and act upon. You can act upon it as a whole, or upon the individual parts.

Miss DORSEY: There are so many things treated of in these reports, that it seems to me it would be well for the Congress to consider the various points. Therefore, I offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, This Congress has no standing committees on the respective departments of work upon which National officers have reported; be it therefore

Resolved, That these various reports shall each and all be referred to the Congress as a Committee of the Whole to be considered and reported with recommendations, etc., to the Congress, immediately upon the completion of the reports of the State Regents, on February 23.

After considerable time had been consumed in discussing the respective reports, on a point of order made by Mrs Walworth, the Chair ruled that further discussion was out of order.

The motion of Miss Dorsey was agreed to.

The Congress arose and sang the National Hymn.

Thereupon the Congress, at 2 p. m., adjourned until Thursday, February 23, 1893, at 10.30 a. m.

OFFICIAL.

March 7, 1893.

Pursuant to call the Board of Management met; present Mrs. Stevenson, presiding; Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Butterworth, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Buckner, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Smith, Miss Washington, Mrs. Beale.

On motion of Mrs. Boynton, the minutes were accepted as corrected.

Moved by Mrs. Walworth that the Board create the office of parliamentarian. Lost.

A previous motion made by Mrs. Geer to accept the report of Mrs. Walworth was again offered.

Amended by Mrs. Walworth, that the report of the Magazine be received without debate. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Cabell, with Mrs. Beale in the chair, that a report of the expenses of the Magazine for the months of January and February be made to the Board.

Amended by Mrs. Walworth that the report of the editor and manager of the Magazine be made monthly.

The amendment was carried.

The Board then adjourned.

March 20th, 1893.

Pursuant to call the Board of Management met; present Mrs. Cabell, presiding; Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. MacDonald, Miss Dorsey, Miss Washington.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and corrected.

On motion of Mrs. Brackett the minutes were accepted.

The Registrar reported 126 ladies as eligible to membership who were duly admitted. Two ladies having been admitted to the Society whose papers had been found incorrect by the Registrar of their Chapter, it was moved by Miss Dorsey that

in view of the fact that their claim to eligibility has been proven unfounded, they be requested to produce further proof. Motion carried.

On motion Mrs. Charles S. Johnson was elected to Registrar General, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Noble Jones.

On motion Mrs. James McMillan was elected Vice-President General.

On motion Mrs. Leland Stanford and Mrs. Beverly Kennon were elected Honorary Vice-Presidents.

Moved by Mrs. Keim that the proceedings of the Congress be given to the Editor and Manager of the Magazine for publication. Motion carried.

Mrs. Keim moved that the ladies of Danbury, Connecticut, be allowed to fill in the names on their charter. Carried.

On motion of Mrs. Boynton, 2,000 Constitutions were ordered printed.

On motion of Mrs. Smith, 2,000 notification blanks of election were ordered printed. Mrs. Walworth moved that four volumes of application papers at \$3 a volume be bound.

Mrs. Smith moved that 1,000 notices for Board meetings be printed.

On motion that the Registrars are authorized to order 6,000 application blanks, with the corrections suggested by them. All the motions carried.

Mrs. Walworth presented a report of the Magazine for January, February and March.

The Board then took a recess until ten o'clock March 24th.

MRS. MARY MCKINLAY NASH.

Mary McKinlay Nash, Regent of the State of North Carolina, Daughters of the American Revolution, was born in New Bern, North Carolina, on the 2d of January, 1835. She is the fourth child and second daughter of John Pugh Daves, of New Bern, and Elizabeth V. Graham, his wife. Her paternal ancestor (Daves), was of England, and came to this country about the middle of the 17th century, settling first in what is now Chesterfield county, Va. Her grandfather, John Daves, was born in that State in 1748, and moved when very young from Mecklenburg county to New Bern, where others of his family and name were settled as early as March, 1750.

The maternal ancestors of Mary McKinlay Nash were Grahams, of Argyleshire, Scotland; the first of the family in America being her great-grandfather, Ennis Graham, who with a relative, Edward Graham, came to New York in 1740. The coats of arms brought with him, and pieces of his family silver are still in the possession of the family. Edward, son of Ennis, born February 18th, 1764, a graduate of Princeton, and law pupil of Honorable John Jay, settled in New Bern in the practice of the law, where he married Elizabeth Batchelor, June 16th, 1795. Of this marriage was born Elizabeth B. Graham, mother of the subject of this sketch.

John Daves, paternal grandfather of Mary McKinlay Nash, was prominent throughout the War of our Revolution, and to him she owes her eligibility, in part, as a Daughter of the the American Revolution. The minute men and militia of New Bern and Craven county, under Colonel Richard Caswell, were conspicuous at the Battle of Moore's creek, fought near Wilmington, February 27th, 1776. In this fight, the Highlanders and Tories, commanded by General Allan McDonald, were totally defeated, and it was the first *victory* of the Patriot forces in our Revolution. Among the prisoners taken there were General McDonald and Captain McDonald, the husband of Flora McDonald (famous as the friend of Charles, the Pretender, in

1745), who was herself at the time a resident of what is now Fayetteville, N. C. The effects of this victory were far-reaching and its spoils great. It furnished arms and supplies to the Carolinians, prevented the junction of the beaten troops with those of Sir Henry Clinton and the Colonial Governor, Josiah Martin, who with a fleet and a strong infantry force, awaited them on the Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, and turned back from the State the tide of invasion effectually for more than three years—as effectually, indeed, as again for a time did King's Mountain, fought also mostly by her own sons, in October, 1780.

It may be that the action at Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Va., fought December 9th, 1775, is entitled to the honor of being called the first *victory* of the Resolution, and if it was properly a victory, then, of course, it takes precedence of Moore's creek. It is not forgotten that there were engagements elsewhere of earlier date than those mentioned, hard-fought and momentous in their consequences, but they were not technically nor undisputably victories for the Americans. Admitting Great Bridge to have been a victory, the first victories of the Revolution in the territory of the United States, not taking into account the operations in Canada in 1775, were: Great Bridge, Va., December 9th, 1775; Moore's Creek Bridge, N. C., February 27th, 1776; Evacuation of Boston, March 17th, 1776; and Sullivan's Island, S. C., both naval and land attacks, June 28th, 1776.

In the organization of the first troops of the North Carolina Line on the Continental Establishment, John Daves was appointed Quarter Master of the Second Regiment. This regiment aided in the repulse of Lord Dunmore, at Norfolk, in December, 1775, and its Colonel, Robert Howe, was voted thanks by the Virginia Convention. It was at Charleston, in brigade with the First Regiment, at the time of the signal defeat of the British in June, 1776, on Sullivan's Island, S. C., and was commended by General Charles Lee for its bearing.

On September 30th, 1776, John Daves was commissioned Ensign of his regiment, which, in the Spring following, was ordered with the other regiments of the N. C. Line, under General Francis Nash, to join General Washington's forces. The

brigade was in Lord Stirling's Division at Brandywine in September, 1777, and was heavily engaged at Germantown, where it lost its General, Nash, and other prominent officers. In this battle, Lieutenant Daves behaved with great gallantry; and his commission as 1st Lieutenant bears its date, October 4th, 1777. The regiment, or battalion as it was then called, shared the miseries of Valley Forge in 1777-78, and was in action at Monmouth in June, 1778, serving afterwards at Morristown and in the Highlands of New York. In 1778, by resolution of the Continental Congress, the nine battalions of the brigade were consolidated into four, and the supernumerary officers were mustered out, or assigned to other commands. Lieutenant Daves was retained. A battalion of his regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy Murfree, formed part of Wayne's storming force at Stony Point, in July, 1779. In this attack Lieutenant Daves was severely wounded, and was for a long time unfitted for duty. General Wayne, in a letter to Honorable John Jay, commends highly the gallantry of these troops. It is said that Lieutenant Daves was a volunteer in one of the forlorn hopes led by Major Gibbon, of Pennsylvania, afterwards of Virginia.

In November, 1779, the N. C. Brigade was ordered to Charleston to re-inforce General Benjamin Lincoln, by whom it was surrendered with that city in May, 1780, to Sir Henry Clinton. To replace the troops thus captured, four other battalions were levied by the State of North Carolina for the Continental Army, and Lieutenant Daves, who by reason of his wound at Stony Point had escaped capture at Charleston, was assigned to the Third of these, January 1st, 1781. The first three of these battalions, in brigade, under General Jethro Sumner, distinguished themselves at Eutaw Spring, S. C., in September, 1781, for which they received the thanks and praise of General Greene. The day of the battle, September 8th, Lieutenant Daves was promoted Captain. Mustered out of service, January 1st, 1893, with others of the Continental soldiers, the war being virtually over, he was appointed by President Washington, after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Collector of the Port of New Bern, on the 9th of Febru-

ary, 1790; and on the 6th of March, 1792, "Inspector of Surveys and Ports of No. 2 District—Port of New Bern." The latter position he held until three years before his death, which occurred October 12th, 1804.

Captain Daves was one of the original members, sixty in number, of the North Carolina State Society of the Cincinnati, organized in Hillsboro' N. C., in October, 1783, with General Jethro Sumner as President.

In April, 1782, Captain Daves married Mary Haynes, of Halifax, N. C., daughter of Andrew Haynes and Nannie Eaton, his wife. Nannie Eaton was a daughter of William Eaton, of Warren county, N. C., and Mary Rives, of the Virginia family of that name, his wife. He was originally of Essex, England, and came first to Pennsylvania in America, removing shortly after his arrival to Virginia; in which Colony he eventually settled near what is now Petersburg. From thence he came in 1825 to North Carolina, where his interests in landed estate were very large. His name appears in the list of vestrymen of the historic old Blanford Church, which became so well known during the late war. William Eaton served with distinction as a member of the Colonial Legislature of North Carolina, representing the counties of Granville and Warren, the latter then called Bute, from 1746 to 1753, inclusive, during which time he was also Justice of the Peace by appointment of the Royal Governor and Council.

His sons, Thomas, Charles and William, were all prominent in the days of the Revolution in the Councils of the State, and in the field.

John Pugh Daves, oldest son of Captain Daves and Mary, his wife, was born in New Bern, 23d of July, 1789. On January 14th, 1830, he married Elizabeth B. Graham, aforesaid, and died March 21st, 1838. By occupation he was a planter. His wife, Elizabeth, born August 3d, 1804, died May 9th, 1885. Six children, three son and three daughters, survived this marriage.

Their daughter, Mary McKinlay Daves, was educated at St. Mary's School, Raleigh, and at Madam Chegaray's, New York. On August 11th, 1858, she was married to Honorable John W.

Ellis, of Salisbury, who on January 1st, 1859, was inaugurated Governor of North Carolina, a position to which he was re-elected two years later. Governor Ellis died while still in office, July 7th, 1861.

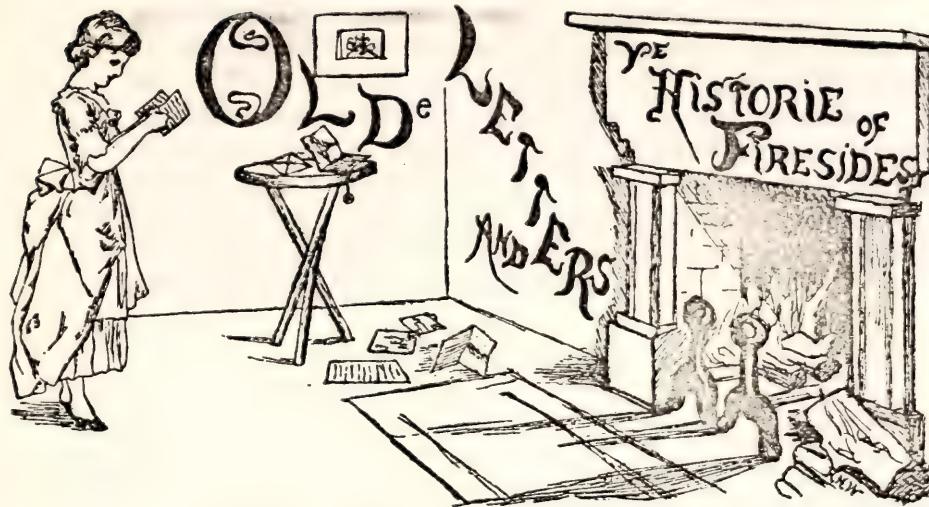
The children of this marriage are two: Mary Daves, now Mrs. William H. Knowles, of Pensacola, Florida, and Jane Graham, now Mrs. William T. Rossell, of Washington, D. C., wife of Captain William Trent Rossell, U. S. A., one of the District Commissioners.

During the greater part of the time in the late war, Mrs. Ellis lived in Raleigh, her home, New Bern, having been occupied in March, 1862, by the Federal forces, and being held by them until the end of that war. In November, 1865, she returned to her home, where on September 15th, 1866, she was married to James E. Nash, of Petersburg, Va., who died in New Bern, May 30th, 1880.

On March 21st, 1892, Mary McKinlay Nash was appointed Regent for the State of North Carolina, her identity with its interests and history rendering her peculiarly fitted for this honorable position.

M. S. H.





ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON TO M. DE MARBOIS.

Clermont, 4th June, 1781.

DEAR SIR:

I am happy to find by your favor of the 7th of May that our affairs have so an agreeable aspect in Europe as to admit our ally to prosecute the war with vigor in this country. The enemy will on this side in all probability collect the greatest part of their force to a point and push the Southern States with their force, and I fear if we may judge of the future from the past, with too much success, unless the Spaniards should extend their conquest to Georgia, and there make a diversion in favor of the Carolinas. If the king of France should maintain large armies in this country, it will certainly be an object of the greatest importance to him to lessen their expenditures, since the low price of bills, and the difference that there is in purchasing bills or money, amounts at the lowest calculation to at least fifty per cent., and at the same time discourages the trade with France which this mode of supporting your army, was I suppose designed to increase.

But these and many other observations of a similar nature cannot have escaped your notice, and I dare say they are counterbalanced by objections that do not occur to me.

I was last week fortunate enough to discover a plot among a number of people in my neighborhood to go off to the enemy to the westward, and to burn and plunder the houses of the leading Whigs, and as some say to escort me to Niagara. Seven or eight of them I took and committed to jail, but about twenty escaped, on finding they were discovered, and among them one of my own domestics, who had been a British soldier.

So thus you see we are not without our alarms in this part of the country, though none so serious as to induce me to change it for Philadelphia as your friendship makes you wish.

I lament with you that the State has not been able to keep up a delegation. The Legislature are now convened; I shall attend, and endeavor to get them to supply the places of those who do not attend. If anything could induce me to alter the resolution I had formed of not being of the number elected, it would be my desire to comply with your wishes, and gratify my own to see you and the few people about you whom I perfectly esteem, among which the minister, to whom I beg you to offer my compliments, holds a distinguished place.

FIRST "RESOLUTION" FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Copy contributed by Mrs. Mary McKinlay Nash, Regent of the State of North Carolina.

REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARIES.

APRIL.

12th, 1776. North Carolina For Independence.

On this day the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, in session at Halifax, N. C., in which every County and Borough town in the then Colony were represented, adopted by a unanimous vote the following memorable resolution, being the first of the thirteen Colonies to empower her delegates in the Continental Congress to declare Independence. The Journal of that Provincial Congress is still preserved:

"Resolved, That the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this Colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a Constitution and laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general representation thereof) to meet the delegates of



GENERAL SCHUYLER TRANSFERRING HIS COMMAND TO GENERAL GATES

(From *Battles of Saratoga*. Walworth.)

the other Colonies for such purposes as shall hereafter be pointed out."

The resolution was sent to the Continental Congress, and in commemoration of the patriotism of those who passed and upheld the resolution, the blue union of the North Carolina State flag bears the legend:

April 12th, 1776.

AUGUST 1777.

"Schuyler was at last in a position to begin offensive operations; he might now see the development of his well laid schemes; he would soon be able to point exultingly to the result of his toil, his patience, to the unappreciated difficulties now conquered. Such we may imagine General Schuyler's thoughts as he sprang on his horse one bright morning in August, at the door of his stately mansion in Albany, when about to meet his officers for a consultation in regard to an advance movement of his army. As his charger moved restlessly under the rein, an officer approached with an official document. Schuyler, ever on the alert, checked his horse to examine the dispatch. It contained the resolutions of Congress that deprived him of his command. This, in the face of the enemy, and at the turning point of his fortune!

A momentary movement of the lip, and a lifting of the eyebrows—then a deepening of the firm lines about the mouth were the only signs of suppressed emotion. With a graceful bow to the waiting officer, the deeply injured commander moved quietly on to his headquarters. When surrounded by his officers he explained the dispatch and simply said, "Until the country is in safety, I shall stifle my resentment." He kept his word, and with unremitting energy continued to perform the arduous of his command until his successor arrived. In a few days, this successor, General Gates, appeared at headquarters, where he was received and entertained by General Schuyler with unexampled dignity and magnanimity."



“Ring out the old,
Ring in the new.”

THE NEW LIBERTY BELL.

TO MRS. J. HARVEY MATHEWS, REGENT OF MEMPHIS CHAPTER.

It will ring in the mystical future, this bell we shall consecrate,
And its tones will hold all of the noble, the royal and tender and great,
That dwells in the past and the present, and all of its music shall be
The echo of greatness and glory, the paean and hymn of the free.

It shall ring, in its music of silver, the passions that gave to the swords
Of our fathers the infinite power to strike down their tyrants and lords;
It shall tell of the cradle of freedom, and then it shall herald and sing
The splendors of love that the manhood of liberty surely shall bring.

For think not that tyrants and masters are dead, or that fetter and chain
No longer hold freemen in bondage, or prison the helpless in pain.
Think not that the rack and the dungeon are gone with the powers of
kings,
Or that freedom's sweet luster has fallen o'er all the old blackness of
things—

Nay, still the dread image of power with Upas shade darkens the world—
And Tyranny's victim in dungeons more foul than old Bastiles are hurled.
The proud and the brave and the gifted, the noble of heart and of will,
Are enslaved and enchain'd in the bondage of hideous manacles still.

The throne and the scepter are perished, and the ploughshare is wrought
of the sword;
The noble has yielded his title; we know not the king and the lord;
But lo, o'er the world of old sorrow—lo, still how the multitudes bleed
'Neath the crush and the shame of the warfare and horror of hatred and
greed!

For Freedom is Love, and Love only can break off our fetters and chains,
The love that will take up all sorrows and share in all tears and all pains,
That will bring us the oneness of feeling to make the poor high as the
rich,

And bring down the rich in compassion to lift up the poor in the ditch.

Yes, the bell that we build must bring tidings of the things that the future
will show,

As well as to breathe us the memories of glories that died long ago,
It must give us new heart for new warfare, as well as new love for the old,
If its glory will copy the glory the first bell of Liberty told.

Ah yes, it must deal with the living as well as the brave who are dead ;
It must bear the old watchward and warning it bore when men battled and
bled.

The new bell must ring like the old one, in passionate music above
A waste of wild warfare and hatred, the peace and the freedom of love.

The freedom that makes of men brothers, the freedom that throws in the
dust

All the base and the selfish ambitions that flourish from greed and from
lust.

Be this then its message and tidings ; A love for the brave of the past,
And the hope for a Future when freedom will reach to the lowest at last.

HOWARD HAWTHORNE McGEE.

As stated in the AMERICAN MONTHLY for February it has
been determined to create a Columbian Liberty Bell to be
placed by the lovers of liberty and peace in the most ap-
propriate place in the coming World's Exhibition at Chicago.

Contributions should be sent to the Liberty National Bank,
corner Liberty and West streets, New York, and a duplicate
letter written, as a notification of the same, to Miss Mary Desha,
1505 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., representing
the National Society of the Daughters of the American Re-
volution.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following are extracts from Bulletin, No. 10:

I. A meeting of this Society was held in Banquet Hall of the Arlington Hotel, at 8 p. m., March 31, 1893, for general business and to elect delegates, to represent the Society at the Fourth Annual Congress of the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution, on May 1st, to be held, probably, in Chicago.

II. The following proposed Amendment to the Constitution was announced by Mr. H. G. Ogden.

Amendment to Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution of the District of Columbia Society: "But the President, Vice-Presidents, and the seven members of the Board of Management not officers of the Society who received the greatest number of votes at their recent election, shall not be eligible to re-election for the ensuing year."

V. By vote of the Board of Management applicants for membership must be recommended by two members of the Society and a letter of endorsement from one of the recommending members must accompany the application paper. The names and records of applicants will hereafter be published in official circulars before action by the Board.

VII. The Board of Management requests members to send to the Secretary or Registrar copies of letters or papers which may be in their possession, or to which they may have access, which bear upon the Revolutionary period, for preservation in the archives of the Society and with a possible view of publication.

VIII. Members who have not received large certificates of membership may obtain them, if desired, by communicating with the Registrar or Secretary, upon payment of \$1.25.

By order of the Board of Management.

A. HOWARD CLARK,
Secretary.

QUERIES.

There seems to be a difference of opinion among historians as to whom Augustin Washington—father of George Washington—was first married. It has always been understood in the family, and has been told me by my grandmother, Anne Overton Dandridge, and also by my mother, Mildred Spotswood Dandridge, that his first wife was Miss Dandridge. I also have in my possession a very old book, "The Life of Washington," which contains the following extracts relating to Augustin Washington: "Being fully persuaded that a marriage of virtuous love comes nearest to angelic life, early stepped up to the altar with glowing cheeks and joy-sparkling eyes, while by his side, with soft, warm hand sweetly trembling in his, stood the angel form of the lovely *Miss Dandridge*. . . . By his first wife he had two children, both sons, Lawrence and Augustin. The children of his second marriage, with Miss Mary Ball, were George, Samuel, John, Charles and Elizabeth."

In direct contradiction of this, Jared Sparks states in his "Writings of Washington," that Augustin Washington first married Jane Butler, and the fruits of this marriage were three sons and a daughter. The issue of his second marriage, to Mary Ball, were four sons and two daughters.

I should like to have this put in the magazine in the form of a query, as I have been greatly puzzled over it.

Sincerely yours,

MILDRED SPOTSWOOD MATHES.

ELIGIBILITY CLAUSE.

The several articles in our January number which offer objections to the position taken by the majority of the Board* and many of the Chapters regarding the eligibility clause cover no new ground. The oft-repeated assertion that Tory descendants of a Tory mother would be admitted is not correct. If it is merely assumed they are Tory, without any proof, it is legitimate to assume that they are not. If the record proves their disloyalty, they are shut out.

A simple example in addition and subtraction will prove whether our membership will be diminished by shutting out all of a family except the active patriots. If two sons serve and two do not, we lose half. If an only son served who had three sisters at home, we lose three-fourths. If the society concludes that it is desirable to lose them, very well, but to say we do not diminish our membership by so much is to contradict a self-evident truth.

It is persistently stated that "honors are offered to Tories." This charge is unjust, made in the face of our distinct statement often repeated, that we seek only to preserve loyal blood, and do not admit those who have Tory records.

Regarding "equal honors being offered to collaterals," we had not supposed that the society was organized for the purpose of claiming honors for our own family or denying them to others, but, instead, to honor the principles of the Revolution, and promote their growth and influence.

Genealogists are our authority for stating that lineal lines are apt to become extinct. It seems to be necessary to explain that this would not be for years—but our society is not for years, but we hope for all time.

* The above article intended for February came too late, and was not published in March as the Editor considers the eligibility discussion settled by the Congress. The present "Board" has declared itself for lineal descent by an overwhelming majority, being thus in harmony with the Congress, and both bodies are representative of the Society. The article is very cheerfully published by request.

The position taken by those who are accused of desiring members of Tory ancestry is simply this: When a Revolutionary family gave one, two or more sons to the American cause, having one left at home too young to serve, or two, three or five daughters who gave no public service and had no record in consequence—unless it can be proved otherwise their loyalty is assumed. Even in law, the environments, habits and history of a family or individual would give presumptive proof, and be allowed. In the cases just given this would be entirely on the side of loyalty.

That the Board makes incorrect statements as to how or by whom the amendment was proposed is irrelevant to the main question. If they were incorrect the explanation given was reasonable and we believe satisfactory.

The amendment does not provide for all loyal women. They must have recorded proof which in many cases could not be had, as their loyalty was not public and their service was in home duties.

The Board has not offered a "substitute" or amendment to the phrase "mother of a patriot, but simply a new statement of it for the benefit of those who claim that the present one is not clear. It is evident there has been no borrowing, for nothing is borrowed.

Women who were active patriots have their records, but all loyal women were not active patriots.

The English used in the circular sent out on this subject by the Board seems to have given offense. Here, at least, we need not defend ourselves. The Constitution of the United States has been construed in as many ways as there have been lawyers to construe. The inspired Book itself is so worded that out of the same verse advocates of opposite theories will draw authority for their conclusions. Something must be left to the fairness of our readers.

The Board has no means of knowing who applies or who does not apply for admission to Chapters when such applications are rejected; but no one without patriotic blood and associations has ever applied to the National Board for admission.

There is one suggestion made in one of the articles in the January number which deserves special attention. It is as follows: "Mother of a patriot is not necessary if loyal mother was meant." Loyal mother of a patriot! This might be made to cover the ground for which we are contending—that the descendants of the daughters and young sons of loyal Revolutionary families should be admitted unless known to be Tories. If by loyal is meant one who was not known to be Tory and who not having a public record is fairly and strongly presumed to be loyal, because of her environments, we who feel the justice of admitting all who have no Tory record, and are descendants of loyal Revolutionary families, can gladly extend the hand of fellowship.

HELEN M. BOYNTON.



MEETING OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION TO TAKE PART IN THE WORLD'S
CONGRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN
AT CHICAGO, MAY 19th, 1893.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: The last official act of our Second Continental Congress was to accept the offer of a hall in the Art Palace of the Columbian Exposition for the purpose of holding a department congress of our Society during the session of the World's Congress of Representative Women, under the auspices of the Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary.

The date fixed for our Department Congress is May 19th. During that week, from the 15th to the 20th, inclusive, the most remarkable gathering of women of national and world-wide reputation ever convened is expected to take place in Chicago. Woman's progress, in every country, and in every sphere of human thought, industry and endeavor, will be brought forward by the leaders in each movement—women no other age could have produced, because for the work of such women the world was not ready.

Greatly to be commended is the decision of our Congress, itself composed of women of unusual force and intelligence, that in such an assemblage our Society should not be left unrepresented. So excellent an opportunity for noting what has been done by our sex, and of considering the probable issues of that remarkable phenomenon known as the "woman's movement," was never enjoyed before, and will probably not be so comprehensively presented in this generation again. So fitting an occasion we can hardly hope to secure for setting forth the broad and noble scheme of our own organization and for discussing practical plans in which every one of our members is interested.

It is hoped that every Chapter in the United States will bestir itself promptly and arrange for as large a representation as

possible on our day in the World's Congress of Representative Women. It should be our honorable ambition that none of the societies meeting during this notable week in May, in the phenomenal city of the western hemisphere, should be more largely and worthily represented than the three thousand Daughters of the American Revolution, who have based their organization upon a *sentiment*—the true and grand sentiment of patriotism—which must ever form the foundation of our national life and supremacy.

MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL,
President-Presiding.

WASHINGTON, *April 15th, 1893.*

[By order of the National Board of Management.]

The following letter has been sent to State Regents, and a similar one to Chapter Regents:

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1207 N St., *April 4, 1893.*

DEAR MADAM: In pursuance of the action of the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution accepting the use of a hall in the Art Palace of the Columbian Exposition for the purpose of holding a Department Congress in the World's Congress of Representative Women, the President General, Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, has appointed the National Board of Management to be a National Committee of Arrangements, with such other influential members of the Society as the Board may invite to co-operate with it in securing as adequate representation as possible.

As a member of this National Committee, your cordial efforts are requested in bringing together a large and influential delegation to the Department meeting proposed. The day assigned us is Friday, May nineteenth, and the room placed at our disposal will accommodate several hundred persons.

The President General will preside and subjects of interest to the Society at large may be discussed—such, for instance, as The proposed Mansion of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the scope of the Magazine, the adoption of a National

hymn, the possible connection of our Society with the proposed University of the United States.

Similar information will be sent to the Regents of Chapters in the different States and to all Honorary and State Regents.

In the hope that this meeting may promote the growth and prestige of our Society.

Respectfully yours,

MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL,
President Presiding and Chairman National Committee.
HELEN M. BOYNTON,
SALLIE KENNEDY ALEXANDER,
Secretaries.

The origin of this meeting of the Society of Daughters for May 19th, may not be fully understood, and is as follows: An invitation to take part in the World's Congress of Representative Women to meet in Chicago in May, was sent last winter through the Board of Management to the National Society, with definite information that the Society would, for one day in a specified week, have the use of a room in the Art Palace—our meeting to be strictly our own, conducted according to our own programme. Recognizing the gravity of accepting or declining such an invitation, the Board of Management concluded to leave the decision with the Congress: the result being that the Second Continental Congress instructed the National Board to accept for the National Society. An Executive Committee was appointed by the President General, Mrs. Stevenson, with power to make sub-committees and arrange a programme. The Board confirmed this committee, and it has taken steps to make the 19th day of May a great day in the history of our Society.

It remains, however, for every daughter to feel her responsibility to do all in her power to carry out the programme which will be presented; for it is not to be a Congress for the transaction of business, where officials alone, as in our National Congress, will take part; the whole membership has equal advantage in the discussion of the four specified subjects, each one of which is very dear to our hearts. The Continental Hall, which is to be to every Daughter as a monument to the noble ancestor

through whom she has been, or will be proud to enroll her name as a member of the National Society, THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which has shown to the world as no other means ever could have done, what the Society is, and expects to be—carries knowledge the rarest and most original—inspires all who come under its influence with a desire to emulate so much that was noble in our ancestors. We will consider the National Hymn—every American recognizes the embarrassment which our country labors under, of not having one which can be so called, the proposed United States University; the share women shall enjoy in its advantages and management. Additional themes may be presented. An excellent suggestion was made recently by the editor and manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, Mrs. Walworth, and accepted—that the two former and two present Registrars prepare a paper showing the sources of information through which the members of our Society trace the records by which they are enrolled.

This coming together of our entire Society will be the event of a life-time for many of us. It will be an occasion, which if properly used, will advance in a day the interest of our Society to a degree which years might fail to accomplish. Daughters, this is our day—to make or mar.

SALLIE KENNEDY ALEXANDER.



EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

For three months efforts have been made to obtain correct lists for the Chapter Directory, and it was finally concluded to publish it with its imperfections as a means of securing accuracy; it is omitted this month with the expectation that State Regents and Chapter Regents, who have not already sent corrections, will kindly do so, and the MAGAZINE for May will then contain a complete Directory.

A marked increase of interest in the historical objects of our Society is indicated by the number of lectures on American history delivered before the various Chapters, and in the celebration of historical anniversaries.

A delightful feature of these celebrations may be observed in the union of Sons and Daughters for such purposes. No work is so well done and so suitably as that which calls into united effort the activity and the sentiment of both men and women. In fact very little good work has been done where there was not embodied the efforts of both, but in the past that part which was performed by women was considered so purely supplementary to the work of men that it counted for little or nothing as pertaining to women. Let the Daughters of the American Revolution enter heartily into a partnership of effort with men in the great cause before them, but let them also be on their guard to secure, on every occasion, a distinct and equal recognition as partners and compeers, and not merely as assistants. The position of woman is improved, but it is not sufficiently assured for them to relax their vigilance, and believe that the struggle is over; the habit of centuries is not easily overcome, and there are yet some men and women so "behind the times" that missionary work is required to enlighten them.

The subscriptions for the portrait of Mrs. Harrison continue to come in, and there will soon be published a full list of subscribers, with the amount collected and promised. The sub-committee think it wise to collect the whole amount necessary for a full length portrait before making a contract; it is therefore desirable that there should be early action on the subject in those Chapters which have not already sent contributions.

It is hoped that the meeting of the Society in Chicago on May 19th, in connection with the Woman's Branch of the Auxiliary Congress will be a full and enthusiastic one; that members of the Society will be willing to make some sacrifice to respond to this call. The committees that have been appointed will doubtless make such arrangements as will contribute to the comfort and convenience of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and make the meeting memorable and representative. May each member of the Society respond heartily to this effort.



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The book contains a photo-gravure of an old painting which Mrs. Terhune believes to be the portrait of Mary Ball, afterward the mother of George Washington. It has also eight illustrations, including the Washington homestead, and the unfinished tomb of Mary Washington.

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PRESIDENT-GENERAL, D. A. R.

American Monthly Magazine.

VOL. II.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1893.

NO. 5.

ROMANCES AND INCIDENTS ON THIS SIDE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

By Mildred Spotswood Mathes, Regent, Representing the Memphis Chapter in the Continental Congress, Feb. 23, 1893.

Tennessee had a share in our great National struggle for Independence, which is not sufficiently appreciated by historians of the Revolution. She inherited some of the victories won on the soil of other States, since many of her pioneers and founders had fought the British on battle-fields throughout the Southern colonies, before the spirit of adventure and dissatisfaction had led them into the beautiful Indian hunting ground called Tennessee.

Daniel Boone, the scout, in advance of civilization and emigration made his first adventure into this land of wonder and enchantment in 1760, and, on his return, told of this marvelously beautiful country to deaf ears. In 1764, he came again, and still his glowing accounts fell upon incredulous listeners. 1769, he was accompanied by young farmer James Robertson, who confirmed Boone's reports.

The people of North Carolina were suffering under the exactions of Governor Tryon, and the insolence of the "Red-coated minions," so it was decided that Robertson should follow Boone and his party across the Alleghenies and tell them the exact condition of the country. When they arrived where the swift Watauga rushes down the mountain side, and the whole scene burst upon him, Robertson exclaimed, "It seems to me this is the Promised Land!" A few miles distant a faint curl of smoke was noticed among the trees and they thought that it must be the fires of some Indian hunters, so

approached with caution, and found it to be the cabin of a white man named William Bean, a former companion of Boone in 1760. Bean was the first white settler west of the Alleghenies at Watauga, now Elizabethton. The explorers were welcomed by Bean, and, after piloting Robertson around for a few days, Boone made his first expedition into the wilds of Kentucky. Robertson decided at once that this was the place for the settlement, and began planting a crop of corn for the incoming settlers for the first year. Robertson, after a most perilous and eventful journey back to North Carolina, returned in the spring with some sixteen families, and to their great astonishment found a dozen or more cabins built by people of Virginia, who had been led hither by the favorable reports of the hunters who had penetrated into this unknown region west of the mountains. These brave and intrepid men were the Robertsons, Shelbys, Seviers, Greers, Bledsoes, Talbots, Carters, Doneldsons, Tiptons, and others, who not only attained a prominent place in the history of Tennessee, but were the invincibles in courage and strength, who conquered the greatest and most warlike tribes of Indians known to this continent, and who likewise had a Revolutionary history of their own, one replete with brave and strong deeds in proportion to the hardships and dangers of those days. It is a history on dark and bloody ground, and concerned not only, as in other colonies, with the British foe, but with most powerful savage enemies. It is a history necessarily obscure, since in that early pioneer age the leisure for employing the historian's art was lacking, and the men of action who had still before them a struggle for a State, had afterwards little opportunity for transmitting their story to posterity. Yet in spite of its obscurity, one is well justified in reclaiming for it a place in life, which presents the elements of hardihood and romance.

Fort London was built in 1756, about thirty miles from where Knoxville now stands, and was the first Anglo-American settlement west of the Alleghanies and south of Pennsylvania. It was built in the heart of the Cherokee nation on the eastern side of Little Tennessee river and a mile above the mouth of Tellico river. The Indians pledged allegiance to the British

crown, and required that a fort should be built for the safety of their women and children in the event their warriors should be called out against the French. Echota was the capital city of all the Indian tribes from Tennessee river to the mountains of Georgia. It was situated on the northern banks of the Tellico and about five miles from Fort London. Here was the great Council House where all important questions in peace and war were decided. This was also the home of the Great Archimagus, or king of the Cherokee nation. Oconnostota, the most powerful chieftain of all the tribes near by, was the abode of the "beloved woman," or prophetess of the tribes, who lived in barbaric splendor, and was a woman queenly and commanding. Her house was more distinguished than the rest in size, and was covered with all sorts of spotted skins, and an otter in the coils of a watersnake was the coat of arms of Nancy Ward, the queen and prophetess who was to play such an important part in the fate of so many people, and almost in the destiny of a nation. She was about thirty-five years of age, and her father was an English officer named Ward, and her mother was a sister of the Vice-King Atta Culla Culla, who was a silver tongued orator, a wise and good chieftain and very friendly towards his white brothers. Nancy Ward was more than queen, she was the inspired sibyl; her power was absolute; her influence was always on the side of justice and humanity, and on this account she was called the "beloved woman."

Ecota was one hundred and fifty miles from the Watauga settlement, and the distance was an unbroken wilderness. Peace and happiness reigned until Alexander Cammeron, a Scotchman, came and told the settlers that they were encroaching on the land of the Indians, and if they did not leave they would be removed by British bayonets. Cammeron was a British Superintendent of Southern Indian affairs, but whispered to Robinson and Sevier, that if they would pay a reasonable sum to him they might stay unmolested. They did not accede to this rascally proposal, and he grew very angry, stormed and threatened. They refused to accept security through bribery. This brought about about a great council of all the Indian

tribes at Watauga; a treaty was drawn up and signed by the head men of the tribes; the council broke up and a friendly festivity was indulged in by both white and red men, when a rifle shot was heard, and one of the young braves fell lifeless. This caused a sudden and hasty departure of the Indians. It was afterwards learned that the murderer was a young man from Wolf's Hill, Virginia, whose brother had been killed by the Indians when with Boone, in Kentucky.

James Robertson, went alone to Ecota, and met the various tribes of Indians who were there by the thousand in full war paint and feathers; he told them plainly that the murderer of the young brave did not belong to their settlement, that he had fled, and that they desired to live in peace and brotherhood with the red men. A hand-shaking and good will prevailed and they parted as friends, and Robertson made the personal acquaintance of the Prophetess, and felt the importance of securing her continued good will.

While Robertson was away Sevier had built a fort, called Fort Lee, and gathered all the white settlers into it, numbering not more than one hundred. These two events, Seviers' skill in fortifying, and Robertsons' successful embassy to the Indians gave them at once an elevated position in the settlement. Four years of perfect peace followed. Crowds of emigrants continued to come in. Stout hearts and strong arms added to the wealth and security of the community, and more forts were built. In 1773, Boone again appeared in Watauga, with his wife and children and four or five other families to make the first settlement in Kentucky. These are the first white women who ever crossed the Cumberland mountains. At Cumberland Boone was joined by forty well-armed men, making a party of about eighty. While unconscious of danger, and passing through a narrow defile, they were startled by a terrific yell of a large body of savages, a desperate fight ensued, and many whites were killed, among them Boone's son. They fell back to Watauga, and Boone remained there till after Lord Dunmore's war, which broke out along the border's of Virginia. Weak as the settlement was and surrounded by hostile Indians, Sevier resumed his rank in the Virginia line and took charge of a

company in Colonel Innes' regiment, and Evan Shelby raised over fifty volunteers and hastened to join Colonel Lewis. The Watauga men were twenty-five days passing through the wilderness, over mountain gorges, deep defiles, where not even an Indian trail had been made, and joined the Virginia army and camped near the junction of the Kenawha and the Ohio, and it was here that the "Tall Watauga boys" learned the bloody trade, which it was theirs to follow for almost a generation. In the morning they saved the army from surprise, and in the evening they turned the tide of victory. Next morning one thousand Virginians were asleep under the trees, when not a mile away fifteen hundred savages led by the brave Cornstalk, and the infuriated Logan was stealing upon them. Robertson and Valentine Sevier had gone out early to shoot a deer, and discovered them, fired at them, and then hastened to alarm the sleeping army. A terrible conflict lasted all day. Victory wavered first on one side and then on the other. Colonel Lewis was killed and left his command to Evan Shelby. The battle was still undecided when Isaac Shelby, who had command of the Watauga boys and two other companies, dashed to the rear of the enemy and opened a deadly fire on the savages. They flew like the wind to their far-off home on the Sciota. At this period Sevier lost his wife in Virginia. At the age of twenty-nine he was left a widower with two manly boys, nine and eleven. Sevier had been married before he was seventeen years old.

The battles of Concord and Lexington were fought, and when the news reached the secluded spot of Watauga, every man sprang to his feet and grasped his rifle, and begged to be allowed to aid his countrymen on the sea-board. Not a single Tory was to be found; every man was a patriot, burning to fight. A fine body of riflemen was raised and furnished at their own expense. For more than five years they stood alone giving help and not receiving any from the sea-board settlement. Before the riflemen were dispatched, the Cherokees became so hostile that it was necessary for every able bodied man to protect his own fireside.

Nancy Ward was well into the secrets of the Indians, and

she went to Isaac Thomas, an Indian trader, at midnight, and told him to tell Robertson that the whole Indian nation was on the war path, to be ready; they might hear the war whoop any night, and, through the timely warning of this "beloved woman," the savage plans were thwarted and they were repulsed with heavy loss. Every one had taken refuge in the fort, except good Mrs. Bean, who had so many friends among the Indians that she did not fear them; she was dragged out of her house, and a gun pointed at her head, with threats to shoot if she did not tell them how many men and guns were in the fort. She told a scary enough tale and they spared her life, and sent her to the town to teach the squaws how to make bread and attend the cows. Smarting under defeat, the Indians took young Moore a prisoner, and burned him at a stake. This delighted them all so much that they decided that Mrs. Bean should have the same fate, so they tied her to a stake, piled up the fagots around her, and were about to light the fire when Nancy Ward appeared and ordered her released. Dragging Canoe, a powerful and most revengeful chieftain of the Chicamauga's, contended for her execution, but she was liberated and sent home to her husband, with an escort.

Nancy Wards' information caused Dragging Canoe's defeat at Fort Patrick Henry, and the people felt safe at Watauga and went about their usual avocations. On one occasion a number of women ventured out of the fort to take exercise, and bring water from a spring. Among these was Catherine Sherrill, a daughter of one of the earlier settlers. She was a dark, rich type of beauty, of about twenty years. Her free life in the wilds had given her the fleetness and activity of a deer, and, while unsuspecting danger, a sudden war whoop rang through the woods, and a band of yelling savages rushed towards them; the women darted to the gate of the fort, the Indians close upon the. Catherine had gone further than the rest, and was cut off from the entrance. Sevier saw her danger and rushed out to her rescue in the face of three hundred yelling savages; Robertson pulled him back, saying, "You cannot save her, and will destroy us all." Kate saw her peril; the tomahawk and scalping knife were waving over her head; the savages were

between her and the gate; she turns and makes for a stockade, which was some distance from the entrance, and leaps over an eight-foot high palisade and falls into the arms of Sevier, who was waiting there to catch her, and for the first time he called her "His bonnie Kate, his brave girl for a foot race." The Indians had about sixty killed and a great number wounded, without any damage to the whites.

Rev. Charles Cummings was justly called the "Fighting Parson." On Sundays he would lay aside his hunting, or fighting shirt, and put on his Sunday coat, with his shot pouch over his neck and rifle over his shoulder, would enter the pulpit, set his gun up in the corner and the shot pouch in front of him and would preach to a congregation, armed in this manner; he was with Sevier in almost all of his campaigns, and it was often told on him after Indian and Tory fights that he was so practiced in the art of swearing that he had to learn his prayers over again.

Constant warfare was now begun. Every Indian town was burned, all standing grain and cattle destroyed, except Ecota, the home of Nancy Ward, who never failed to send warning. Fully thirty-five Indian battles were fought, and astounding as it may seem, Sevier claims to have only lost six men. By these brave Watauga boys holding at bay the savages the people of the Carolinas and Virginia were enabled to make such effectual resistance against the British. Sevier's success as a fighter was due to a Napoleonic rapidity of movement—he always made the attack and introduced the "Tennessee yell," which paralyzed even the savages. The country became infested with Tories, who committed all sorts of depredations as they were making their way into the Indian territory, and it was on the information of a Tory's wife that Sevier's life was saved. A plot had been made to murder the family and fire the house at midnight. The Tories were all caught and hanged.

One day the savages were rushing on a settlement with a terrible war whoop; the men ran to the front to meet them in open fight. A woman was out milking the cow, she saw her danger, so she slipped behind a tree. The fight was desperate. The settlers' powder was out, and a knife and tomakawk fight

ensued; the woman flew to the house, filled her bonnet with powder, ran to the men and distributed it among them. This enabled them to open a deadly fire, and scarcely an Indian escaped. After the fight they looked around to see if the woman was killed, and found her behind a tree, down on her knees, praying. She went into history a nameless woman, but her brave deed lives in our hearts and memories. Another woman, when her cabin home was being attacked by the Indians, picked up the bullets and moulded them over and handed them to the men, saying: "Here, give them back to them quick." Thus the women did all they could in the face of danger, besides spinning, weaving and making clothes and tending the cattle and fields, parching the corn and beating the corn into meal and soaking it with wild honey or maple syrup, and filling their bags so as to have food ready at a moment's call, in case of invasion. The men lived much in the saddle, they moved not to the bugle's call or tap of the drum, but their work was quickly and well done in the silence of the wilderness, and when they emerged from its depths it was always to dash out and give a fatal blow and return as quickly and quietly as they went. Their hands were upheld in all these eventful times by the wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts who did their full part toward every undertaking in laying foundations of society and good government, and making glorious records for a brave, patriotic and talented race.

Three different times a coil was formed to encircle the entire southern colonies. The Indians had been well supplied with arms and ammunition, and one grand destruction was to follow; but this mighty coil was broken and stamped out of existence by the invincible "Watauga boys." They again whipped the revengeful Dragging Canoe at Long Island Flats, at Pleasant Point, and Musgrove Hill. If the front had been as well guarded as the rear, British rule would have terminated in 1779. For two long years more the south sea-board was to be deluged in blood, and at last to be rescued by these same "over maintain men." At this period Sevier lost his truest and most tried friend, by the departure of James Robertson from Watauga, with some of the oldest and most useful men, such

as Bledsoe, Nash, Talbot, Peyton, and Jennings, to form a settlement at Nashville, Colonel John Donelson (father of Mrs. Andrew Jackson) was to take the families and effects by inland navigation from Fort Patrick Henry down the Holston and Tennessee and up the Ohio and Cumberland rivers. The distance was more than two thousand miles. No man, red or white, had ever attempted the voyage, and it lasted four months. The endurance of privation, and suffering, and continued warfare of the savages, the raging waters and elements, rendered this expedition one without parallel in the history of this or any other continent. When one of the boats was attacked by the Indians and everything was thrown into confusion and imminent danger, Mrs. Gower's little girl, named Nancy, sprang to the helm and steered the boat while exposed to the fire of the enemy and was severely wounded, being shot through the thigh. She stood like a heroine at her post, while the men were in disorder and dismay; she made no complaint, and no one knew that she had received the wound until after she had steered the boat out of danger, and her mother noticed blood flowing through her clothes. The conduct of Mrs. Peyton on the same voyage was so self-sacrificing and heroic as to be almost beyond credence. A diary kept by Colonel Donelson, of the boat "adventure," is still preserved in the family, and is a record of the most remarkably thrilling succession of dangers which men, women and children were ever called upon to endure.

Sevier found a little leisure now, as the Indians were on their good behavior, and commenced preparations for the fourteenth of August, to which he invited all his friends, which included every man, woman and child in the territory. "Under wide spreading trees, on long tables that will seat several thousand guests. Near by are a couple of hugh oxen, split open and barbecuing on huge grid-iron over charcoal fires. Cider and apple jack will flow freely, and there will be feasting and dancing until the stars pale on the mountains." But before the feast begins there is a short ceremony to be witnessed in the house. "Nolichucky Jack" had laid aside his hunting shirt, and dressed up in full uniform of a continental colonel,

and by his side stood the graceful and beautiful "Bonnie Kate," who four years ago had leaped into his arms. Before them stood Parson Doak, and with a "contented smile he pronounced John Sevier and Catharine Sherrill man and wife." Before the wedding feast was cold a party of horsemen dashed down the mountain and stopped in front of Sevier's house. They were blood and mud stained, and showed from their bandaged limbs that they had not only given blows, but had taken them in some deadly encounter. North Carolina had enrolled and commissioned her officers, but never paid the "over maintain" soldiers a dollar. They that were able had fed and equipped themselves, or else were furnished by Sevier and Shelby. The War of the Revolution seemed to have reached its darkest hour. The British had taken Charleston and Cornwallis had defeated Gates with great slaughter at Camden. South Carolina was entirely under British subjugation and Georgia was nearly in the same condition. The British army was marching through North Carolina and destroying everything, and often butchering entire families. It was at this gloomy period that the "over mountain boys" left their homes and families endangered hourly from attacks of savages, and rushed to the aid of their distressed countrymen. An Indian fight had no more terror for them than a hunting frolic, or more excitement than a horse race. What they wanted now was to meet the brave General Ferguson, who was threatening to overrun and destroy the entire country, and had sent word that "if they did not cease their hostility he would march over there and wipe out their rebel nest." This determined the "Watauga boys" to cross the mountain and whip Ferguson in his camp. It was difficult to get any to agree to stay at home as a guard. Sevier's two sons were sixteen and eighteen. Both insisted on going. Consent was given for the oldest, but the father led the sixteen-year-old lad to his wife, and said, "Keep him at home." She replied, "Mr. Sevier, he is your son, but there is no horse for him to ride. I think it would be too fatiguing for him to walk." A horse was procured and he fought all through the battle of King's mountain by his father's side.

This most desperate hand-to-hand encounter, the very hottest and most terribly fought battle of the whole war, turned the tide of the American Revolution, and this was due to the courage and desperation with which these "Tall Watauga Boys" fought. It was the Tennessee yell which made the British reel and fall back in terror, and the brave and fearless Ferguson to rush down the mountain side preferring death to defeat. The mountain blazed like a liquid ball of fire, and amid the smoke and roar of artillery, mingled with the screams of wounded and dying, the white flag was raised again and again, and the brave Ferguson repeatedly cut it down with his sword, and it was only after he was riddled with balls on the mountain side that the white flag went up to stay, and a silence fell which bespoke how well the fight was won; how well all had done their duty. This was only broken by the rapid firing of a single rifleman at the further end of the mountain. Courier after courier was sent down to stop this, but in vain. Finally Sevier went down himself. His sixteen-year-old boy threw his rifle aside and rushed into his embrace and said he thought his father was killed and had "determined to shoot as long as there was a 'red coat' on the hill." He had mistaken the wounding of his uncle, Robert Sevier, for his father. Here the brave Colonel Williams fell—Cleveland, Winston, Campbell and McDowell all fought with superhuman strength and led their equally brave men into the very jaws of death, but Shelby and Sevier stood foremost in the great battle which they had planned and conducted to such a victorious issue.

Following the Revolutionary War there was a continuance of Indian hostilities until 1796, when a final treaty of peace was made between the Cherokees and the United States. During these many years of peril, privation and suffering before and after the American Revolution, the firmness and heroism of the noble-souled matrons of Tennessee, and their spirited and fearless daughters was as sublime and inspiring as anything recorded in history; their names have come down to us as worthy of the admiration and respect of their descendants and all mankind. They shared the dangers of the heroes and

are entitled to equal honor and praise for their unsurpassed endurance and devotion to home, patriotism and country.

And I am proud to say after passing over these brief links of history that the descendants of the heroes of the Watauga settlement and King's mountain are to be found scattered all over Tennessee and the Southwest, and that many of them are among the best citizens of Memphis, that they are my nearest and most honored friends; are active members in the "Daughters of the American Revolution;" that they cherish the names and deeds of their ancestors as sacredly as those heroes valued the rights of home and country which we have inherited.



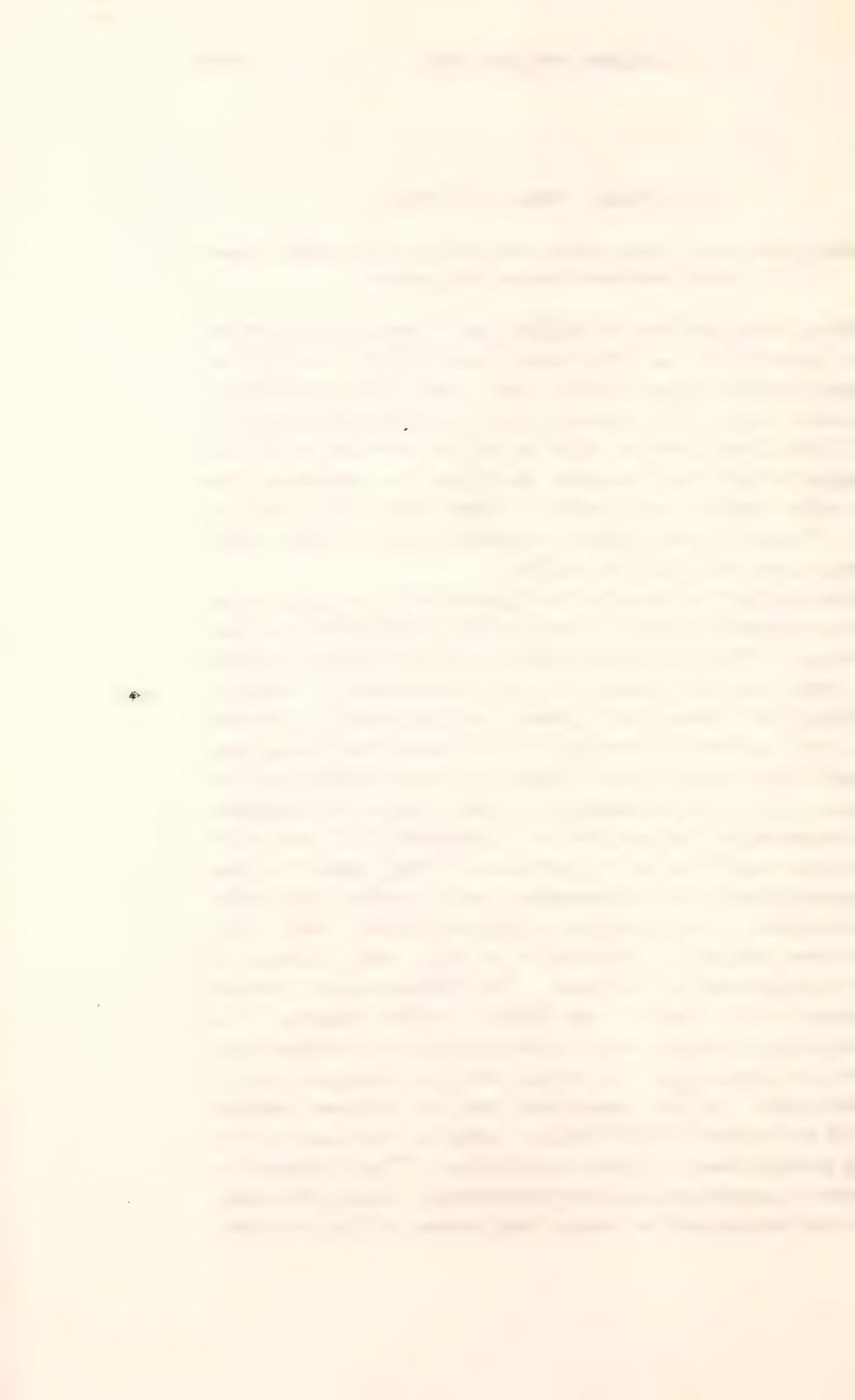
COLONIAL PHILADELPHIA.

By Mary Weand Dheil Smith, Regent, representing the Philadelphia Chapter in the Continental Congress, Feb. 23, 1893.

Other cities are fond of calling the Philadelphia of to-day slow, conservative and provincial; possibly it is so, but let us turn back the pages of time some years, and consider this city at the time of the colonies, when it was truly provincial.

William Penn chose its sight in 1682 on account of the advantages which the Deleware river gave to commerce; the town grew rapidly, one hundred houses being built the first year. Here were the cradles of patriots, brave spirits whose courage grew with their necessities.

This city had the honor to have given birth, in 1719, to the first newspaper published in Pennsylvania, called *The American Oppressed*. Thus was it that these peopled struggled to throw off a yoke that had become well-nigh unendurable. Notwithstanding the "Stamp Act," passed by Parliament in November, 1765, and which, through Pitts' eloquent interference, was repealed the following year; a heavy duty was imposed on tea in June, 1767. In September, 1774, the Continental Congress was organized at Philadelphia, in Carpenter's Hall, and delegates were sent from twelve provinces. They united to plan measures for relief from oppression, and to secure their rights from England. This Congress ended on October 26th, 1774, and it was decided to re-assemble on May 10th, following, if their wrongs were not redressed. The Mother country refused to listen to this demand, and forbade another meeting. No longer able to endure such treatment, the first outbreak occurred in April, 1775. A month later the Congress met in Philadelphia. It was determined that no business dealings should be held with British officers, ships or troops, and everything possible used of home manufacture. They advised the colonies to muster and call out their troops. George Washington, who had earned the respect and esteem of the colonists,



was nominated General of the Army by John Adams, and unanimously elected. What greater good could have happened than that such a man should have filled so important a post at this critical period of our country's history.

We all know that the Declaration of Independence was drawn up and written by Thomas Jefferson, at the Southwest corner of Seventh and Market streets, and signed at Independence Hall on July 4th, 1776.

I have, through the courtesy of the Hopkinson family, of Philadelphia, copies of two letters, written by General Washington, which will be of interest. They are addressed to Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The first appoints him a Judge of the United States Court, for the District of Pennsylvania, the first person to hold that office.

UNITED STATES,
Sept. 30th, 1789.

Sir: I have the pleasure to enclose to you a commission as Judge of the United States, for the District of Pennsylvania, to which office I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, have appointed you.

In my nomination of persons to fill offices in the Judicial Department, I have been guided by the importance of the object; considering it of the first magnitude, and as the pillar upon which our political fabric must rest. I have endeavored to bring into the high offices of its administration such characters as will give stability and dignity to our national government. And I persuade myself they will discover a due desire to promote the happiness of our country by a ready acceptance of the several appointments. The laws which have passed, relative to your office, accompany the commission.

I am, sir, with very great esteem, your most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

To the Hon. Francis Hopkinson, Esq.

In the second letter Washington speaks of sitting for his portrait, and shows a sense of humor in the situation.

MOUNT VERNON, May 16, 1785.

DEAR SIR:—In for a penny, in for a pound, is an old adage. I am so hackneyed to the touches of the painter's pencil that I am now altogether at their beck, and sit like patience on a monument whilst they are delineating the lines of my face. It is a proof among others of what habit and custom can effect. At first I was as impatient at the request, and as impatient under the operation as a colt is of the saddle. The next time I submitted very reluctantly, but with less flouncing—now no dray moves as readily to the thill as I do to the painter's chair. It may readily be conceived, therefore, that I yielded a ready obedience to your request and to the view of Mr. Pine. Letters from England came to my hand previous to his arrival in America, not only as an artist of acknowledged eminence, but as one who has discovered a friendly disposition toward this country, for which, it seems, he had been marked.

It gave me pleasure to hear from you. I shall always feel an interest in your happiness, and with Mrs. Washington's compliments and best wishes, joined to my own, for Mrs. Hopkinson and yourself, I am, dear sir, your most obedient, affte., humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

To Francis Hopkinson, Esq.

Let us now glance for a moment at some of the men of note. At this period William Bradford, the first printer of Philadelphia, whose acquittal on the charge of criminal libel first vindicated the liberty of the press. Robert Morris, "The Financier of the Revolution" who enabled Washington to make the campaign of Trenton and Princeton by personally collecting the money. Charles Thompson, Secretary of the Continental Congress during its whole existence. Benjamin Franklin printer, writer and diplomat.

We love to speak the honored names of our forfathers, but do we ever truly appreciate, even when stirred with most patriotic feeling, all that they suffered in their struggles for Independence! Watchful against unseen foes by day and night, hardships endured, sacrifices made, while their families were left unprotected in their homes.

Nor should we forget the women of those times, not only the women who dared danger with a man's bravery, but those of unwritten history, who watched, waited and toiled, denying themselves much. Can we in the days of universal "teas" appreciate what it cost them to deny themselves one draught of "The cup that cheers," or in our kaleidescopic changes of fashion understand the laying away of the flowered silks and quilted petticoat, and the donning of rough homespun. "Not one cent for tribute, but millions for defence," was the nation's war cry, and the early colonel dames carried it out in detail. Picture them assisting to make the tallow rush lights with which to light their weary task of making soldier's clothes or piecing flags, the last to be raised bright and early in the morning before the British commissioner made his rounds. And the country dames too, who kept the spinning wheel busy in many an old farm house. While their voices were raised in hymns, and their hearts throbbed in prayers for their soldiers suffering at Valley Forge, or leading forlorn hopes in distant fields. Let us pay tribute to their heroic womanhood.



MRS. LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON.

The precedent established by the National and State organizations of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by the election of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of the twenty-second President of the United States, to the office of President-General of their Society, was of undoubted wisdom. It cannot be questioned that the selection of a woman of national politico-social prestige and precedence was a timely event in the formative period of their association of feminine descendants of the patriot fathers and mothers of 1775-83. This act not only elevated the office above the rivalries of personal interest and aspirations, but gave the society itself, at once, a national scope.

The choice of Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, wife of Adlai Ewing Stevenson, twenty-third Vice-President of the United States, as the successor to the late Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, in the office of President-General, was an iteration of this sagacious precedent. There was a parity of honors in the selection. The personnel of the national organization was upheld in its integral constituent character and the woman exalted thus won the highest expression of the well-placed confidence of this distinguished aggregation of women representing the most revered of national ancestral memories.

In the antecedent military movements against the French, Virginia took a conspicuous part. The sequel to the sealed packet from St. Pierre to Dinwiddie conveyed by Maj. George Washington, then but 21 years of age, on his return from his perilous journey in midwinter, 1753, from Williamsburg, the Virginia capital, on the James, to La Beouf, the French fort, on the shores of Erie, 500 miles distant, was the French occupation of the forks of Monogahela and Allegheny, and the erection there of Fort DuQuesne in the spring of 1754 as a link in a chain of sixty military posts extending from Quebec to New Orleans, and the organization of a force of Virginia and North

Carolina troops, for counter operations, under Col. Joshua Fry.

This early martial hero in the wars of Colonial times was a native of Somersetshire, England; graduate of Oxford University; settler at Jamestown, 1637; member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia; Commissioner to define the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina; Colonel of Virginia Militia; member of the Governor's Council, 1750; Commissioner to treat with the Indians at Logstown, 1752, and was associated with Peter Jefferson, the father of the author of the Declaration of Independence, in the compilation of a map of the Colony of Virginia.

It was these preliminary experiences which presented Colonel Joshua Fry as the foremost man in the colony for the conduct of the dangerous and momentous enterprise against the French in 1754. Major Washington, with two companies of troops and ten cannon, acting under orders of Colonel Fry, took the advance and marched out of Alexandria, now in sight of this magnificent capital, which bears his name, on the morning of April 2, 1754.

The news of the French, under Contrecoeur, having dislodged a feeble garrison of English at the confluence of the two rivers having reached the front, Washington pushed forward with 150 men to retrieve the loss of that strategic position. Colonel Fry, his superior, advised of the movements, hastened after with the body of his little army. Upon approaching Great Meadows Washington, hearing of the approach of the French with overwhelming numbers, sounded his strength with a reconnoitring party. While Jumonville, with the French lead, lay in ambuscade, the head of Colonel Fry's troops, under Washington, surprised them in their lair, fired the first gun and drew the first blood of the nine years' struggle which drove the French from the vast region stretching from the St. Lawrence to the Ohio, and gave Great Britain a dominion from which she was dispossessed by the military genius of this Virginia major now taking his first lessons in the art of real war under the veteran Fry.

This temporary advantage uncovering the strength of the

enemy, the advance of Colonel Fry's army under Washington threw up hasty entrenchments which were called Fort Necessity, and a courier urged the commander to hasten forward. It was two days after sending this dispatch, on May 31st, 1754, that Colonel Fry died near the confluence of Will's creek and the Potomac, now the site of the enterprising city of Cumberland, in the State of Maryland.

A reinforcement of 400 men from the deceased chief's force was hurried to the relief, and Washington, now in supreme command, planned to push ahead and attack Fort Duquesne. The French, 900 strong, however, assaulted his position at Fort Necessity and compelled him to surrender. The name of Joshua Fry, the four times great-grandfather of Mrs. Stevenson, was thus foremost in the English movements against the French on the Ohio. The campaign so sagaciously planned by him was carried to its conclusion by Major Washington. It was this opportunity under the veteran Fry which gave Washington a prestige beyond the confines of his native State.

The wife of Colonel Joshua Fry was Mary Micon, daughter of Dr. Paul Micon, a French Huguenot and early settler in the colony of Virginia.

From the distinguished woman who now presides over the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution back through the long retrospect of years to this early colonial warrior extends an interesting array of contemporary and antecedent family history in the direct line of ascent.

Letitia Green, who received her baptismal name from her paternal aunt, wife of Major James Barbour, of the war of 1812, was born in Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-eighth anniversary of the eighth day of January made memorable by General Jackson's victory over Packenham's British troops at New Orleans, and in 1843 the eighty-ninth round of years after her distinguished colonial ancestor marched at the head of the Virginia forces to drive the French from the possession of the very spot of soil where she first saw the light of mundane things.

Her father, Rev. Lewis Warner Green, in the year of her birth was a professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary

at her native city. He was a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky, born in 1806. He began his active life in 1830 as one of the first two graduates of Centre College, Danville, the city of his death in 1863. He graduated in theology at Princeton, and studied at Halle, Berlin and Bonn, in Germany. He was professor at Centre College, and Presbyterian Theological Seminaries at New Albany, Ind., and Alleghany City, Pa.; he was pastor in Pittsburg and Baltimore, and president successively of Hampden Sidney College, Virginia; Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, and Center College, his alma mater. He was a man of great erudition and surpassing pulpit eloquence.

In her father's line Mrs. Stevenson is the daughter of the youngest son of Willis Green, a Virginian, a settler in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1779, a representative of Jefferson county, in the Virginia House of Delegates, 1783; Clerk of the Lincoln County Court, which in 1783 composed one-third of all Kentucky, which office he held until Kentucky was separated from Virginia, and admitted into the union in 1792. He was a member of nearly all of the nine conventions during the struggle for autonomy, also of the convention which framed the constitution of the State, and died honored and mourned in 1813.

This eminent man's wife, the paternal grandmother of Mrs. Stevenson, was Sarah Reed, a sister of Thomas B. Reed, a senator of the United States from Mississippi.

The second wife of Dr. Green, married in 1834, and mother of Mrs. Stevenson, was Mrs. Mary Peachy Fry Lawrence, a widow and daughter of Thomas Walker Fry, the second son of Joshua Fry and Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Mary Speed Smith. Their homestead in Mercer county, Kentucky, known as the "Spring House," was one of the famous country seats of the Blue Grass region. Mary Walker Fry, Mrs. Stevenson's mother, was the eldest child of this union, and was raised amid the elegant hospitality of this princely home.

Joshua Fry, the maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Stevenson, at the age of fifteen entered the continental line of Virginia, and in 1798 emigrated to Kentucky and settled in Mercer county, near Danville, where he owned large tracts of land. He was the son of John Fry, of Virginia, and a grandson of

Colonel Joshua Fry, commander of the first expedition against the French on the Ohio.

The wife of Joshua Fry, Mrs. Stevenson's great grandmother on the maternal side, was Peachy Walker, the youngest daughter of Doctor Thomas Walker, Commissary General of the Virginia troops in the Braddock Campaign of 1755. Dr. Walker led the first party of explorers into Kentucky in 1730, and the same year built a fort upon the Cumberland. During the Revolution he was a member of the House of Burgesses and of the Committee of Safety from Albemarle County. Two of his sons were officers in the Revolution.

The great great grandfather of Mrs. Stevenson, in the maternal line, James Speed, was a Captain of Virginia Militia from Mecklenburg, Va. At the Battle of Guilford Court House, N. C., in the spring of 1781, which was one of the series of desperate encounters under General Greene, which ultimately drove Cornwallis into the trap at Yorktown, Captain Speed was shot through the body. He removed to Kentucky in 1782 and took part in the forming of that first Commonwealth in the list, which, after the struggle for independence, extended the roll of the thirteen States of the original Union to its present magnificent array.

In her childhood, Mrs. Stevenson attended school in Baltimore and at Hampden-Sidney. Upon the return of her father to his native State, in 1856, she continued her educational course at the Walnut Hill Female Institute, six miles from Lexington, Kentucky, and under Reverend J. J. Bullock, at one time Chaplain of the United States Senate. This distinguished educator says of his pupil, in a letter:

"Miss Green was beautiful and accomplished; she was a good Latin scholar, read Cicero's orations with ease and took a high stand in all her studies. . . . She was remarkable for the perfect propriety of her deportment, studious habits, refined and ladylike manners and conscientious discharge of her duties. She was universally beloved and respected."

Miss Green subsequently attended school in New York City, where she finished her education.

A student at Center College named Adlai Ewing Stevenson

left Centre College in the spring of 1857. Dr. Green, with his family including his beautiful daughter Letitia, then in her early teens, did not return to Danville until the fall of that year. Not long after, the young student came to Danville on a visit, and called at the residence of the president of the college. It was then that he first met the fair girl Letitia. A few years later the venerable educator died. His widow and younger daughter removed to Chenona, Illinois, to reside in the family of the late Matthew T. Scott, who had married Miss Letitia's elder sister, Julia.

The gentle whisperings of love which were sensible under the parental roof at Danville became audible to the two young hearts when they met again in the changes which followed in the wake of a great family bereavement.

In the hospitable home of her sister in the month of December, 1866, the nuptial sacrament which united the lives of Adlai Ewing Stevenson and Letitia Green was celebrated by Rev. William T. Green, a cousin of the bride.

Mr. Stevenson, who was of North Carolina stock, one of his ancestors having signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence,* was born in Christian county, Kentucky, in 1835, and was therefore eight years the senior of his bride. After leaving his alma mater in 1857 he settled in Bloomington, Ill., and studied law in the office of David Davis, later a Justice of the Supreme Court, and still later a Senator of the United States. At the time of his marriage he had made substantial progress in his profession and politics. He was later twice elected a representative in Congress. In 1885 he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General under the Cleveland administration, and was nominated in 1889 to a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States. His failure to reach that high honor was due to the partisan hostility of the Senate. In the compensating progress of five brief measures of time, and with favoring circumstances this distinguished citizen now finds himself President of that body, with a majority also in accord with his own political views.

* A copy of this Declaration will be found on another page of this Magazine.—ED.

During this succession of eminent services the bride of 1866, ornamented by her natural and acquired gifts every stage of their progress. She therefore does not come to the social regime of the second place under the constitution without previous training in the polite methods of Congressional and executive circles, and the association of friendships firmly established.

In the interesting family group, which now commemorates the domestic event of 1866, are four children. The eldest, a boy, Lewis Green Stevenson, born in 1868, grown to man's estate, became the private secretary to his distinguished father, when, by the voice of the people, he took the second place of executive, and first place of Legislative rank under the Constitution of the United States of America. The second child, Mary Eliza Stevenson, born in 1872, who assists her mother in her social duties, is a beautiful, dark eyed, black haired, intellectual maiden, with gifts of nature and training from her excellent mother, which will give her a prominent place in the circles of belles of the gay season of 1894.

The younger daughters, Julia Scott and Letitia Ewing Stevenson, both in their teens, will soon make their formal *entre* into the gay life of the capital under the auspices of the beautiful woman who now reigns in the social realm of that favored city.

In their President-General the Daughters of the American Revolution, therefore, have a reflex of Colonial, Revolutionary, and subsequent distinction in National and State affairs, and a representative type of the highest achievements of modern American womanhood.

DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM.

STONY POINT.

Silent was the council chamber
 Where the lights burned dim,
 Showing faces eager, youthful—
 Powder-stained or aged and grim.
 They had met in grave discussion
 Of a deed in danger's way,
 And the parchment plan of action
 In the misty lamplight lay.

Washington then broke the silence—
 All his brow enseamed with pain
 As of thought too sad for telling
 As he glanced at General Wayne—
 "Comrade, 'tis a desperate venture,
 Not a theme for boyish sport,
 Stony Point is strongly guarded—
 Which of you will storm the fort?"

Wayne rose, "Mad Anthony" they called him,
 For in the bloodiest fray,
 'Twas he who cheered the soldiers on,
 And he who led the way.
 With quick salute the hero said:
 "Why, General, I'm your man;
 I'd storm the very gates of hell
 If you would draw the plan?"

* * * * *

Night, and stars upon the river—
 Stars and midnight o'er the fort
 Where among the British soldiers
 Sleep and dreams held royal court.
 All forgot were leagues of ocean
 'Twixt them and their island home—
 On sleep's rainbow-tinted pinions
 Lo, they span the flying foam!

Fathers, husbands, meet their loved ones;
 And beneath the moon's white beams
 Lovers greet their blue-eyed sweethearts
 In that fairyland of dreams.

All was silent round the fortress
 Save the sobbing of the river,
 And the wind which o'er the marshes
 Set the sedge-grass all a-quiver.

Suddenly the marsh seemed peopled
 With a throng of gliding ghosts,
 Who with stealthy steps stole onward
 Till they gained the picket posts.
 Quick the counter-sign was given
 And the frightened sentry bound,
 While the mass of moving shadows
 Onward swept to higher ground.

In the stillness which engulfed them
 Each man heard his strong heart beat
 With swift thoughts of wife or mother,
 And the death which he might meet.
 But there was no fear nor falter,
 Through the masking dark they pressed—
 Wayne was in the lead before them,
 Unto God they left the rest.

Now the bridge is far behind them,
 Inner guards are put to rout;
 Then the silence deep was broken
 By a musket shot and shout.
 In a moment all was action,
 In the fort were shouts and screams,
 And the thrilling blasts of bugles
 Shattered all the soldiers' dreams.

There were death and wild disorder,
 Flashing sabers, fearful shocks,
 Grapeshot from the iron mortars
 Ripping up the earth and rocks;
 From the port holes of the fortress
 Muskets sent their iron hail,
 But Wayne's gallant Continentals
 For a moment did not quail !

On they swept, a human whirlwind,
 While the British held their breath,
 On through smoke and hissing grape shot,
 On—to triumph or to death !

On—till wounded Wayne is leaning
'Gainst a captured British gun,
Till the English flag is tattered
And the citadel is won !

Then the watchword of the foemen
Quick became their battle cry,
And "The fort is ours!" went pealing
Upward to the starry sky.
Soon Wayne's watch fires at the outposts
Set the murky night ablaze ;
Thus was Stony stormed and captured
In the brave colonial days.

SARA BEAUMONT KENNEDY

Memphis, Tenn.



WHAT SOME WOMEN DID.

By Mrs. Donald McLean, representing the New York City Chapter (in place of Mrs. John Sherwood, who was unable to be present) at the Continental Congress, February 23, 1893.

First, I would condole with you on the deprivation which we suffer alike—the loss of Mrs. Sherwood's reading—a member of the New York City Chapter Daughters American Revolution. Mrs. Sherwood sheds so lambent a luster on that organization that we—I speak for the Regent, myself and the Chapter at large—felt happy to accord to the Congress the opportunity of hearing one of her famous readings and proud that our Chapter should be so brilliantly represented here. So much the keener, then, the disappointment, when *but a few days* since it was announced that Mrs. Sherwood must, perforce because of illness, give up the writing and reading of her paper, sorrow for her illness mingled with unfeigned perturbation in the New York City Chapter. Shall that body be utterly lacking where all other Chapters are to be ably shown forth? The Regent of our Chapter said, No! and did me the honor to appoint me Mrs. Sherwood's successor. That honor, while truly flattering, fell upon astounded brain and unprepared hands. To fill the gap caused by the absence of Mrs. Sherwood's ability, enriched by careful preparation; Mrs. Sherwood's charm of personality or finish acquired by long, successful experience! How could I? Behold what a fall is here, my country-women! will you deal gently with me, knowing that where you deplore the lack of Mrs. Sherwood's presence, *I* deplore it tenfold? Where you may envelope me in a dark cloud of compassion, *I* feel the contrast with acuteness untold. A week before the assembling of this Congress I had no faintest idea that I was to appear before you—no thought of being called upon for a paper,—therefore not even mental preparation. It seemed to me best, when my Regent, whose requests are the law I delight to obey, called upon me



in the emergency of Mrs. Sherwood's illness, not to fail in response to that call, but to do, as best I may, my duty in that station in which I am suddenly placed, not essaying length or weight in my article—endeavoring only to bring back for a short-lived moment the atmosphere of the Revolutionary day and the bright spirit of womanhood as alive, in those days, within the personelle of three or four women whose individuality should never fail of interest to the members of this Society. Once more I beg your leniency for a written picture upon which merely hours—not days nor weeks—could be expended in portrayal.

Scarce among our own country's heroes is there a name which awakens enthusiasm and kindling memories as does Lafayette's! Yet do we ever hear of that "dearer I," his beloved second self—his wife. It seems to me in reckoning up the heroines of our Revoulution great count should be made of those who also served, though they only stood and waited.

Our own great-grandmothers, when they gathered up their courage and stood with bold fronts (albeit such breaking hearts), and sent to the enemies' bullets their husbands and their sons, had, at least, the comfort of the fellow feeling of sacrifice for home and country. But what was consolation for the young and loving Anastesie de Noailles? Married to Lafayette when a girl of fourteen and he a boy of sixteen, what was the world to her but a big garden of delight—to live in, to love in, to play in—but surely not to sacrifice and suffer in!

In the summer of 1776, when inspired by that devotion to the cause of liberty which has made his name famous, Lafayette broke to his young wife the startling news that he wished to leave France and her and fight for liberty in a new world among strangers, did the fair girl cling to him, begging that he leave not her and the sweet baby on her bosom? No! the de Noailles' blood was Bourbon—"noblesse oblige." If her young lord could give his service for a principle—she could give her love! Naught to be gained in home or land for her! Possessed of all the world can give, there was no incentive for her sacrifice, yet it was nobly made and made for *us*. Shall we not delight to honor her?

In 1777, when Lafayette sailed in the ship "Victory"—name of happy presage!—he left his baby girl, Henriette, to console the brave young wife. Writing from other shores, he says, "Henriette is so delightful that she has made me in love with little girls," and at that very hour the sweet, tiny daughter had been taken by relentless death from the arms of the mother, leaving her alone, indeed, while Lafayette fought *our* battles.

In 1778 the General returned to France for a glimpse of his wife. In the same year, Voltaire, meeting Mme. de Lafayette at a great house in Paris, fell upon his knee before her and complimented her upon the "wise and brilliant conduct of her young husband in America." Later a son came to her and he was called George Washington, thus giving emphasis to the loyalty she felt toward the country her husband helped to save.

A few years of bliss, following her husband's honors in America and France, and, then, the French Revolution! The same chivalric spirit springs to her aid as to the peerless Marie Antoinette;—then imprisonment—well nigh death. Finally, when prison doors opened, Anastasie de Noailles-Lafayette emerged a broken woman, yet with heart strong enough to treasure the thought and sovenirs of America. The Chateau of LaGrange, her last home, was hung with portraits of Washington, Franklin, Morris, Adams and Jefferson. One room in the chateau was furnished entirely with articles from this country, and was styled "America." Only forty-seven when she died, Mme. de Lafayette had given to us and our country service true and gallant, faith, loyalty and a woman's heart; for she gave him in whom she lived and loved.

It is a subject of rightful pride to the New York City Chapter—so we feel—that it has had the honor to send to Mme. de Courcelle, Lafayette's granddaughter, an elegantly engrossed diploma (Tiffany's work), of honorary membership in the Chapter; and not many months since, over \$500.00 was raised by an entertainment, under the auspices of the same Chapter, as part of a nucleus of a fund to procure a bronze statue of General Washington, to be presented to France in recognition of the gift to us by the French people of a statue of General Lafayette.

Will you look now, for a moment, on the dark, reverse picture of an American woman false to this country, although the French woman had been so leal.

Who knows but had "Pretty Peggy Shippen" been true, Benedict Arnold had not been so false! When Major Andre came to these shores he met the fair Peggy. She was the beautiful daughter of Judge Edward Shippen, of Pennsylvania, and unhappily a Tory. Life sped gaily in those days. Andre writes to England of the gala time in honor of Lord Howe, in which he and Margaret Shippen were the leading figures.

The celebration was called a "Mischianza," and included "a regatta, a mock tournament, a ball, a supper and display of fireworks." In the tournament Major Andre was one of the knights of "Pretty Peggy," one of fourteen chosen damsels in whose honor the jousting took place. The two sides adopted distinguishing devices, the one a burning mountain with the motto, "I burn forever;" the other a blended rose of red and white, with motto, "We droop when separated." Miss Shippen, as a Lady of the Blended Rose, was arrayed, so the chronicler tells us, in a "flowing robe of white silk, a rose-colored sash covered with spangles, spangled shoes and stockings, a spangled veil trimmed with silver lace and a towering turban adorned with pearls and jewels." The tournament took place upon the green, sloping banks of the Delaware. The guests arrived in boats and were marshaled to their places to stirring music from all the bands in the army." The tournament was over, fair damsels rewarded brave men, but Pretty Peggy dismissed Andre, and within a year married Benedict Adnold.

What fatal dream of a false ambition possessed her, we do not know, but certain it is that as Arnold matured his treacherous plans, his wife aided and encouraged him.

On that fell morning, when Washington was to breakfast with General Arnold, was detained and said to Lafayette, "Oh! I know you young men are all in love with Mrs. Arnold—hurry on and tell her I will reach her later." On that fateful morning when, at breakfast, in the latticed-windowed, quaint, low cottage, (which until a year ago, when fire destroyed it, was preserved in all its original interest on the banks of

Hudson,) with General Washington's staff, the news was brought Arnold and his wife that the treachery was discovered, and that but a bare chance of escape was possible, —what did her woman's wit?

It is told of her that, after Washington dispatched officers in pursuit of Arnold, he returned to West Point and asked instantly to see Mrs. Arnold. She was apparently distracted. Her condition was pitiable to witness and convinced all present that she was not implicated in her husband's treason. She protested her innocence; she wept; she raved; she evinced at times the utmost terror if approached, declaring wildly that the life of her child—a babe in arms—was endangered. In short, she appeared as if crazed by sorrow. General Washington and his aides, touched with pity for her condition, left her to her grief. When Arnold was heard from, General Washington's first act was to turn to an aide and say, "Go to Mrs. Arnold and inform her that though my duty required that no means should be neglected to arrest General Arnold, I have great pleasure in acquainting her that he is now safe on board a British vessel of war." Mrs. Arnold's conduct had convinced General Washington and his staff of her innocence, especially the young and ardent Hamilton, who has left us so moving an account of her beauty and distress. And yet, my fellow women, it has been indisputably proved that Mrs. Arnold had perfect knowledge of every traitorous step of her husband's life—nay, encouraged and abetted him through all.

Averson, contempt, we doubtless feel for so base a woman as one who betrays her country. But let us whisper it low. There is a small and secret tribute of admiration to the woman's quick *finesse*, which could so readily deceive that great creation—the masculine mind. Great it is, of course, my sisters, but a trifle ponderous, scarce rapid enough in action to cope with deceiving woman. Washington, Lafayette, Hamilton—all protesting poor, deceived Mrs. Arnold's innocence, because, forsooth, of a liquid tear from beauteous eyes, and a piteous tone from dulcet voice.

Let us hope, if we *must* deceive, we may have superior *man* to deal with, not one of our own lesser sex. The supple mind

of a sister is somewhat better fitted to fence with the artifice of an insignificant feminine brain!

Mrs. Arnold, after the unhappy sojourn in England, where she joined her husband, returned to this country and died in Massachusetts on St. Valentine's Day, eighty-three years old.

The wife of General Philip Schuyler is too well known in history and story to need save a touch of my faltering pencil. Only two lines form the tale of her life—yet to imaginative mind what pretty story of gallant youth's devotion in the message sung out by young Philip Schuyler from a departing vessel, "Love to sweet Kitty Van Rensselaer if you see her," succeeded by the later, more forceful chapter in her life's bouts, embodied in that staunch declaration of wifely courage and devotion.

"The General's wife must not be afraid." For so said "Sweet Kitty Van Rensselaer" when as General Schuyler's wife, revolutionary storms gathered fast around her and warning friends augured dark and dangerous days. And, indeed, she was not afraid, but walked step by step with her heroic husband through any deprivation and peril until the day when victory came, when she lay down to the well-earned rest not disturbed by earthly calls or cares.

And now, having talked of the foreign wife of a famous man, faithful to America—of the American wife false to it—of the brave woman true to husband and to country—there remains one more name, which will, I make bold to say, interest every Regent here, because of that "fellow feeling which makes us wondrous kind," the name of the grandmother of my own beloved Regent—the Regent of the New York City Chapter; that grandmother whose daring deed of fortitude saved to the Continental army the silver sinews of war, the money chests containing all the coin which lay between the army and pauperism.

The famous old Captain John Underhill's daughter married him who became Captain Avery, paymaster of the Continental army. Thirteen lovely boys and girls blossomed on the parent stem, and surrounded by these, Mrs. Avery kept watch and ward over the family estate in Westchester county, New York,

while her husband hurled guage of battle in the enemies' teeth.

One starless, murky night, Captain Avery made stealthy march home, signalled low for the wife, who never failed response. A whispered word, under low, bending trees, hidden from children and from servants of the place, a silent slipping into the house of the woman, and, throwing wide of concealed trap-door beneath the dining table, a shrill whistle from the captain, yet without, four men appeared from clump of trees, bearing a great chest of glistening silver. On into the house, through the trap-door, into walled and hidden recess; the trap-door dropped in place, table above—is it all a dream? Surely, all is as before—no treasure here for maulrading bands. "All safe, and I'll stay with you to-night, my love," cries the captain, so brave in buff and blue. But in the wan, grey daylight, what comes to shock this fanc'd safety? "My husband, wake! wake! the Hessians are upon us!" and from every bush and tree trunk, from every knoll and vantage point emerges the hated red coat, and one, only one, of the buff and blue to meet them. Captain Avery will not, cannot fly. Mrs. Avery rushes to the only other man within the house, the negro servant, gives to him her despairing cry for aid, to be carried to the army post, but one mile away. If only he can steal beyond the Hessian's line. False hope! When nearly there, discovered, seized and bound to a tree, where, helpless, the man can use only his stentorian voice. Within the house the Hessians swarm. Before the burning, black long, in the hearth of dining hall, stands the leader.

"Captain Avery, we are informed you have treasure here. Confess, deliver, and *you* are safe." "I confess and deliver nothing," makes answer the valiant Captain. "Brand him until he *does* confess," commands the Hessian. They strip him to the waist and, from his own fireside comes his torture. "Men, have mercy—torture me, not him," pleads Mrs. Avery, but no heed. Again and again is laid on the hideous, sizzling red-hot iron, until nature's limit is reached and Captain Underhill falls, (they *think* dead), mute unto the last.

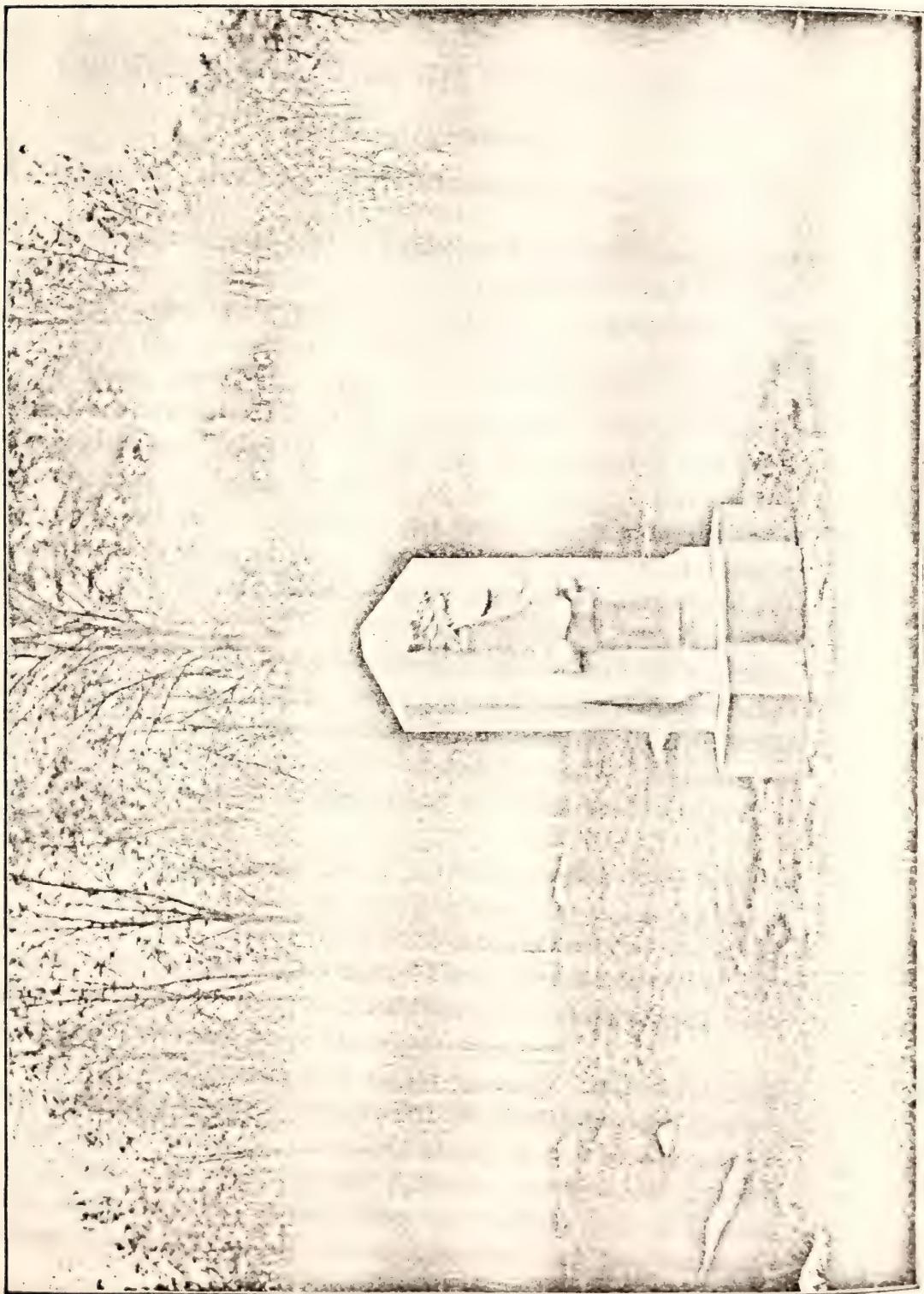
"Now, madam, it is *your* turn. You know and *shall* tell.

Where is that hidden chest?" "What my husband betrays not is sacred to his wife." Mrs. Avery stands white, rigid and close-lipped. "Oh, make short work of this!" rages the Hessian Captain. "Put a pistol to her heart and give her five minutes to tell ere the bullet pierces." Erect, unwavering, her motionless husband at her feet, her weeping children at her side, Mrs. Avery feels the cold muzzle of the pistol on her breast and is silent. If her husband can die for her country's need, so can she. One, two, three minutes gone—is there no help? Four—"Fly! Fly! the enemy is upon us, five to one! Leave the money—save yourselves!" So rings from the outside—pistol dropped—stampede, like flight. The negro's lungs have done good service. His never-ceasing shouts caught the ear of a passing officer. He galloped for life to the nearby regiment, on horse. In an instant the men are here and save Mrs. Avery and the Captain by the fraction of a moment.

It is such blood as this that gives us our heritage—Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. This in our veins must needs make us true patriots as long as our country lives and its flag waves over us. This spirit gives us courage to cry with Whittier's Barbara Fritchie, when an enemy attack, even though years be heavy upon us and the golden cord well nigh broken—

"Shoot if you will this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag, she said."





CHRISTOPHER GREENE, THE HERO OF RED BANK.

BY MARY A. GREENE.*

Representing Casper Chapter in the Continental Congress, Feb. 24th, 1893.

In the autumn of 1775, a hardy band of eleven hundred men were toiling through the primeval forests of Maine and Canada. Heavily laden with ammunition, boats and provisions, they traversed the untrodden wilderness, which not a white man had ever before penetrated. They were the Canadian expedition of the Revolution, bound for Quebec and led by General Benedict Arnold, whose splendid courage in this campaign was to be finally eclipsed by his treachery to his country. But no hint of this had as yet darkened his fame. Commanding one of the three divisions of this little army was Christopher Greene, of Warwick, Rhode Island, a gentleman of education and culture who had served his town in the State Legislature for several years. He had responded, together with his comrades in the Kentish Guards, to the call from Bunker Hill, and when daring spirits were demanded for the hazardous journey, Major Christopher Greene was called for and placed in command of about three hundred Rhode Island men with souls as brave as his own.

After nearly three months of hardship, under which half the little army had perished, it emerged from the Canadian woods in full sight of Quebec, to the utter astonishment of the inhabitants, who thought that a miracle had been wrought in their favor to preserve them in their journey through woods, bogs, over precipices and down raging streams.

General Montgomery had sailed through Lake Champlain and with nine hundred men waited for Arnold before Quebec.

On New Year's eve, December 31, 1775, in a blinding snow-storm these combined forces of not more than fourteen hundred men made a gallant attack upon the fortifications of Quebec. Major Greene, with his Rhode Islanders, led the vanguard,

passed the two barriers of St. Roque and entered the lower town, fighting bravely under an incessant fire from the town walls, until, hemmed in on all sides, they were taken prisoners of war, together with a large number of Arnold's force.

Nine months did Christopher Greene remain a prisoner at Quebec, chafing daily under the restraint. Although kindly treated by Carleton, the British general, whose natural severity of character was subdued by his intense admiration of the heroic daring of this band of Americans, Greene frequently declared that he would never again be taken alive.

While a prisoner, he was, upon recommendation of General Washington, raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and the position of commander of the first regiment of Rhode Island infantry was kept for him more than six months, until upon an exchange of prisoners he was released and enabled to join his regiment in the Highlands.

In the dark days of 1777, when the British land forces occupied Philadelphia, the entire hope of the Americans was centered upon retaining control of the Delaware river, thus preventing a junction of the British fleet with the army. The forts defending the river, Fort Mercer at Red Bank on the Jersey shore, and Fort Mifflin opposite, must be held at any cost. Three days after his defeat at Germantown, Washington sent to Colonel Christopher Greene a letter of instructions. He was to proceed to Red Bank and invest and hold it at any cost. The commander-in-chief reminded him that "the post with which you are now entrusted is of the utmost importance to America, and demands every exertion of which you are capable for its security and defense. The whole defense of the Delaware absolutely depends upon it, and consequently all the enemy's hopes of keeping Philadelphia and finally succeeding in the object of the present campaign."

With about three hundred Rhode Islanders, including the battalion of Colonel Israel Angell, Colonel Greene invested the fort at Red Bank.

On the 21st of October, 1777, a company destined for the re-inforcement of Fort Mifflin across the river, arrived at Red Bank for the night, bringing news of a march of about twelve

hundred Hessians, under Count Donop, in their rear, on their way to attack Red Bank, probably the next day. These new comers offered to remain and assist Colonel Greene in the battle. The offer was at first accepted, but upon reflection during the night, the integrity of Colonel Greene triumphed over his desire for aid in his hour of extremity. He sent the Fort Mifflin troops away in boats across the river just as the enemy emerged from the woods. The latter naturally supposed the fort was being evacuated. This gave them greater courage.

After a particularly insolent command to surrender, they declared that no quarter would be given, and advanced to the attack. Count Donop, tall, brave and handsome, glittering with decorations upon his breast, conspicuous in the van. Meanwhile, equally conspicuous for bravery and comeliness, Colonel Greene paced the rampart of his fort (which was all too large for its feeble garrison) cheering and encouraging his men. The Hessians dashed boldly into the empty half of the fort and, supposing the day won, with a shout of "Victory," tossed their hats in the air. But in that very instant a tremendous fire from a projecting angle of the rampart felled them to the ground. Those still standing attempted to withdraw, but were met in retreat by a raking fire from several galleys posted in the river to guard the water front of the fort.

The fight was soon ended. The little brook near by ran red with blood. Over four hundred of the enemy lay dead and wounded on the field, or as prisoners in the fort, including about seventy officers. Count Donop was found wounded on the field. The terms of the fight had been no quarter on either side, but the Count's wounds were tenderly dressed, and for two days, in a neighborhood farm house, he was cared for at Colonel Greene's request. Count Donop died declaring that he fell "a victim to his own ambition and the avarice of his sovereign." His conqueror gave him all the honors of a military funeral, solemnized from the fort, which magnanimity so aroused the admiration of one of the Hessian prisoners, a brother officer, that he said to Colonel Greene in his broken English, "Man, you bury *me* so, I die directly."

The whole country rang with the story of Colonel Greene



and his brave Rhode Island garrison. Washington at once sent him a letter of congratulation, and Congress voted him an elegant silver sword, which the brave Colonel never saw, for he lay in in his grave when it was finally delivered to his eldest son, Job Greene, in whose family it now remains.

The news of their repulse at Red Bank, and the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, reached the British on the same day. The news of these two events, carried to France, decided Louis XVI. to lend his aid to the American cause.

When the French fleet in 1778 arrived off Newport, Colonel Greene's Rhode Island Regiment was among the land forces under La Fayette and others to co-operate with them. They took part in the battle of Rhode Island. In this Rhode Island Regiment was a company of negroes, manumitted slaves, the first company of colored troops ever enlisted on this continent. The idea of emancipating slaves in order to enlist them as troops had occurred to Colonel Greene in the dark winter at Valley Forge, when the cry was for more men for the army. General Varnum, of Rhode Island, laid the matter before Washington. Colonel Greene, with two others, was sent home to enroll the negro troops, under an act of the Rhode Island General Assembly. These troops fought so bravely in the battle of Rhode Island, that the Hessian Colonel, whose regiment had encountered them, requested to exchange his command and go to New York, for he dared not lead his regiment again to battle, lest his men should shoot him for having caused them so much loss.

Colonel Greene continued to serve his country with honor till May 14, 1781, when at the age of fourty-four years his brilliant career was brought to a close.

Encamped at Rhode Island village, near Fishkill, on the Hudson, he was attacked in the night by a reckless band of American Tories, led by a certain Colonel Delancey, a sort of guerilla troop, known as Delancey's Loyalists. Overpowering the sentinels, they penetrated to the bed-chambers of Major Flagg and Colonel Greene, in a farm-house where they had made their headquarters. Major Flagg was instantly killed. Colonel Greene, true to his resolve, in the days of his imprison-



ment at Quebec, never to be taken alive again, scorned to surrender, slew several with his drawn sword, single handed, and finally fell, faint from loss of blood. Roughly dragging his nearly lifeless body over the ground in their flight from the now awakened garrison, the ruffians flung back the information, that if they wanted to know where their Colonel was, they might find him at the edge of the wood. Friendly hands took up the cruelly mangled body and carried it into the camp. With him fell several of his devoted colored soldiers.

The Commander-in-Chief wept with grief and indignation over the shocking death of one who was a loved friend as well as a faithful officer. Colonel Greene's funeral was solemnized from the headquarters of Washington with all the honors of his rank. For two years he had been Colonel-Commandant of the Consolidated Rhode Island Regiment, his old friend and secretary, Samuel Ward, son of Governor Ward, of Rhode Island, being Lieutenant-Colonel. At Colonel Greene's death, Colonel Jeremiah Olney succeeded to the command.

Christopher Greene was the son of Philip Greene, judge of the common pleas court of Kent county. His mother was Elizabeth Wickes, esteemed the most intellectual woman in the colony at that day. His great-grandfather, John Greene, junior, was deputy governor of the colony from 1690 to 1700, its attorney general for three years, a member of its legislature for thirty years, and its agent in England. His great-great-grandfather, "John Greene, Chirurgeon," was one of the original settlers of the colony, a man of more than common education and ability.

It has been the privilege of the ancestors and the descendants of Colonel Greene, in every generation, to serve their native State in positions of trust down to the present day.

They know that while Rhode Island cherishes the memory of her illustrious son, Nathanael Greene, she will not forget his cousin, friend and fellow patriot, Christopher Greene, the "Homeric hero."

* Miss Mary A. Greene is a Daughter of the American Revolution by right of lineal descent, in both the paternal and maternal lines, from Colonel Christopher Greene (as well as from Major Thomas Hughes, in the maternal line, his son-in-law).

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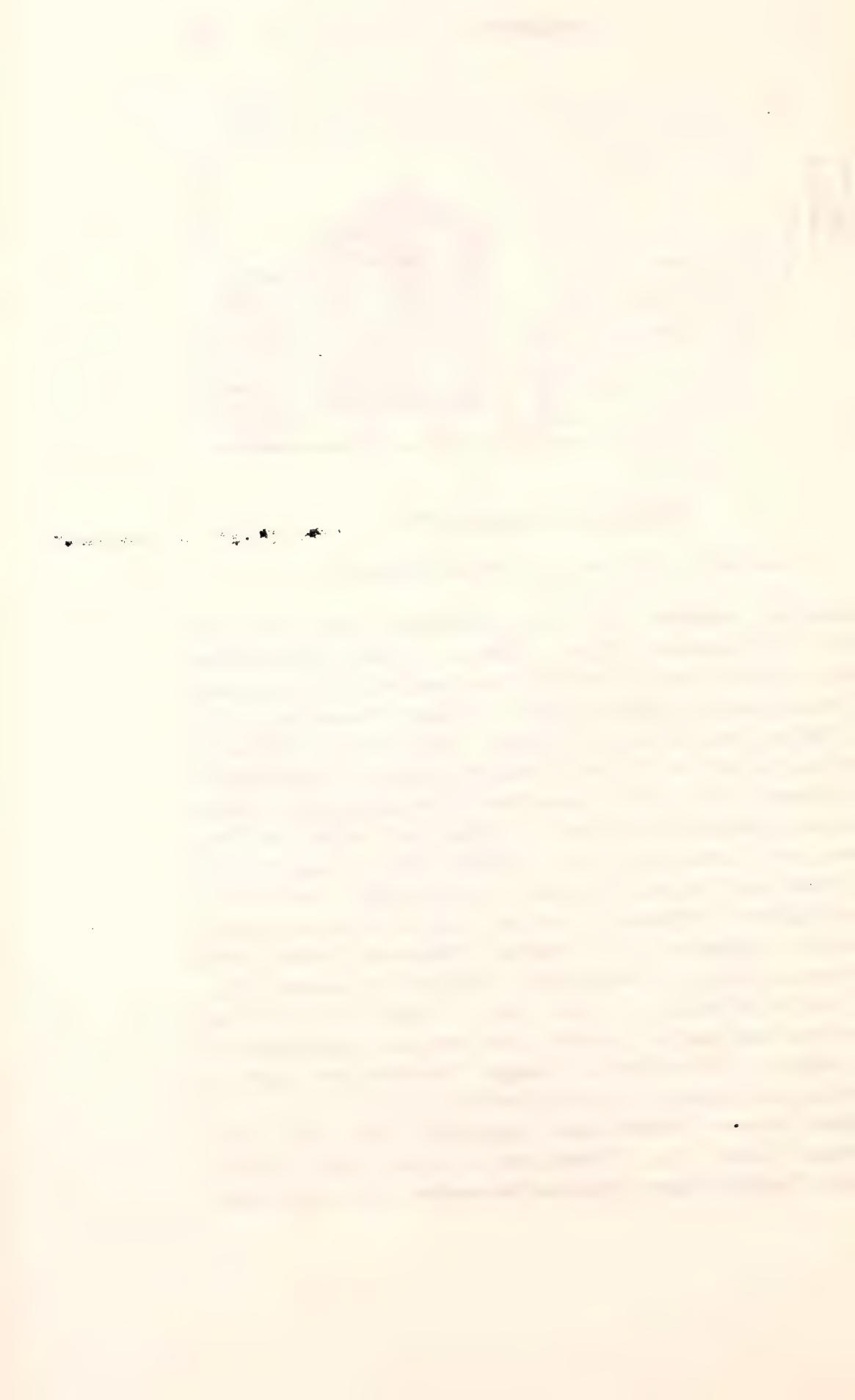




JONATHAN DANFORTH.

Grandfather of Mrs. Seer, Vice-President-General D. A. R.

Jonathan Danforth was born at Billerica, June, 1736, and died at Williamstown, Mass., February, 1802. He was the fourth in lineal descent from Nicholas Danforth, who was born at Framlingham, Suffolk county, England, November, 1586, and died at Cambridge, New England, April, 1638. Elizabeth Symmes, the wife of Nicholas Danforth, died at Framlingham in February, 1629, and five years later, in 1634, he left England with his three sons and three daughters and settled at New Town, now Cambridge, New England. His youngest child and third son, Captain Jonathan Danforth, who was born at Framlingham in February, 1628, and died at Billerica, Massachusetts, September, 1712, married Elizabeth Poulter, who was born at Raleigh, Essex county, England, September, 1633, and died at Billerica in October, 1689. Their third child and eldest son was Ensign Jonathan Danforth, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Ensign Jonathan was born at Billerica in February, 1659, and died there January, 1712. He married Rebecca Parker, born Chelmsford, May, 1661; died Billerica, March, 1754. Their fifth child and third son was Samuel Danforth, born Billerica, September, 1692; died there



1742. He married Dorothy Shed, who was born at Billerica in 1691. Their eighth son and the youngest of twelve children was Captain Jonathan Danforth.

Jonathan Danforth was born at Billerica in 1736, and lived there until 1776, when he moved to Williamstown, where he died in 1802. He married for a second wife Miriam Cowee, who was born in 1746, in the north of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and died at Williamstown in 1820.

Jonathan Danforth raised a company of Minute Men at Western (now Warren), Worcester county, Massachusetts, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, with his two sons, Joshua and Jonathan. While in Boston he was taken sick with small pox, and his wife, Miriam Cowee, rode on horseback from Western to Boston, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, carrying in front of her a babe eleven months old, and nursed him through his illness and then returned on horseback to Western. (The same side-saddle which was used by her on that occasion is now in possession of her granddaughter, the writer of this article, and has been used by her all of her life.)

The following year Jonathan moved to Williamstown and purchased a farm of several hundred acres, on which he lived and died. This farm was also the residence of his son, Keyes Danforth, during his life, and is now owned and occupied by his grandson Keyes, having been in the possession of the Danforth family for a period of nearly one hundred and twenty years.

Jonathan Danforth was twice married. By his first wife he had two sons and three daughters. Joshua, the eldest son, settled in Pittsfield, Mass. He was postmaster there for many years, and was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati. Another son, Jonathan, settled at St. Albans, Vermont. One of the daughters, Mrs. Billings, settled in Cambridge, New York. Another settled in Vermont. Her granddaughter, Mrs. Woodward, was the mother of Vice-President William A. Wheeler, while still another daughter married Judge Poland, for many years United States Senator from Vermont. Jonathan's second wife was Miriam Cowee. By her he had three sons and two daughters. Miriam was a



woman of remarkable character and ability. Left alone at home during the Revolutionary War with her family of small children, she, with the aid of her young sons, carried on the farm, enduring untold hardships, which made her a cripple from rheumatism for several years before her death.

Captain Jonathan Danforth raised a company of Minute Men at Williamstown, which he commanded at the battle of Bennington. Before leaving home he told his wife if the news reached her that the enemy were marching on Williamstown to harness the oxen to a cart and carry away everything that she could move. Twice the report reached her that the enemy were coming, and twice she loaded her cart, but the reports proved to be false. After the battle some British officers and their wives quartered on her for several days and the women left with her an embroidered silk dress, which tradition says "was so thick that it would stand alone." This was afterwards her daughter's wedding dress. She always hated the Tories so that she could scarcely restrain herself when speaking of them.

The fourth child and third son of Jonathan and Miriam was Keyes Danforth, who was born at Williamstown, June, 1778, and died there October, 1851. He married Mary Busnell, who was born at Saybrook, Connecticut, in September, 1784, and died at Williamstown, January, 1867. Their eighth and youngest child and fourth daughter is the writer of this article.

AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER.



MOUNT VERNON AND THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

It was an ideal June day that found us steaming down the majestic Potomac, along verdant banks, to strains of sweet music, rendered by a thoroughly artistic orchestra, to visit Mount Vernon.

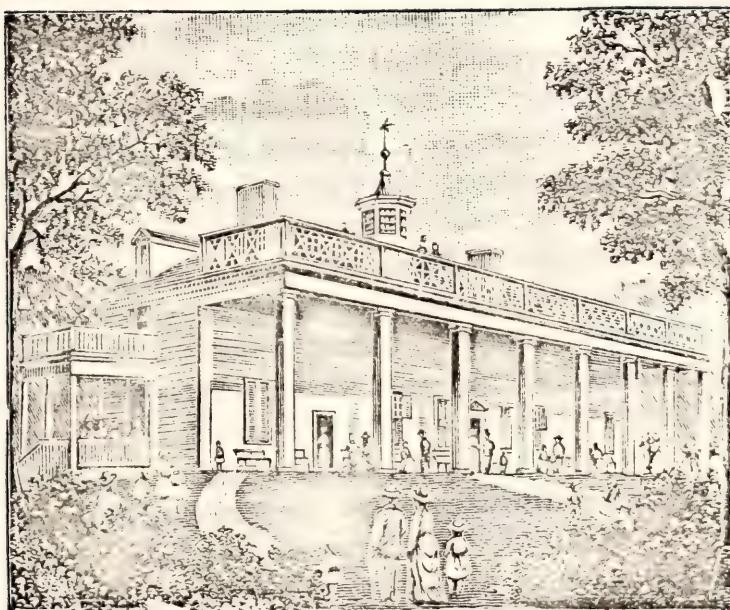
The soft, balmy air ; the waters, rippling in the golden sheen of the morning sun ; the receding Capitol, with its great, white dome, so suggestive of strength and power ; all combined to make a picture long to be remembered.

Turning from the lovely view, to see who might be our *compagnons de voyage*, I soon discovered an interesting group, a delegation consisting of the Governor of Virginia and other distinguished gentlemen going on their annual visit of inspection to Mount Vernon and to confer with the Ladies' Association, in session at that time. Governor McKinney is a man of commanding appearance, perhaps six feet in height, with affable, courteous manners, showing he is to the "manor born." He was accompanied by his wife, a petite woman of gentle presence.

THE VIRGINIA MANSION.

The central figure of another circle is Mrs. B., whose patrician face and *distingué* bearing prove her the well chosen representative of Virginia's fair daughters at the Columbian Exposition. She is visiting the place to examine the house, furniture, etc., with a view to fitting up the Virginia building after the similitude of Mount Vernon ; this lady to be the presiding genius, welcoming guests and dispensing the hospitality for which that old commonwealth is proverbial. In a short time the boat drew up to the landing and deposited its living cargo in the handsome iron pavilion, a contribution, by the way, of a liberal-hearted woman of the Mount Vernon Association.





MOUNT VERNON. EAST VIEW.

(From Keim's Washington and Mount Vernon.)

Soon the crowd of about three hundred were wending their way up a gentle ascent along the shaded avenue, whose solemn stillness lent an added pathos to the sacred spot. The tomb where the hero "sleeps that knows no waking," and by his side the gentle partner of all his triumphs and sorrows. Then we wandered on to the grand old mansion, whose broad veranda, with its tall white columns gleaming in the sunlight, and wide-open doors seemed to give us a cordial welcome. We were there ushered into the presence of the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association. Well they graced the lordly mansion, as they stood arrayed in silks and jewels, receiving the guests with gracious dignity. Just here let us pause and speak of this notable body of patriotic women. "On the pages of history the Mount Vernon organization will hold a significant place. It was the initial step in the woman's movement, which has led to her enfranchisement from the old conventional paths. The first recorded appeal to the women of the nation by a woman. . . . Then woman power when moved by patriotic impulses was a revelation, the weight of her influence is now recognized as an important factor in this Columbian year."*

It was the conception of a patriotic South Carolina woman, the beautiful idea of rescuing from time's ravaging hand, and preserving the home of the grand old hero.

From her invalid chamber there emanated appeals that stirred the hearts of the Nation. It was for this cause that crowded houses hung on the lips of the silver-tongued orator, Edward Everett, who during the "fifties" lectured in many parts of our country for the benefit of this work.

When able to travel Miss Cunningham often went back and forth to Washington in the interest of this great enterprise. Finally after years of toil, success crowned her efforts, the title deed to the property was secured in the year 1858, and the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association took charge of the place. The association is composed of the Regent and a Vice-Regent from every State in the Union. Many of them were present on this occasion; we were received by "the Regent," a descendent of a distinguished family of the early settlers of New York,

* From printed minutes of last meeting.

whose executive talent and business acumen combined with rare graces of person and manner, are a salient demonstration of the laws of heredity. By her side was one who bears the noble name of Washington. Another of the Vice-Regents is a daughter of the illustrious poet, Longfellow. Since that last meeting one of the number has been called away by death; her weight of influence was never impaired, though far advanced in years. Miss Emily Harper, daughter of the distinguished jurist, Robert Goodlow Harper, and a granddaughter of "Charles Carroll, of Carrollton," thus each one is a person of note; but time forbids entering into details. I will only add, that the nation owes a debt of gratitude to these faithful custodians who for more than thirty years have convened annually when it was possible, and have kept watch and ward over the hallowed spot to which all come from the crowned heads and ambassadors of foreign courts, to the inhabitants of the humble hamlet in the Rockies and wild prairies of the west, to pay homage to the illustrious dead.

Having been introduced to the ladies in the council chamber, we passed on to the rear, taking a bird's-eye view of the grounds, of the old-fashioned garden, with its neatly-clipped boxwood hedges and wealth of June roses, of the lawn with the old sun dial in the center, and re-entered the house, wandering into the music hall, where once sweet Nelly Custis presided; gazing with sad interest on the quaint old chairs with various musical instruments embroidered thereon—on the old harpsichord that "Once through Tara's hall, the soul of music shed"—now mute, the dainty-fingers which erst touched it to life, long mouldering in the dust. On through the family sitting-room, up a winding-stair to the second floor, into several chambers, one of which General LaFayette occupied when here as the nation's guest. Then into the death chamber, where the hero of many battles at last succumbed to the king of terrors. This has been preserved as nearly as possible as it was originally. The high post bedstead, the easy chairs, the worn saddle-bags and various other relics lent a weird and realistic charm to the sacred spot. From this desolate chamber the grief-stricken wife rushed, never to return, into a se-

questered little room above, where she spent the passing hours gazing from its shadowed recesses on the gleaming marble that marked the place of her buried love, until the fond, faithful heart ceased to beat. From this place we turned, feeling it was too sacred for strangers to gaze upon.

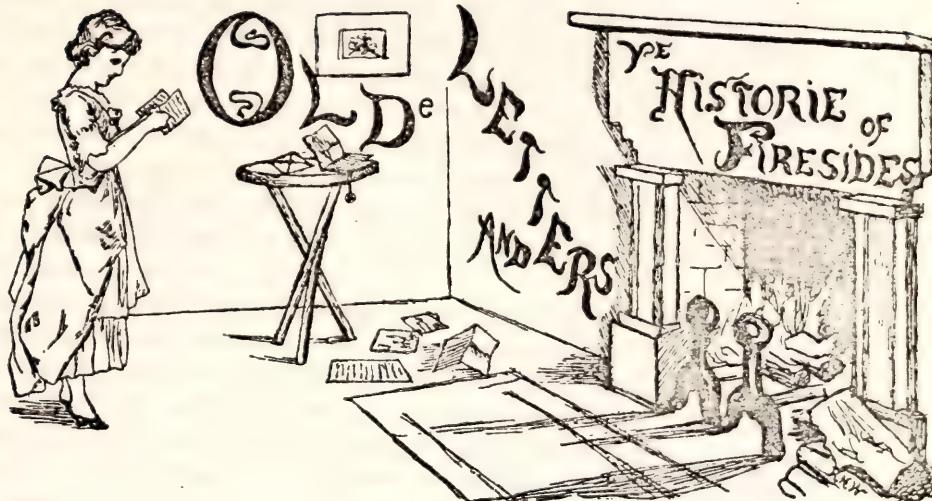
On returning to the lower floor, we entered the banqueting hall. What a man of culture and esthetic taste that stern old patriot must have been, judging from the proportions of this room, with its spacious windows, frescoed ceilings and handsome adornments, conspicuous among them a pure white Italian marble mantel, presented to him by some English friend. The bas-relief figures and delicate tracery make it a thing of beauty. Underneath are the massive old brasses, which, with the companion brass door-knobs and knockers, were, in their glittering beauty, the pride and delight of the housewife of "ye olden tyme," as well as the *bete noir* of the little Topsy whose business it was to keep them burnished.

While wandering dreamily amid these scenes of the past we were aroused by the hoarse sounding whistle and bell of the boat.

There awaited the Regent, on the long verandah, surrounded by her graceful staff, bidding adieu to departing guests. She graciously insisted on our remaining and partaking of an elegant luncheon prepared for the Governor's party, which invitation we reluctantly declined.

Then turning from this interesting spot, we wended our way hurriedly by the stables and servants' houses, kept in repair and good order; by the engine-room, to see the perfect appointments for extinguishing fire—on down the graveled walks under the grand old oaks, out into the sunshine, where the rippling waters and rocking boat were waiting to bear us away to the work-a-day world, and thus melted into the past one of the pleasantest episodes of my life.

J. A. G.



Copy of a letter written by James Giles, (lately an officer in the Continental army,) to Major Doughty, who was at the time stationed with his regiment at West Point. Loaned by Miss Emma Wescott, of St. Augustine, Florida.

BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, 17TH October, 1782.

Your letter, my dear sir, by Capt. Hubble, came to hand but yesterday, owing to my being in Philadelphia this few days past. I was exceeding happy to hear from you, the more so as I was sensible you had not received my last by Captain Lawrence, and this, your second without hearing from me, was a convincing proof, that you are not disposed to neglect me. Happy invention! That we can thus delineate our hearts upon paper, tho' length's immeasurable interpose.

I have often, my dear sir, reflected upon the uncertain state of a soldier. During a course of six year's service, I became fully acquainted with the cares and disquietudes, the enjoyments and pleasures which are ever attendant on a military life, and I have concluded that it is, partly vanity, that makes the profession so truly pleasing; yet, I have often thought, there was more real happiness to be found in an army, than among any other order of men. That gaiety of dress, gentleness of manners, and lively sociability peculiar to the cockades, all conspire to render it agreeable. 'Tis true, the toils and fatigues, the misfortunes and difficulties, which sometimes intrude, are not so acceptable, but then it must be considered, that they are the common lot of all, and a soldier ought always be possessed of philosophy enough to submit to the ills of life without repining. Your

late transition from Burlington to West Point, I must confess, may truly be ranked among the latter class. The cold and inhospitable shores of the Hudson can never afford that pleasure which is to be found at the fire-side of Mrs. Lawrence, accompanied with the agreeable chit-chat of the lovely Nancy and her amiable sisters. But, sir, why not quit the disgusting place, and fly to the city of Burlington, the haven of happiness, where many of your friends, with open arms, are ready to receive you. What is there to prevent? Surely your presence is not so absolutely necessary in garrison, but that you may devote two or three months to your friends. Come then! Nancy, Sally, Kitty, nay, all your friends invite. They all promise to render your stay among them as agreeable as you can wish. More you cannot, will not, expect.

As a proof of my attachment to the service, I have this day put on my short laced coat in remembrance of the ever memorable 17th October, when Lord Cornwallis proposed terms of capitulation, and on the 19th, will again put it on, and will place my sword before me, in commemoration of the last day I was paraded with my sword drawn before the enemy, in the service of my country. No, sir! I shall never forget the Regt., nor the many friends I have in it, and it will always afford me the greatest happiness to hear of their welfare. The credit of the Regiment I have much at heart, and whatever adds to it, will always please me. I could wish to have been present at the review, you mention, of the army. Its appearance must have been beautiful.

In my last I told you, that Mr. Lawrence's youngest child was very ill, indeed I mentioned that I thought he was dead, as the Bells were tolling. But I was mistaken. It was a child of Thompson Neale's that died, and it is now with pleasure that I can tell you, that he is much better, and a prospect of recovering again. The girls are all well, and often talk of you, and speak with pleasure of the many pleasing hours they passed with you in their family. They beg me to make affectionate remembrances to you as well as their Good Father. Mr. and Mrs. Bloomfield and Mr. and Mrs. Read, desire their particular compliments to you.

I am at present very unwell, owing to a violent cold that hangs about me, and Captain Hubble sets out in the course of a few hours, which prevents my adding any more than, that I am with sincere regard,

Your humb. servt.,

JAMES GILES.

MAJOR DOUGHTY.

REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARIES—1775.

May 20th, 1775.—The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence at Charlotte, North Carolina.

An attempt of the Royal Governor, Josiah Martin, of North Carolina, to prevent the meeting of the Provincial Congress of N. C., at NEWBERN in April, 1775, had greatly intensified the prevalent public discontent throughout the Province. A meeting of delegates from all parts of Mecklenburg County was called by Col. Thos. Polk, and to them, sitting at Charlotte on May 20th, 1775, came an express with the news of the fight at Lexington in the previous month. It excited the utmost indignation, and by an unanimous vote of the meeting five resolutions were adopted, of which the three following are the principal: Resolved,

1. That whosoever, directly or indirectly, abetted, or in any way, form or manner, countenanced the *unchartered and dangerous invasion* of our Rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an Enemy to THIS COUNTRY—to AMERICA—and to the INHERENT and INALIENABLE RIGHTS of MAN.

2. That WE, the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us to the *mother country*, and hereby ABSOLVE ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and ABJURE all political connection, contract or association, with that nation who have wantonly trampled on our RIGHTS & LIBERTIES, & inhumanly shed the innocent blood of American patriots at Lexington.

3. That WE DO HEREBY DECLARE OURSELVES A FREE AND INDEPENDANT PEOPLE,—ARE, and of right ought to be, a *sovereign and self-governing association* under the control of NO POWER other than that of our GOD, and the GENERAL GOVERNMENT of CONGRESS; to the maintenance of which INDEPENDENCE, we SOLEMNLY PLEDGE to each other, our MUTUAL CO-OPERATION, our LIVES, our FORTUNES and our MOST SACRED HONOUR.

The resolutions are signed by Abraham Alexander, Chairman, and John McKnitt Alexander, Sec'ty, and by 29 delegates, the most prominent men of that section, as their descendants are to-day.

This Declaration ante-dated the National one of July 4th, 1776, by more than a year, and its obligations were faithfully fulfilled throughout the War of the Revolution by its signers and their constituents; insomuch that it earned for their town in later years, at the hands of Lord Cornwallis and Col. Tarleton, the sobriquet—still in use—of

“The Hornet’s Nest.”

May, 24th, 1775.—JOSIAH MARTIN, Royal Governor of North Carolina, fled from NEWBERN, the capital of the Province, and took refuge in Fort Johnston, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Driven from there, too, soon after, he sought asylum on board the British Man-of-war, "THE CRUIZER." He never regained his office as Governor, but busied himself for some time in endeavouring to stir up mutiny and insurrection, and in fulminating wrathful but harmless proclamations.

MARY MCKINLAY NASH.

TWO DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

The own Daughters of Revolutionary fathers are rapidly passing away, and we would emphasize the pleasure we have in counting some of them as sisters in our Society. Among the most honored of the sisters are two daughters of Dr. Simeon Littlefield. They are Mrs. Anson Buck and Mrs. Edward Buck, charter members of Green Mountain Chapter, No. 2, of Arlington, Vermont.

E. H. W.



THE NATIONAL FLOWER.

In a private letter Mrs. Harvey writes, "I am the woman who started the National Flower agitation." I therefore give her article on the lovely, star-eyed arbutus as that of one who speaks by authority. We will have more of this agitation, as it is a subject of warm interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is presumed that the "Daughters" read the bill introduced into the last Congress concerning the Flag.

WE HAVE A FLORAL BANNER.

Mr. Butler's idea of a flag contains an exaggerated pansy, outlined in white in the field, with the stars divided and grouped in the petals. Now, I consider this both ridiculous and grotesque. The pansy has no meaning here. There is no reason for these white outlines, as they commemorate nothing. Again, the proper color of a pansy is purple, yellow or white, with intermediate tones—never a "true blue." If we have a blue pansy—that is, a pansy on blue field—we are obliged to have both a perversion of art and of nature. Then, nobody wants to see the dear, old, historic flag disfigured by impertinent falsity.

If we can exaggerate a pansy to gigantic size, why not exaggerate the trailing arbutus? If we exaggerate the trailing arbutus, what do we find? Why, that the flowers of the trailing arbutus *are already in the flag*. There they are—perfect five-pointed stars. To adopt the trailing arbutus as the "National Flower," we need only say that the flowers are in the flag, and let the flag remain exactly as it is. There is no other flower that could be named having a nearer approach to the accepted shape of the American star. Perhaps you may have already heard that it was a Philadelphia woman, Mrs. Betsey Ross, who made the first American flag a hundred years ago. Washington suggested the old heraldic, or six-pointed ecclesiastical star, but Mrs. Ross showed him how a

five-pointed star could be cut more conveniently. When another Philadelphia woman suggested a "National Flower," and the trailing arbutus as that flower, it appears that she was building better than she knew. So was Betsey Ross—she was cutting out the flowers of the trailing arbutus without knowing it. Now, it is only necessary to say that the "American star" is the "Arbutus star," and drop the idea of mere convenience of cutting.

It seems to me that this might suit the Patriotic Sons of America. They brought the idea of a National flower before the country. Some time previous to this they succeeded in having the American flag raised over every school house. Now, surely, they will oppose any change in the old flag. Is it not fortunate that their two ideas blend together so beautifully? When I first thought of a "National flower," I had some idea of working towards a law to protect the trailing arbutus and save it from extermination. As the country's floral pet, it would be safe from vandals at least. I hoped so, and still venture to hope. I did not think of it as pictured on flag or shield. But, since I have seen Mr. Butler's idea of a floral banner, I am struck with all the force of conviction that our country already has one that cannot be improved. My feeling in favor of the trailing arbutus was prophetic, although I did not realize it at the time.

In this historic year, it would be quite fitting were Congress to declare formally that the trailing arbutus of Valley Forge, and the mayflower of the Pilgrims are already on our star spangled banner, and the flowers are the spangles.

Since the above was written, an appeal has come to me to help save Valley Forge. The historic camp-ground has fallen into the hands of real estate speculators, and unless speedily rescued will be cut up into building lots and sold. Shall our country allow this infamy?

The Woman's Memorial Association bought Washington's headquarters, but their purchase only includes the old stone house, with garden attached. The camp-ground of two hundred acres, with its old earth works and wild, romantic scenery, is still at the mercy of the Philistines.

Patriotic citizens of Norristown, Phœnixville and vicinity, talked of having Congress invoked to buy up the camp-ground, and keep it forever as a National Park, but so far nothing has been done. Have we not enough loyal men and women in our land to bring this about. Shall it not be done this year? The *Phœnixville Messenger*, Phœnixville, Pa., would probably aid in any movement for the preservation of one of the most sacred of Revolutionary localities.

MARGARET B. HARVEY.

Many years ago I had a friend, now dead, who was a granddaughter of Admiral de Grasse, of Revolutionary fame; she was a woman of exquisite taste, one of those rare persons who have the faculty of turning things most common and simple to uses of beauty and poetry. On entering her unpretending country home you wondered how she had gathered so much that was choice and luxurious, when a closer observation proved this effect came from the unusual rather than costly selection and arrangement of articles. Her house plants had always the most charming and cheerful effect, and I remember, too, having found one season, that this was produced mainly by Indian corn growing in pots and sweet potato vines in baskets. She had lived much in France, and on her return to this country her artistic instincts at once seized upon the beautiful Indian corn for an ornament. Now the Indian corn comes forward with a very strong claim to be the National Flower.

A monograph on the following poem has been published in pamphlet form which gives a most interesting study of the deeper meaning and musical structure of these delightful lines. We are indebted to Mrs. Edwin Child Miller, of Wakefield, Massachusetts, for a copy of them.—EDITOR.

COLUMBIA'S EMBLEM.

Blazon Columbia's emblem,
The bounteous, golden corn!
Eons ago, of the great sun's glow
And the joy of the earth, 'twas born,
From Superior's shore to Chili,
From the ocean of dawn to the west,
With its banners of green and tasseled sheen,
It sprang at the sun's behest;

And by dew and shower, from its natal hour,
 With honey and wine 'twas fed,
 Till the gods were fain to share with men
 The perfect feast outspread.
 For the rarest boon to the land they loved
 Was the corn so rich and fair,
 Nor star nor breeze o'er the farthest seas
 Could find its like elsewhere.

In their holiest temples the Incas
 Offered the heaven-sent Maize—
 Grains wrought of gold, in a silver fold,
 For the sun's enraptured gaze ;
 And its harvest came to the wandering tribes
 As the gods' own gift and seal ;
 And Montezuma's festal bread
 Was made of its sacred meal,

Narrow their cherished fields ; but ours
 Are broad as the continent's breast,
 And, lavish as leaves and flowers, the sheaves
 Bring plenty and joy and rest,
 For they strew the plains and crowd the wains
 When the reapers meet at morn,
 Till blithe cheers ring and west winds sing
 A song for the garnered Corn.

The rose may bloom for England,
 The lily for France unfold ;
 Ireland may honor the shamrock,
 Scotland her thistle bold ;
 But the shield of the great Republic,
 The glory of the West,
 Shall bear a stalk of tasseled Corn,
 Of all our wealth the best.

The arbutus and the goldenrod
 The heart of the North may cheer,
 And the mountain-laurel for Maryland
 Its royal clusters rear ;
 And jasmine and magnolia
 The crest of the South adorn ;
 But the wide Republic's emblem
 Is the bounteous, golden Corn !

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN.

General Morgan was one of the most active and brilliant Revolutionary officers, whether we consider him braving the hardships of the Canadian March with Arnold in the winter of 1775, or again with Arnold leading on the victorious forces at Saratoga, or as the commanding officer at the glorious battle of the Cowpens. Thus he and his rifle corps seemed ubiquitous—ready at the north, the center or the south. They were indeed a remarkable body of men whose history is yet to be written. We can give but a glimpse of this picturesque hero who was born in New Jersey, (if our authorities are correct), and removed to Virginia in 1755. At Braddock's defeat he was wounded and a prisoner and cruelly treated. But when the opportunity for retaliation came he was generous and magnanimous to all the British soldiers or officers.

"He was constantly employed by Washington in the most perilous enterprises, and always acquitted himself with honor." Congress presented him with a gold medal to commemorate his victory at Cowpens, but his countrymen did little to perpetuate his memory until the recent placing of his statue in bronze on the Saratoga monument, and the erection of a tablet to his memory on the battle ground at Bemus's Heights by his granddaughter, Mrs. Frank Taylor. This is another proof among those becoming apparent, that the women of America are the true conservators of historical memories.

E. H. W.



GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN.

FROM A PORTRAIT IN THE POSSESSION OF MRS. V. N. TAYLOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(*From Battles of Saratoga. Walworth.*)



OFFICIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held at the Church of Our Father, corner Thirteenth and L streets, Washington. D. C., February 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1893.

SECOND DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1893.

The Congress was called to order by Mrs. Cabell, Vice-President-General, presiding, at 10.55 a. m.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL, PRESIDING: The Congress will please come to order. The Chaplain-General will lead us in prayer.

Mrs. HAMLIN: Let us unite in prayer. Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee that we dwell in a land such as has been described even in Thy Holy Word; we thank Thee that it is Thou who carest for it; that it is Thine eye that runneth hither and thither, caring for all Thy children. We thank Thee that it is from Thine hand that all the good things we possess cometh, and we thank Thee that it is a land which Thou carest for. If we cared for it, it would be from our low standpoint—from our imperfect hearts, which are wicked; but it is Thou, and Thou alone, who can care for so great an interest as Thou hast given to this land; and we ask that these words of Thy Holy Writ may be impressed upon our hearts, that we may be made

to understand that Thou dost mean what Thou sayest in Thy Book, and that the curse or blessing comes to those who do, or do not, obey it. And, our Father, while we are trying to serve the interests of history, help us to take the lessons to heart, and help us to realize that Thou dost bless those lands which serve Thee, and that it is those lands which serve Thee that are perpetuated. Our Heavenly Father, help us not to be foolish, and help us to realize that we must teach these principles to our children when we rise up and when we lie down. O God, help us to realize that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance! Our Father, come into our hearts this day; soften them, dear Father, and grant that we may control ourselves and love Thee supremely. We thank Thee for the spirit of love, as women. We are what we are, because Thy Son came to earth; and grant that we may not abuse the precious privileges which we have, the precious knowledge which we have. May we work, and speak and act as in Thy sight. Bless all the doings of this day. Rule and overrule us in every thought and act. We ask it for Christ's sake. Amen.

The CHAIR: The Secretary-General will read the minutes of yesterday's session.

The minutes were read and approved.

Mrs. Alexander, Chairman of the Committee on Program, read the order of business as follows:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23d—10.30 A. M.

Congress called to order.

Prayer.

Reading of minutes.

Reports of State Regents.

Election of National Officers in the following order:

President-General.

Vice-President-General in Charge of organization of Chapters.

Eight Vice-Presidents-General.

Recording Secretary-General.

Corresponding Secretary-General.

Treasurer-General.

Registrar-General.

Historian-General.

Chaplain-General.

Surgeon-General.

Recess for the election of State Regents by the Delegates of their respective States.

Announcement of the election of State Regents.

Luncheon in lecture-room.

Mrs. Shields called the roll.

Mrs. DOREMUS: Madam President, as Regent of the New York City Chapter, I would like to make the motion that Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Honorary Regent of the State, be permitted to act as substitute for Madam Lanza, who is necessarily absent.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

COLONIAL HALL FOR THE SOCIETY.

The CHAIR: At this moment I am asked to announce the presence of a committee from the Sons of the American Revolution of the District Society who are here to report or to make some proposition to this Congress in regard to a hall or building for the use of both Societies. If it is the pleasure of the Congress, the committee will be received.

A motion was made and unanimously agreed to that the committee should be received.

The CHAIR: I take pleasure, ladies, in introducing to you Mr. Bernard R. Green, who represents the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. GREEN: Ladies of the Continental Congress, I beg to state that there is a slight mistake in the statement that I come to you as a committee from the Sons of the Revolution. It was merely a suggestion that I bring to you this skeleton report, or sketch, of a plan for a Colonial building, which might serve jointly the purposes of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, to be located in this city, which had been submitted to the Society of the Sons. It was suggested that, as the D. A. R. were here assembled in National Convention, it might perhaps be interesting for them to see what was being

done, knowing that they had, before us, considered the same subject. The copy of this plan, which I will read, I will leave with you.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22d, 1893.

To the Board of Management, District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution:

GENTLEMEN: The committee appointed on the 14th of December last to ascertain as definitely as practicable the sum requisite for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting thereon a permanent home for the Society in the city of Washington, have carefully considered the subject and now have the honor to report.

Having no instructions from the Board nor even suggestions from members of the Society as to the character, scope and usefulness which such a building should embody, nor whether it were likely that the Daughters of the American Revolution would wish to join in the construction and occupation of it, this report is only the concensus of ideas of the committee themselves.

To estimate the cost of the project some plan of arrangement and purpose of the building must first be determined on or assumed, and we have therefore adopted, under the circumstances, the following scheme:

First. A hall capable of seating at least one thousand persons.

Second. Two board rooms.

Third. One or two committee rooms.

Fourth. Two or three rooms for relics and library.

Fifth. Lavatories and accessories of the hall, such as cloak rooms and box office.

Additional apartments, such as a small hall for minor meetings, caterer's room and two small dressing rooms in connection with the main hall, may prove to be indispensable when the subject has been fully studied and debated by the Society at large.

We furthermore believe that the interests of the Society, as well as material aid in meeting the expense of the enterprise, will be secured if the building be located in the neighborhood

of the chief public buildings of the city and readily accessible from the northwest section, and if the main hall and its accessories be perfectly adapted for general public use for concerts, lectures, assemblies, balls and banquets, under such restrictions as the Society may impose. A good and well-located music hall is still much needed, and no hall exists here at present well suited for all of the purposes mentioned.

To indicate the general arrangement of building described, but not attempting as yet a design for its front, two sets of general skeleton plans, marked "A" and "B," are submitted herewith, the one for an oblong and the other for a more nearly square lot. Plan "A" is preferred by your committee, although any plan must be adapted and depend, more or less, on the location, grade and dimensions of the lot secured.

For economy we assume that the lot will be in the body of a square and not on a corner, and hence that but one front will be required. We also place the main hall on the ground floor, providing a wide entrance direct from the street with exits also into an alley in the rear, and avoiding any stairway whatever to the main floor. The hall would be in rear of the main building with cellar beneath and only the roof and skylights above, giving ample light and ventilation at all times and involving only simple details of construction. Thus a good height of ceiling would be secured and ample room for a gallery, as shown in the plan. The main or head building is represented as three stories in height; the first on the ground floor, containing two broad rooms, two lavatories, box office and cloak room, besides the main entrance and lobby; the second story containing three rooms for library, relics, etc.; and the third story utilized either for a small hall or sub-divided into three rooms. The lot is assumed to be 70 feet wide in front by 140 feet deep, running back to an alley. Should other and larger uses of the building, requiring more rooms appear, a fourth and even a fifth story might be added, securing excellent light from both front and rear, above the hall roof, and accessible by elevator and stairway.

The building should be fire-proof, especially the front section which would contain the accumulations of valuable records, relics, etc.

As it has come to the ears of your committee that the Daughters of the American Revolution have for some time past contemplated the erection of a building for the use of their Society, so nearly allied to our own in aims and objects, the general features of the plans here presented have been adopted with some view to a possible joint ownership and use of the structure. The precise character and number of rooms, other than the main hall, that the building should provide, appears at present so uncertain, that we place but little weight on the subdivision and arrangement presented, the conjunction of the main building, with a single front, several stories in height for all minor apartments, and a large hall in rear on the ground floor being the fundamental principle of the design for the present.

A suitable lot of land in the locality suggested is not likely to be purchased for less than four or five dollars per square foot, amounting to some \$50,000.

A building of the character described, that is, practically fire-proof, with stone front, elegant but not expensively decorated hall and principal rooms, and fully fitted with heating, ventilating and lighting apparatus, will cost approximately \$150,000.

The original outlay, therefore, to be provided for would be \$200,000.

The cost of maintainance of such a building would probably amount to \$4,000 per year.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

BERNARD R. GREEN,

(Signed)

WILLIAM A. DECAINDRY,

(Signed)

WILLIAM D. CABELL.

Mrs. HILL (of Conn.): I move that the Congress express their thanks to this committee for the courtesy in presenting this paper to us.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. SHIELDS: I would like to make the motion that this report from Mr. Green be referred to the Building Committee which was appointed last year.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIR: I have here a beautiful gavel, mounted in silver, which has been handed to me by Miss McKinley, of the Atlanta, Georgia, Chapter, with the request that it be christened to-day in the service of the Congress. This gavel was presented to the Atlanta Chapter by E. P. McDowell, and is made, as the Chair understands, of wood taken from a tree very near the grave of Patrick Henry.

The motion was made and agreed to that the gavel be christened for the Atlanta Chapter, in the use of the Congress on February 23, 1893.

Miss DESHA: Madam President, I rise to a point of personal privilege.

The CHAIR: Miss Desha will state her question.

Miss DESHA: My point of privilege is, Madam President, that I have, since last October, devoted my entire time, after four o'clock, to the success of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. I have certainly had a great deal to do, as many persons can testify, and I am very proud that I have been able to do so much; but, as I was absolutely ignored in the report made yesterday on the Magazine, I simply want the Congress to know what I have done.* [Applause.]

Mrs. POPE: Madam President, I wish to move that this Congress tender a vote of thanks to Miss Desha for the kindness and ability shown by her in assisting Mrs. Walworth with the work of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

* I thought it unnecessary to interrupt the proceedings of the Congress at this important time to reply to Miss Desha's statement, but I would say that I have not only felt a profound gratitude to the ladies who have given me assistance in the business affairs of the MAGAZINE, but I expressed this to them through the Board of Management. In my first quarterly report to the Board, October 20th, 1892, I said that "I wish to express my thanks to Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Cor. Secretary-General, for most efficient and continued assistance from the beginning of the MAGAZINE until she left town in September; and to Mrs. Alexander, Vice-President-General, for aid in mailing the September number."

In my second quarterly report, January 5, 1893, I said: "I wish to express my very earnest thanks to Miss Desha, Vice-President-General, for much valuable and practical assistance rendered in the business department of the MAGAZINE, both in an increase of subscriptions and in the arduous labor of sending the MAGAZINES from the office of publication."—**EDITOR.**

Mrs. WALWORTH: Madam President, I wish to second that motion.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIR: We will now proceed to the business for the day, which has been read to you by the Chairman of the Committee on Program.

Miss DORSEY: Madam President, the program is, as I understand, that, immediately after the reports of the State Regents, the reports of the National Officers of the Board of Management shall be taken up for consideration by the Committee of the Whole.

The CHAIR: The motion was passed yesterday, as the Chair stated, and as it passed it was accepted by the mover, that the subject of the reports of the Board of Management should be referred to the Committee of the Whole on Thursday, immediately after the reports of State Regents.

Mrs. LYONS: I move that all business be done in exact accordance with the official program, with the exception of the change agreed upon.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF STATE REGENTS.

The CHAIR: The reports of the State Regents will now be called for as the Secretary calls the States.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Arkansas.

Mrs. BOYNTON: A telegram from the State of Arkansas reports that there are no organized Chapters there as yet.

Mrs. SHIELDS: California.

Mrs. HOGG: The State Regent of California is unable to be present on account of ill health. Her report came to me by mail. As I am not in very strong voice, Mrs. Ritchie, of Maryland, has kindly consented to read it for me.

Mrs. Ritchie read the report as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 10, 1893.

To the President-General, Presiding Officers and Members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: From beyond the mountains and deserts that separate us, I send you fraternal and kindly greeting. Another year has run its course

since the National Society D. A. R. met in annual session, another year added to our life's record; and each one of us has left her mark, be it ever so much or so little, on the pages of the world's history. As we compare our efforts with our opportunities, on which side do we find the balance? It has been said:

" We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.

We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

Let each member convened in annual session use such discriminating power and ability in solving any embarrassing questions that may arise, such forbearance and self-sacrifice as will tend to promote the usefulness, prosperity and value of the Society and secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

In taking a retrospective view of the events of the last fifteen months in connection with the introduction of the Society Daughters American Revolution on this coast, it has been most gratifying to notice its advancement, and the efforts made to extend its influence. Where formerly indifference reigned supreme, members are endeavoring to trace their pedigree, and ladies on every side are anxiously making the inquiry, "Have I an ancestor?" Family relics have been unearthed, family traditions revived and family records perpetuated.

On the 10th day of December, 1891, fourteen ladies whose claims to eligibility had been approved by the National Society, assembled at the residence of Mrs. D. D. Colton, and in presence of their many guests, organized a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The interest in the exercises of the organization was greatly enhanced by the rendition of a fine literary and musical program appropriate to the occasion. To Mrs. William Alvord McIntosh, Chapter Regent, a descendant of Brigadier-General McIntosh, who was commissioned September 16, 1776, belongs the honor of naming the Chapter, she having suggested the name Sequoia; and we are endeavoring to carry out the sentiment so happily expressed by a former National officer, who, in congratulating the

Chapter upon its selection of so beautiful a name, "hoped we would emulate the Pine in its wonderful growth."

At the last session of the Continental Congress, Sequoia Chapter reported the number on its membership roll as twenty-five; since that time twenty-eight have joined our ranks. We have lost one by death,

Mrs. ANNA LATHROP HEWES.

She has passed on and over the "shining river," and entered upon an existence where time has been blended with eternity, and where faith has been forever lost in certainty.

We have upon our roster descendants of General Nathaniel Greene, General Samuel Holden Parsons, General Andrew Pickens, Colonel John Baylor, of Virginia; Colonel Seth Pomeroy, of Massachusetts; Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Johnson, and Colonel John Ely, of Connecticut; Carter Braxton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Colonel Benjamin Taliaferro, of Virginia; Major Andrew Ellicott, who ran the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia; Governor Samuel Ashe, of North Carolina; Major William Satterlee, of Hazen's Regiment, of Revolutionary fame; Lieutenant Daniel Cresap, jr., of the Maryland Line, the first corps to reach Cambridge from the South, August 9, 1775; Captain Samuel Snow, who for nineteen years was secretary of the Rhode Island Society, Order of the Cincinnati; John and Priscilla Alden, of the good ship "Mayflower," and others of equally distinguished ancestry. A venerable lady of ninety-four years of age, who, as a bride, greeted Lafayette on his visit to America, in 1824, is one of our honored members.

Sequoia Chapter has formulated and printed a code of by-laws, purchased a seal and issued several official documents.

At a meeting held August 2, 1892, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Sequoia Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of San Francisco, has read with much interest the remarks of Mr. F. A. Hyde, president of the Board of Education, before the city and county teachers' Institute, on the 29th inst., in relation to the introduction of

the study of patriotism into the public schools and various institutions of learning throughout the State, and his suggestion relative to the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes, and the rendering of our National hymns, therefore,

Be it resolved, That Sequoia Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution requests Mr. John Sweet, superintendent of the public schools of the city and county of San Francisco to instruct the teachers throughout the department to cause the flag to be unfurled and saluted, and the National hymns, America and the Star Spangled Banner, rendered by the pupils standing, at least once a week in their respective class-rooms.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution, under seal of the Chapter, countersigned by the Regent, be transmitted to the superintendent of public schools of the city and county of San Francisco.

October 21, 1892, a praise service specially prepared for the occasion by Rev. Wm. Ford Nichols, D. D., Assistant Bishop of California, was held in Trinity church, San Francisco, by the united Societies of the Daughters of the America Revolution and the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, and programmes of the service were mailed to the National officers.

My labors as State Regent, while they may not have been productive in results, have been neither few nor light, and may not have reached the high standard that my wishes and the good of the Society demand. I have received and replied to hundreds of letters, and regret my inability to report the formation of other Chapters in the State. What has been done, however, has been performed with honesty of purpose, and an earnest conviction of the importance of the duties of the office.

It is difficult to induce people at so great a distance from the scenes of the stirring times of '76, who have left their childhood's home, forming new ties and associations on the borders of Western civilization, to enter with the same zeal and enthusiasm as their eastern neighbors into the spirit of an organization of the character of our Society; for we have no historic

revolutionary days to celebrate, no Bunker Hill, no Lexington, no Bennington, no Saratoga, or Bemis Heights to venerate.

In October of 1891, I addressed a communication to the Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of California (an auxiliary of Freemasonry), of which I have the honor of being a member, in the following words:

A wave of patriotism is sweeping over the country. On every hand we read that the flag of our country is being raised over our school-houses, and flying from our public buildings, and of our own national anthems being played on all public occasions. We read also of a renewed interest on the part of the community in the celebration of historic days and the observance of patriotic events. While we claim for the Order of the Eastern Star, principles and teachings, which if illustrated in our lives will make us nobler and better, let us in addition to the great moral truths that lie at the foundation of our Order, endeavor to foster and keep alive true patriotism—a love of our common country and its grand institutions. I believe that the singing of our National Hymn, "America," will strengthen these patriotic sentiments among us, and would therefore suggest that all Chapters of our Order, throughout the grand jurisdiction of the State of California, adopt for their closing hymn that grand old anthem, the sentiment of which should animate every heart—America.

The Worthy Grand Patron added his most hearty approval to the suggestion, and at the annual session of the grand body held a few weeks later brought the matter to the attention of the members, expressing the hope that immediate action would be taken thereon. The recommendation was adopted, and "America" has, since that time, been sung in one hundred and twelve chapters of the Order, having a membership of seven thousand persons in California, at least once a month.

In surrendering my office of State Regent, I shall retain many pleasant memories of friendships formed through correspondence and otherwise, many regrets that I have been able to accomplish so little.

S. ISABELLE HUBBARD,
State Regent for California.

THE CHAIR: You have heard the report of the Regent from California. Shall the Chair submit the reports of the State Regents separately for acceptance, or as a whole?

A DELEGATE: As a whole.

Miss PLEASANTS: I move that the reports of the State Regents be accepted one by one, as they are read.

Mrs. LYONS: I amend that motion by making it read: "The reports of the State Regents shall be received by the Congress as they are offered, without discussion."

Miss PLEASANTS: I withdraw my motion in favor of Mrs. Lyons' motion.

The latter motion was agreed to.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Connecticut.

Mrs. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1893.

*To the President-General and National Board of Management
Daughters of the American Revolution:*

LADIES: It affords me great pleasure to extend the felicitations of the State of Connecticut upon the assembling of the second Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Capital City of the Nation. The progress which the Society has made during the past year has been so marked and satisfactory that we have just cause for mutual congratulations upon the success which we have achieved in bringing together under one central direction so many representative names, recalling ancestral memories of the struggle for colonial separation and national autonomy.

We can now look forward safely to an organization which, in every sense, will be commemorative of the heroism and sacrifices of the fathers, and mothers, and sons, and daughters of the seven years' struggle for independence.

In the councils and campaigns of the war of the revolution, Connecticut ranked among the foremost colonies in the inceptive movements, and the prosecution of the war. As a factor in the military power of the colonies, I am proud to say that Connecticut, the State of which I have the honor to be Regent, ranked with Massachusetts, Virginia and Pennsylvania as one of the four strong States of the American Confederation.

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In the growth of the Society during the past year the State of Connecticut has not been behind her sisters. At the date of my last report, within her borders there existed but one Chapter and three Regents.

During the year 1892, I made two extended tours through the State, visiting fifteen cities and towns, on a mission of explanation and organization. I now have the honor and pleasure to report to this Congress that the patriotic State of Connecticut has seven growing Chapters and eleven Regents, and one additional honorary Regent, Mrs. William N. Olcott, of the beautiful, hill-surrounded city of Norwich.

The first Chapter in Connecticut was organized in Middletown, February 1, 1892, and named after General James Wadsworth, who reached the highest military rank in the State during the Revolution. Officers: Chapter Regent, Mrs. Mary Stewart Northrope; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary Hubbard Bunce; Secretary, Mrs. Catharine Camp Elmer; Treasurer, Miss Susan Carrington Clark; Registrar, Mrs. Mary Root Wilcox.

The other charter members, are Mrs. Helen Hubbard Weeks, Mrs. Amelia Southmayd Burrows, Mrs. Sarah Judd Good, Mrs. Annie Camp Sneath, Mrs. Margaret S. Hubbard, Miss Jessie Ward, Miss Esther M. Northrope. The Chapter numbers twenty-eight members. During the year many original papers have been read.

In New London, the city in which the traitor, Benedict Arnold, dined on that memorable September 6, 1781, and from the hills of which he watched the burning of the beautiful homes of massacred Groton and New London patriots, I organized, on October 21st, 1892, with the aid of its able Regent, Mrs. W. Saltonstall Chappell, the second Chapter in the State. They choose the name of "Lucretia Harris Shaw," that they might honor a noble woman who gave her life for the wounded and dying during that dreadful onslaught.

Mrs. Chappell, who comes to this Congress as a delegate, will read a paper on "Our Revolutionary Privateers."

When in the picturesque, elm-bowered town of Norwalk I was most cordially welcomed by the ladies of patriotic descent, and in the parlor of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. J. Hill, I met

twenty-seven ladies, all of them eligible and anxious to honor their revolutionary patriots by joining our organization.

I now present this Chapter to you as the "Norwalk Chapter, organized December 16, 1892; the third in the State."

Mrs. Hill, the Regent, will read a paper entitled, "An Old Connecticut Town."

In my native city of Hartford I met with a particularly enthusiastic and gratifying response. At the invitation of Miss Antoniette Randolph Phelps, great granddaughter of Colonel Noah Phelps, who was a leader in the band of volunteers, who formed the project of capturing Fort Ticonderoga, I met twenty-one ladies in her parlor for a first informal talk. Within thirty-seven days from that time the application papers and fees of twenty-nine ladies were on file with the Registrar-General in Washington, and the charter made out.

This Chapter, counting as the fourth, was named "Ruth Wyllys Chapter," of Hartford, after the brave wife of Major Samuel Wyllys.

This was the quickest organization of any Chapter on the rolls of the Society. The Chapter now numbers seventy-four members.

Meridan also deserves special mention for enthusiastic promptness. That young and energetic city joins the National Society as the fifth Chapter in the State, having organized within two months of my first visit to their city, on February 1, 1893. It is named the "Ruth Heart Chapter," of Meriden, for the self-sacrificing wife of Selah Heart. General Heart commanded the Connecticut militia during the entire seven years of the Revolution.

The Regent for this growing Chapter, Mrs. Levi E. Coe, descends from a noble defender at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Mrs. Alfred N. Wildman, of Danbury, a town made memorable by the inroads of General Tryon, also brings us a Chapter, with Miss Maria White Averill as Vice-Regent and Mrs. Amos Stebbins as Registrar, making the seventh in the honor roll of the State.

During 1891 a number of ladies in Norwich banded themselves together as Daughters of Revolutionary Sires, with Miss

Mary Lanman Huntington as Regent, Miss Mary Golding Lanman as Secretary. I am glad to be able to report that some of these members have already joined our National order, and that formal action will be taken with that end in view by the Chapter officially as soon as all the members can be called together.

In Stamford, with Mrs. Katharine S. Huntington Brooks, who is a life member, as Regent, ladies are joining us.

In the beautiful town of Groton and Stonington, whose soil was drenched with patriotic blood, a Chapter will soon be formed by Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, of Groton.

In Clinton and Guildford Mrs. Dwight Holbrook has begun the good work, and in those old towns full of early Colonial and Revolutionary history, we shall in the near future welcome the tenth Chapter in our State.

A copy of "the record of Connecticut men in the military and naval service during the War of the Revolution," edited by Henry P. Johnson, A. M., and printed by authority of the State, has been placed in the library of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, at the request of the Regent, through U. S. Representative Lewis Sperry, and the favor of Charles J. Hoadley, State Librarian and Adjutant General of Connecticut.

The thanks of the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution are due for the favorable response to the request of the Regent of this Society from the State of Connecticut by the National and State, civil and military officials indicated.

The enthusiasm of the ladies of our great State in patriotic service and memories is fully aroused. In another year we can safely expect to present an organization which will be worthy in every sense of the glorious record of Revolutionary military and civic deeds which we as Daughters of Connecticut are commemorating to day.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,

Regent of the State of Connecticut.

On motion of Miss Knight, the report of Mrs. Keim was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: District of Columbia.

Mrs. KENNON: In the District of Columbia there are two Chapters. First: The Mary Washington Chapter was formed in February, 1892. Present officers Mrs. E. B. Lee, Regent; Miss Virginia Miller, Vice-Regent; Miss Janet Richards, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Dickins, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Lamb, Treasurer; Mrs. Janin, Registrar. Present membership, 267. It was therefore entitled to send five delegates to the Second Continental Congress. This we believe to be the largest Chapter in the country.

The second Chapter is the Dolly Madison Chapter, formed in May, 1892. Officers: Regent, Mrs. M. M. Hallowell; Recording Secretary, Miss Van Hook; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Maclay; Treasurer, Miss Hallowell; Registrar, Mrs. C. S. Johnson. Present membership, 36.

There is also in process of formation a third Chapter—the Martha Washington Chapter, organized by Miss Lillian Pike.

Mrs. BEVERLY KENNON,
District of Columbia Regent.

This is a very brief report for this District; but I have for some time been so indisposed that it has been impossible for me to gather more material for a report.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Georgia.

Miss MCKINLEY: There are eight Chapters in Georgia, with a total membership of over 160 reported from the following Chapters in their order of organization: Atlanta Chapter, 53; Xavier Chapter (Rome), 20; Athens Chapter, 16; Augusta Chapter, 27; Oglethorpe Chapter, Columbus, Ga.; Pulaska Chapter, Griffith; Savannah Chapter; Macon Chapter. The Atlanta Chapter, Mrs. William Mallory, Regent, which was organized on the 15th of April, 1892, now numbers 53 charter members and one honorary member. Regular meetings are held on the 15th of each month. All those meetings are generally well attended, and historical papers are read by members appointed by the Chapter Regent. Topics relating to the

affairs of the Chapter are discussed and plans formulated for literary and historical works. The membership is steadily increasing, and the interest in the Society of the Daughters American Revolution is rapidly growing. Since the first organization of the Atlanta Chapter, the oldest Chapter in the South, it has been characterized for its harmonious relation, and has already proven to be an important factor in the work of the Society, besides having been in thorough accord with the National Board. This Chapter will soon number one hundred members, as applicants are now preparing papers to swell the number.

The Rome Chapter, Mrs. M. A. Nevin, Regent, was organized June 15, 1891. It has fifteen charter members, and five applicants have their papers now ready to present to the Board for final action, and as these papers possess every requirement of eligibility, there is no doubt of their receiving the endorsement of the Board. Fourteen other applicants are preparing papers.

The Augusta Chapter, Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan, Regent, was organized in February, 1892, and numbers twenty-seven members, with many applicants to hear from.

Athens Chapter was organized in June, 1892, and has now sixteen charter members, with many applicants to hear from who are eligible for membership. This Chapter being in the University town of the State, enjoys the rare privilege of historical lectures from the professors of the different departments of the University, besides the historical papers read monthly by the members.

The Oglethorpe Chapter, at Columbus, Miss A. Caroline Benning, Regent, was organized December 12, 1892, in commemoration of the Council of Safety. The names of thirty-two members are enrolled on the records of this Chapter. Others, with credentials nearly complete, are waiting admission. This Chapter will have a large membership in the near future, as Columbus is the home of many descendants of Revolutionary heroes.

The Chapters at Macon and Savannah have been organized, but have sent in no report to the Regent.

The Pulaski Chapter, at Griffin, is the youngest Chapter in the State, the Regent, Mrs. Hill, having organized it on February 6, and received the charter within a few days. She has arranged a delightful course of historical study and research for immediate work.

Very respectfully submitted,
Mrs. HENRY JACKSON,
State Regent.

(Presented and read by Miss McKinley.)

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Illinois.

Mrs. OSBORNE: Madam President, and ladies of the Continental Congress: In coming before you to-day to present the report of the State which I have the honor to represent, I feel that while Chicago may show fine results, Illinois has no cause for superlative elation. When the Daughters of the American Revolution sent their first call for action throughout the country, Chicago responded, and on March twentieth, 1891, our first Chapter sprang into being. Since then we have been ever alert and animated by a true appreciation of the fundamental principles of our beloved Society. We have grown apace, until now we are quite formidable in numbers. Under the able guidance of our present Regent, Mrs. Frances Welles Shepard, with a corps of efficient officers, a carefully prepared outline of study and a just valuation of their birthright as Daughters of the American Revolution, the Chicago Chapter is destined to enjoy a long and healthful existence. But while the work in Chicago has been most satisfactory, I have found the remainder of the State less responsive. Notwithstanding much labor, I can report no other organized Chapter. Several Chapter Regents have been appointed, but either the interest or the revolutionary ancestry are lacking; and faith in a sudden awakening, the semblance of things hoped for and the evidence of things unseen, is all I can bequeath to my successor. Before retiring from my present honorable office, I wish to thank the ladies of the National Board of Management for their uniform courtesy and consideration to me. I shall carry away as the fruit of my two years' experience lessons in patriotism, unselfishness and sweet womanliness, learned from my co-laborers,

Lessons which, when our skies were not all serenity, have taught me that there is naught in all the world so noble, so lovable, as true American womanhood. I thank the ladies of the Chicago Chapter for the confidence they have reposed in me in electing me to the office I have accepted. I thank them for their trust, their appreciation and their support, and I hope the good work we have begun together will continue until we may be able to show the potentiality of the perfect melody of true patriotism, and it can be said that by their deeds ye shall know them.

To my successor I extend most cordial greetings, realizing that she will be able to accomplish much that I have left undone, and that when Illinois next addresses you in the person of her State Regent, she will give more tangible proof of her existence. Madam President and ladies of the second Continental Congress, I fully appreciate the privilege which has been accorded me as State Regent, of participating in the deliberation of this honorable body. While we are many women of many minds, there is unity in our diversity, and as Daughters of the American Revolution I wish you all God-speed.

EFFIE REEME OSBORNE,

February 23, 1893.

State Regent for Illinois.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Indiana. (No response). Iowa. (No response). Kansas. (No response). Kentucky.

Mrs. HENRY L. POPE (Chapter Regent, Louisville): Madam President, our State Regent, Mrs. Buckner, is not able to be with us; but I have in my possession a letter sent by her to Mrs. Boynton, Vice-President-General, in charge of organization.

Mrs. BOYNTON: I received the letter, and sent it to the Kentucky delegation, supposing that some of the delegates would like to read it. It is simply a letter; not a report. As Mrs. Pope so desires, I will read it.

" LOUISVILLE.

" *To the Vice-President-General in Charge Organization of Chapters:*

" Mrs. H. V. BOYNTON: Dear Madam: I report the appointment of Chapter Regents in Henderson, Lexington, Paducah,

Covington, Owensboro, Cynthiana, Louisville. In Lexington and Louisville only are Chapters formed. The Chapter in Louisville is flourishing greatly under its Regent, Mrs. Henry L. Pope, who has devoted much time, care and energy in making it a success. Forty-eight members compose her Chapter. I have written and telegraphed in regard to the Lexington Chapter and received no information whatever.

"In the election of a State Regent I desire to put in nomination Mrs. Henry L. Pope. I sincerely regret that my invalidism has prevented me from doing more for a cause in which I feel such interest.

"**MRS. SIMON B. BUCKNER,**
State Regent for Kentucky."

Miss DESHA: Mrs. Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead, Chapter Regent of the Lexington Chapter, announced to me in a letter that the Chapter had been organized with fourteen members, that the name of the Chapter was "Issa Desha Breckinridge Chapter," in honor of Mrs. William C. P. Breckenridge, of Lexington, Kentucky, Honorary Regent of the D. A. R., who died last July.

The report, in form of a letter, from Kentucky was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Maryland.

Mrs. KNOTT: Madam President, I was appointed State Regent of Maryland, by the National Board of Management in Washington in March, 1892, and in pursuance of that appointment, I undertook the work of organizing Chapters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in that State.

On the fourth day of March last, in response to invitations, twelve ladies of Baltimore City met at my residence and organized the Baltimore Chapter. The officers appointed for the first year were: Miss Alice Key Blunt, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Emma Stockton Linthicum, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Margaret Phelan Keenan, Recording Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Burnap, Treasurer; Miss Eliza Snowden Thomas, Registrar; and Miss Kate Mason Rowland, Historian. The Local Board of Management were: Mrs. J. Hough Cottman, Miss Elizabeth Adams, Mrs. Alverda Griffith, Mrs. Henry Johns Berkley and

Miss Bessie Graham Daves. At the meeting in October these officers were elected by the Chapter, and Mrs. Neilson Poe, however, being chosen Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Linthicum having in the meantime died.

From this small beginning the Chapter rapidly grew, and now it numbers sixty-five members. Monthly meetings have been held which have been made interesting and attractive by readings, lectures and original papers on revolutionary subjects; especially on the part that Maryland and Marylanders played in the grand drama of the War of Independence. Among those deserving special mention are the address of Mr. Edward Graham Daves, on "The Heroes of the Maryland Line;" a bright and clever original paper by Miss Kate Mason Rowland on "The Maryland Women and the French Officers." Miss Rowland is the great-grand-niece of the celebrated Virginia statesman, George Mason, whose life she has recently written. Miss Emily Hinckley contributed a very interesting paper on "American Humorists." At the last meeting the Chapter was eloquently addressed by General Bradley T. Johnson, the President of the Maryland branch of the Sons of the American Revolution, whose subject was "Maryland in the Revolution."

The Regent of the Baltimore Chapter, Miss Alice Key Blunt, is grand-daughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of our National Anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," whose martial and inspiring strains have encircled the world. The membership embraces representatives of families of Revolutionary fame in nearly every one of the original thirteen States.

We have to deplore the loss by death during the year of the Honorary State Regent, Miss Emily Harper, the granddaughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; and Mrs Emma Stockton Linthicum, the Corresponding Secretary, a valued officer.

In the death of Miss Harper the Society lost a member not only distinguished by her illustrious ancestry, but by an assemblage of virtues and noble qualities, by a grace of presence and graciousness of manner which charmed and delighted every one who came within the circle of their influence.

On the 28th of September a Chapter was formed in Frederick

City by Mrs. John Ritchie. The officers are, Mrs. John Ritchie, Regent; Registrars, Mrs. Ann Grahame Ross and Miss Eleanor Potts; Recording Secretary, Miss Eleanor Murdoch Johnson; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Margaret Janet Williams; Treasurer, Miss Margaret Washington McPherson; Historian, Miss Ruth Gouverneur Johnson. This Chapter comprises a membership of fifteen of distinguished Revolutionary ancestry. Frederick county, at the era of the Revolution, embracing the whole of Western Maryland, was one of the first counties of the State to proclaim its hostility to the Stamp Act. In this county were recruited the two companies of riflemen, required from Maryland under the resolution of Congress, June 14th, 1775. The companies were rapidly filled up, and, under the command of Colonel Michael Cresap, marched to Boston, where they created a vivid impression by their Indian accoutrements and their skill in the use of the rifle.

Chapters are about being organized in Cumberland, Hagerstown and on the Eastern Shore.

The annals of our time honored State are replete with noble instances of the heroic courage of her sons and the self-sacrificing devotion of her daughters in the holy cause of their country. Though the calamities of actual warfare never visited our State, and her soil was free from the tread of a British soldier, except as a prisoner of war, Maryland was from the very beginning of the contest with the Mother Country prompt, zealous and untiring in support of the patriotic cause, and steadfast in the darkest hours of adversity. During that contest she sent twenty thousand of the best, the bravest and noblest of her sons to the Continental army, and on every battlefield of the Revolution, from White Plains to Yorktown, they distinguished themselves by their valor and gave up their lives with a heroism which challenged the admiration of friend and foe alike. The pen of the historian of that immortal struggle, has never done full justice to the memory of these heroic men. Faithful to the sentiment of the legend inscribed on the escutcheon of their State, and in the coat of arms of its illustrious founder, Cecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, "*Deeds, not Words,*" they carved their names with their swords

in heroic actions on the field of battle, but committed to other men and other times the record of their heroic conduct and the celebration of their immortal fame. They were content to do their duty, although their names might not go sounding "down the corridors of time." It is our duty in this Society to preserve their memories from oblivion, and to make their names and deeds shine again in our annals as a just tribute to their merit, and as an encouraging example to the youth of our country.

To this end the members of the Society in Maryland are now assisting the Sons of the American Revolution in raising a fund for the erection of a monument in Baltimore to the heroes of the far-famed Maryland line, by an exhibition of works of art and of Revolutionary relics, to be held in Baltimore during Easter week.

We also propose with something of the pious zeal of "Old Mortality" to devote our time and labor to the rescue and preservation of the records of a glorious past, partially defaced by the hand of time it is true and almost forgotten, but which yet remain to us as a precious legacy, the more valuable like the leaves of the Sybil, from the destruction of so many others; so that the memories of these heroic men and noble women shall live, and not perish evermore.

REGINA M. KNOTT,
State Regent of Maryland, D. A. R.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Massachusetts.

Mrs. IDA F. MILLER (alternate delegate): I have no regular report from the State Regent; but I have a letter from the Secretary of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, of Boston, only, which I will read. We bring you greetings from Bunker Hill, Fanueil Hall, Concord and Lexington.

The Boston branch of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed December 19th, 1891, by Miss Rebecca Warren Brown, who had been appointed Honorary Regent of Massachusetts, by the National Society, in Washington, and authorized by it to organize a Chapter in Boston.

It is owing largely to her zeal that the few ladies who were present at the first meeting were sufficiently interested to persevere and form the Chapter now known as the Warren and Prescott Chapter, which has already reached very respectable proportions, and is rapidly increasing in members and interest.

Mrs. Samuel Eliot was appointed Regent of Massachusetts in December, 1891. In May, 1892, the Chapter was really organized, with a Regent and two Honorary Regents of the State, with Chapter Regent, Registrar, Treasurer and Secretary; and it was at that time that it took its title, doing itself the honor of becoming the Warren and Prescott Chapter, associating the names of two of the best known Revolutionary heroes and patriots of Massachusetts—General Joseph Warren and Colonel William Prescott.

The Warren and Prescott Chapter now boasts of sixty-seven members with a steadily increasing roll-call. Monthly meetings have been held during the winter, with an average attendance of thirty members. Interesting addresses have been delivered by Dr. Samuel Eliot and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; and original letters from John Adams, James Warren, Mrs. Martha Washington, Mrs. Abigail Adams and Mrs. Mercy Warren have been read to the Society.

The officers of Warren and Prescott Chapter are :

Regent of Massachusetts—Mrs. Samuel Eliot.

Honorary Regent of Massachusetts—Miss Rebecca Warren Brown.

Honorary Regent of Massachusetts—Mrs. Henry P. Quincy.
Chapter Regent—Miss Annie C. Warren.

Treasurer—Mrs. Francis P. Sprague.

Registrar—Miss Anna B. Shaw.

Secretary—Mrs. Joseph E. Davis.

Mrs. SEYMOUR: I have the report of the Regent of the Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, which I will read to the Congress.

To the State Regent Daughters American Revolution:

Mrs. SAMUEL ELIOT: Dear Madam, The Regent of the Mercy Warren Chapter D. A. R. hereby presents its first annual report. The Chapter was formally organized June 17th, 1892,

with twenty-three members. Previous to organization two preliminary meetings were held, March 16th and April 19th. At the first objects of the Society and eligibility were discussed and application blanks were distributed; at the second meeting, several ladies having already become members of the National Society, it was voted to form a Chapter, and June 17th was fixed upon as a desirable date to effect organization. Accordingly, at the time specified the ladies qualified for membership, assembled, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, after which the Regent announced the following list of officers: Mrs. H. M. Phillips, Vice-Regent; Mrs. J. S. Kirkham, Secretary; Mrs. L. J. Powers, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. E. C. Wilcox, Treasurer; Mrs. M. J. Seymour, Registrar; Mrs. S. W. Vaille, Mrs. H. K. Wight and Mrs. W. R. Sessions, Managers.

The regular meetings of the year were held April 19, June 17, September 17, October 11, December 16 and the first Monday in February.

At the annual meeting, October 11th, the acting board of officers were, with the exception of one manager absent from the city, elected. December 11th is accepted by the Chapter as pre-eminently a fitting anniversary for a high tea, to which one may invite eligible guests to share our patriotic ardor. Upon this anniversary the plan was successfully inaugurated. Not only was due honor accorded the Boston Tea party, but our grandmothers were suitably remembered. Their favorite variety of tea was served with a "lection cake," as well as numerous more modern delicacies. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presentation to the Chapter, by its Board of officers, of a crayon portrait of Mercy Warren, in whose honor the Chapter is named.

All meetings, except that of October 11, have thus far been made profitable and interesting by the reading of prepared papers, abstracts of historical events, and recitations of patriotic poems. The work of preparation has been mostly voluntary and by the board of management. Recently, however, the work has been assigned to standing committees, one committee for each meeting. The committees include the entire member-

ship, exclusive of the board of management. By this method it is hoped to better equalize responsibility and sustain interest by giving opportunity for suggestion and work to each member. The Chapter now numbers thirty-four, and five applicants are waiting acceptance by the National Society.

We do not count our entire success by the number of our members, encouraging as that may be, for an increased local awakening of interest in ancestral and colonial history may fairly be attributed to the organization of our Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

ADELAIDE A. CALKINS,
Chapter Regent.

Mrs. HAMLIN: Madame President, I move that we now take a recess for the lunch waiting in the adjoining parlors, and which has been prepared by the ladies of the Society resident in Washington.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL, presiding: The Congress will please come to order. It is now nearly two o'clock. Before resuming the regular order of business, I am requested to convey to the ladies of the Congress and their friends from a distance an invitation to a reception Friday, from four until six, given by Mrs. Henry Blount, at "The Oaks," on the heights of Georgetown.

I also wish to say that the time for the reception to be given by the President and Mrs. McKee has been extended from four until five o'clock, for the convenience of the Congress.

Mrs. SHIPPEN: I make the motion that the Congress take a recess to-day from four o'clock until seven-thirty, on account of this reception.

Mrs. BALLINGER: It seems unwise to cut short our deliberations this afternoon; therefore, I offer an amendment to that motion, making it four-thirty instead of four.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL, presiding: According to the accepted order for the day, Michigan is the next State in order.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Michigan.

No report.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Minnesota.

Miss DESHA: Ladies, I have a telegram from Mrs. Newport, State Regent of Minnesota, which I will read.

ST. PAUL, MINN., February 22, 1893.

To the National Congress Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.:

The Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled at the capital of Minnesota, successfully celebrating Washington's birthday, send greeting to the Daughters in General Convention assembled at the National Capital.

ELIZA EDGERTON NEWPORT,

State Regent D. A. R.

ALBERT EDGERTON,

President S. A. R.

Miss Desha then read the report of Mrs. Newport, which had been sent by mail. It is as follows:

To the Vice-President-General Presiding and National Board Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution:

LADIES: I beg to submit herewith my first report as State Regent, Daughters American Revolution, for Minnesota.

The initial movement for an organization of the Daughters American Revolution in this State began in the autumn of 1891, resulting in the formal organization of the St. Paul Chapter on October 14, 1891, with twenty-four members.

From the outset there was very marked interest manifested. The object of the Society met with cordial approval, and the growth has been rapid, the Chapter now numbering over seventy, with a number of applications pending.

January 15, 1892, Mrs. Newpo t was appointed State Regent, and was succeeded as Chapter Regent by Mrs. John Quincy Adams, a lady of New York birth, of liberal culture, and many and rare accomplishments. Mrs. Adams is the great-granddaughter of two Massachusetts patriots—Lieutenant Gideon Walker, of Brookfield, and Captain Leonard Proctor, of Westfield, who served as officers in the Revolutionary Army. Her

great-great-grandmother, Eleanor Howard Walker, gave all her sons, five in number, to the battles of her country.

The Chapter has flourished under her able leadership. The Secretary in her report says, "The Board of Management has prepared a course of reading on Revolutionary subjects, and has stimulated historical and genealogical research to a remarkable degree. Many able and interesting papers have been read before the Society, and had the Chapter been formed simply for literary improvement, and study, it would have accomplished much, but fortunately it has accomplished much more, for it has been the means of rescuing from oblivion the name of many a brave soldier.

The first meeting looking towards the formation of a Chapter in Minneapolis was held at the home of Mrs. M. W. Lewis, who was made Regent, and subsequently resigned, March 31, 1892, when Miss Margaret A. Cruikshank was appointed Regent, and the formal organization of the Minneapolis Chapter took place, with a membership of fourteen, which has since increased to twenty-two, with quite a number of applications pending in Washington.

Miss Cruikshank is a woman of fine literary attainments and ability, and will, with the co-operation of the members, without doubt, succeed in building up a strong and influential Chapter. Minneapolis has a very large New England element, from which many accessions will doubtless be received by the Society.

In Miss Cruikshank's report she says: "So far we have done little, but put on record our claims to Revolutionary descent—our aim being to stir up, among the women, a just pride in such ancestry, so that we shall not let the struggles of our forefathers and mothers die unrecognized. We have accomplished little beyond material instruction, resulting from the reading of the records of the deeds of our Revolutionary ancestors.

The Chapters have held three joint meetings during the year, two in St. Paul and one in the elegant colonial home of Mr. Linton, in Minneapolis, which have served to stimulate study and research, and have proved most delightful. Our legal ad-

viser, Judge Albert Edgerton, President of the Sons of the American Revolution for Minnesota, always meets with us. He has the proud distinction of being the only known surviving of a Revolutionary soldier. He has three daughters.

The Daughters of both the St. Paul and Minneapolis Chapters have most cordially and heartily responded to the suggestion of our National Committee to assist in raising a fund to purchase a portrait of our late President-General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, to be placed in the White House at Washington, as the gift of the "Daughters of the American Revolution."

There has been some correspondence looking to the organization of Chapters in other cities in the State, and we hope several will be organized during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA THOMPSON EDGERTON NEWPORT,
State Regent for Minnesota.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Missouri.

Mrs. SHIELDS: New Hampshire. (No response). New Jersey.

Mrs. SHIPPEN: Madam President and Delegates: As Regent of the State of New Jersey, I will briefly state the condition of our Society in the State. We have at this time on our roll one hundred and nine members. In addition, applications have been received from a number of ladies for admission papers, and we expect within a short time to pass the two hundred mark. The meetings that have been held during the year have been attended in large numbers, and all our members show great interest in our proceedings and in the advancement of our Society. As our membership is scattered over the entire extent of our State, it is proposed during the coming year to hold general meetings in different places in New Jersey, that will serve not only to enable our members to renew and form new acquaintanceship, but by the reading of papers, addresses and poetical compositions connected with the stirring times we commemorate, to stimulate and increase the objects contemplated in our organization. One of my Treasurers has made a report to her

chief in the National Society, for her department. Which report fully covers details of our work, and it would be needless for me to here repeat them to you.

Permit me, however, to suggest to your body certain ideas which have occurred to us as simplifying the relations between them and the National Society:

Firstly: As to the time of holding annual Chapter meetings. The Constitution arbitrarily fixes October 11th as the day that all annual meetings shall be held; there is no reservation or saving clause to alter this positive date. Why not permit each Chapter to regulate the time of holding such meetings as may seem fitting to them.

Secondly: There is no reduction of dues to members joining in the latter part of the fiscal year, as the Constitution reads. It has been suggested that the annual dues for members be fixed at one dollar for those becoming such after September first, and that the dues of those joining after January first be credited to the ensuing year.

Thirdly: All members should be allied with some individual Chapter. One of my treasurers has, during the past year, had great difficulty in settling her accounts with the Treasurer-General, owing to the fact that members living in our State have been credited to our Chapter, who claim to belong to the National Society, and, again, others have been called on for double dues by our treasurer and the Treasurer-General. In one instance it was probably the cause of an esteemed member entirely severing her connection with the Society.

Fourthly: There is no provision in our Constitution made for a member desirous of changing her membership from one Chapter to another. I think there should be a general law on the subject enacted for the Society at large by the Continental Congress.

These suggestions are made in no spirit of fault-finding. Our earnest endeavor is to elevate our Society upon such a high plane that all associations of a similar character will look up to it and regard it as the model of all that is noble and patriotic.

PRINCETON CHAPTER.

Officers—Mrs. Josephine Ward Swann, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Lydia Blight Haggerman, Vice Regent; Miss Elizabeth Patterson Harris, Secretary; Miss Nellie Slidell, Treasurer; Mrs. Annie Thomson McMillan, Registrar; Mrs. Elizabeth Dullin McIlvaine, Historian; Mrs. Frances Webb Patterson, Chaplain.

Organized December eighth, Eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

MONMOUTH CHAPTER.

Organized February 19, 1893. Chapter Regent, Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt; Registrar, Miss Edith Mather; Treasurer, M. B. P. Garnett; Secretary, Miss Frances Depue. The Chapter numbers fourteen members. The papers of sixteen others are in preparation. The ladies will become members of the Monmouth Chapter as soon as their papers can be passed by the National Board.

I am directed to say that it will give the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey great pleasure to extend the hospitality of their home to any of the Daughters who may be passing through our State.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: New York.

Mrs. DOREMUS: Our State Regent is not present. As Regent of New York City Chapter, I have no report. Mrs. Sara S. Pryor has sent a letter to Mrs. McLean (delegate), which I would like to have read.

Mrs. McLEAN: Mrs. Pryor, who has done so much for the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, sends this letter:

“38 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK.

MY DEAR MRS. McLEAN: Should the time be propitious, please say to the Continental Congress that I send them my most cordial and affectionate greeting, and that here, upon my bed of sickness, I shall follow each step of their deliberations with my sincere good wishes. My disappointment is very great that I cannot be with them. My physician encourages me to hope that this severe illness will pass, and I shall be as

well as ever. If such blessing is granted me, I shall yet hope to be useful to our beloved Society.

When you return let me see you. I shall be so anxious to know the result of the convention. In the meantime be very careful of that 'violent cold.' Capable people are always burdened. Learn to say no, or your strength will fail you. With our dear love always,

Sincerely yours,

SARA S. PRYOR."

Mrs. SHIELDS: North Carolina.

No response.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Ohio.

Mrs. ELROY M. AVERY (Chapter Regent Cleveland): The State Regent, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, has delegated to me the pleasant duty of speaking for Ohio. It will be principally a report of the Western Reserve Chapter, D. A. R., for until recently *we* were Ohio.

The Western Reserve Chapter is a year and a month old, and numbers thirty-four members. We, too, have descendants of generals and colonels, but, better still, we have descendants of privates. We derive our name from the fact that Cleveland is in that beautiful tract that once belonged to dear old Connecticut, the land of steady habits, who *reserved* it for all good things. It is fitting and proper that patriotism should flourish with us.

What have we done for the good of the order? We have interested the librarians in our work. We have aided in preserving old records. Above all, we have tried to teach that it is an honor to be an American, no matter what one's ancestors may have been. We have awakened enthusiasm and inspired our husbands and brothers, and so have organized a Western Reserve Chapter, *Sons* of the American Revolution, with whom we work in great harmony.

We have been the only Chapter in the State, but now a Regent for Youngstown, Mrs. R. W. Tayler, has been appointed, and that beautiful city will soon fall into line. But, whoever may be second, Cleveland will always congratulate herself that she showed the way.

Now a new and brighter day has opened for us. We have a State Regent, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, and when she comes to



the Third Continental Congress at the head of her Regents, you will have to assign to us a larger pew than we occupy to-day. Under her care and supervision, Ohio will take her rightful place at or near the head of the grand procession of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

OFFICERS FOR OHIO.

State Regent, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle.

WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER, CLEVELAND.

Regent, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery; Vice-Regent, Mrs. F. A. Kendall; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. J. Lee; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. A. Ingham; Treasurer, Mrs. P. H. Babcock; Registrar, Mrs. George W. Little; Historian, Mr. G. V. R. Wickham.

YOUNGSTOWN.

Regent, Mrs. R. W. Tayler

The report of Mrs. Avery was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Oregon. (No response.)

Mrs. SHIELDS: Pennsylvania.

Mrs. HOGG: There are between three and four hundred members of the National Society, D. A. R., in Pennsylvania. There are eight organized Chapters, having legally appointed or elected Regents. These are:

The Pittsburg Chapter, Allegheny county—156 members; Regent, Mrs. Albert Childs.

Berks County Chapter—16 members; Regent, Mrs. W. Murray Weidman.

Wyoming Valley Chapter, Luzerne county—51 members; Regent, Mrs. W. H. McCartney.

Liberty Bell Chapter, Lehigh county—17 members; Regent, Miss M. F. Mickley.

Donegal Chapter, Lancaster county—31 members; Regent, Miss Evans.

Sunbury Chapter, Northumberland county—12 members; Regent, Miss Mary Sherman.

Philadelphia Chapter—29 members; Regent, Mrs. Edward J. ungerich Smith.

Washington County Chapter—15 members; Regent, Mrs. Helena C. Beatty.

Five Regents have been appointed: Mrs. McCalmont for Venango county; Miss Black for York county; Mrs. Wister for Perry county; Mrs. Holstein for Montgomery county; Mrs. Lightner for Montour county. These all hope to have Chapters fully organized before the next Congress.

I am in correspondence with ladies in several other counties and work will soon be started there.

The most notable achievement in the State of Pennsylvania during the year has been the receiving by the Allegheny D. A. R., from Mrs. Schenley, of London, England, a gift of ground, 100 feet by 90 feet, in the city of Pittsburg, on a small part of which is situated the old block-house built by Colonel Boquet in 1764. The deed for this property would now be in our possession but for the fact that old streets bordering on it are to be vacated by the city and new streets opened, and in order to make perfect title, it is better to wait until these changes have been definitely arranged by city council.

The first carrying out of one of the important objects of our organization, viz: "the preservation of historic spots," is a matter of great import, and it will give the members of the Pittsburg Chapter much attractive work, for we hope to restore the old building, to beautify a little park about it, to enclose it and make it an object of interest, not only to our own immediate town people, but to all visitors and sight-seers in our city.

Interest in the portrait of Mrs. Harrison, the first President-General of our Society, is aroused in all our Chapters. I have now on hand \$159.75 towards the fund, and contributions are coming in.

Our work is progressing steadily in the State. We hope soon to make by-laws for direction in our Chapters, where they are much needed, but which we have waited for, hoping to be able, in all respects, to formulate them in entire harmony with the Constitution of the National Society.

JULIA K. HOGG,
State Regent.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Rhode Island.

Mrs. WILBOUR: Madam President and Ladies of the Congress:

In making my second annual report, it gives me pleasure to state that in Rhode Island a lively interest is being manifested in the aims and objects of our Society. The total membership at this time is about two hundred, an increase of more than one hundred during the year. Of this number sixteen are life members. There are now four Chapters in the State, two having been formed during the year. Pawtucket Chapter, with thirty or more members, Woonsocket Chapter, with sixteen or more members. These, with the Gaspee Chapter in Providence, having a membership of one hundred and eleven, and Bristol Chapter, with forty or more members, complete the list. Numerous applications for membership are in transit, and in course of preparation, which will add to the membership during the coming year. The Bristol Chapter has secured a room in the Burnside Memorial Building in that town. This building, erected by the town, is an elegant and appropriate token of the affection and esteem in which the late General Burnside was held by his fellow townsmen. The lower portion is occupied by the town officers, and the upper portion was intended for a collection of relics and mementoes of the late General. The town council kindly tendered the use of this portion to the Bristol Chapter, and a beginning has already been made in forming a collection of historical articles and objects of interest, making a most excellent and desirable place for the meetings of the Chapter. Last Spring an exhibition of Colonial and Revolutionary relics was held in the rooms of the Rhode Island Historical Society in Providence, under the auspices of Gaspee Chapter, great interest was manifested in the undertaking, a full report of which has been published by William Blake, chairman of the Committee.

While I am not able to report anything accomplished in the way of permanent monuments or the marking of historical spots yet the subject has been considered and may be done in the future. I desire to again acknowledge the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to me by the officers of the National Society.

Respectfully submitted,

B. O. WILBOUR.
Regent of Rhode Island.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: South Carolina.

Mrs. JOHN BACON: Madam President, I have no report, owing to my not having been well. I hope to have one next time.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Tennessee. (No response.)

Mrs. SHIELDS: Texas. (No response.)

Mrs. SHIELDS: Vermont.

Mrs. HELEN C. CONVERSE: In the absence of Mrs. Peck, State Regent, I am authorized by her to read her report. It is as follows:

BURLINGTON, VERMONT, February 1, 1893.

*To the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,
Washington, D. C.:*

I would respectfully transmit the following report, as Regent for Vermont, for the past year:

Since my appointment as Regent there have been two Chapters organized in Vermont, viz: Green Mountain Chapter, No. 1, Burlington, which was organized on the 22d of March, 1892, at the residence of Mrs. Theodore S. Peck, State Regent, with a membership of twenty-six, among whom are three life members. This Chapter has had several meetings during the year, all of which have been well attended, and much enthusiasm shown, and it now numbers some fifty members, many of whom have very interesting records relating to their Green Mountain ancestors.

Upon the death of Mrs. Harrison, our honored President-General, this Chapter sent a personal letter of sympathy to President Harrison.

It is the intention of the members to pursue a course of reading relating to revolutionary history at each of its meetings. One of the most delightful gatherings was held at the beautiful home of the esteemed Chapter Regent, Mrs. Bradley B. Smalley, of this city, where, after the regular business, a charming afternoon tea was enjoyed.

The ladies of Green Mountain Chapter, No. 1, are endeavoring to see that the historical places in the vicinity of their Chapter receive proper recognition, such as erecting marble slabs telling the incidents happening at these points.

Green Mountain Chapter, No. 2, Arlington, was organized August 11, 1892, at the residence of Mrs. J. Burdett, with a membership of sixteen, all of whom are Vermont girls, born in the vicinity, thirteen of the members being from one Brownson family, whose ancestors were Green Mountain boys, several of them having served with General Ethan Allen in the War of the Revolution. The ancestor of Mrs. Burdett was Captain Gideon Brownson, a member of one of the companies of famous Green Mountain boys.

It is expected that other chapters will be formed in Vermont at no distant day, encouraging reports having been received from Montpelier, Rutland, St. Albans and Brattleboro.

The delegates to the National Congress from this State are Mrs. Agnes L. Peck, Burlington, State Regent; Mrs. Caroline M. Smalley, Burlington, Regent of Green Mountain Chapter, No. 1; Miss Mary E. Arthur, Burlington, delegate; Miss Helen C. Converse, alternate for State Regent; Mrs. Karl Rohrer, alternate for delegate; Green Mountain Chapter, No. 2, Arlington, Mrs. J. Burdett, Regent.

I wish to thank Mrs. Caroline M. Smalley, Regent of Green Mountain Chapter, No. 1, Burlington; Mrs. J. Burdett, Regent of Green Mountain Chapter, No. 2, Arlington, and all the members of the Order for assistance rendered.

We can most truly congratulate ourselves upon the rapid growth of this noble and patriotic Society in the past, and sincerely hope for a greater gain in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

AGNES LOUISA LESSLIE PECK,

Regent for Vermont.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Virginia.

Miss LYRIA PLEASANTS (delegate) read the report of the State Regent, as follows:

To the Continental Congress of 1893:

When I made my modest report at last Congress, I hoped, when another year had passed, to bring in a much more satisfactory report to this honorable body, but an enforced absence from my State has interfered greatly with my work. I have

now six Chapter Regents—Mrs. James H. Dooley, Richmond; Mrs. Mary Louisa Smith, Charlottesville; Mrs. Alexander F. Robertson, Staunton; Mrs. Anne S. Green, Culpeper; Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Clifton Station; Mrs. B. W. Hamner, Lynchburg. The two last named Regents, Miss Hetzel and Mrs. Hamner, have been appointed by me since the last Congress. They report their Chapters as about to be formed. I have also selected Mrs. E. C. Venable, a daughter of the late Bishop Joseph Wilmer, as Chapter Regent of Petersburg; but, owing to some delay in sending in her application papers, I have not yet reported her name to the Vice-President-General in charge of Organization of Chapters for confirmation by the Board of Management. I am in correspondence with Danville and Williamsburg, with hopes of Chapters in those cities.

I feel that I must call attention to the work already done in the Old Dominion Chapter and the Albemarle Chapter. These Chapters have met regularly for the past year. Papers of great historical value have been prepared by different members, and read before the Chapters and filed with the historians or sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY for publication. Both of these Chapters have done a noble work in raising funds for the Virginia Historical Society and the Mount Vernon building at the World's Fair, and the Albemarle Chapter has also contributed to the memorial building in Washington.

The personnel of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution is most interesting. The Record of Ancestors from whom they derive their eligibility in direct lineal descent furnishes a roll of honor of which any State might be proud. We have a "Committee of Safety," many of whom are descendants of the original "Committee of Safety;" which did such efficient work more than a hundred years ago, and the patriotic blood of those heroes of old still warms the hearts of their descendants, Virginia! "The Mother of States and of Statesmen," has ever been also the "Mother of Patriotic Women!"

It gives me great pleasure to record the harmony of feeling existing between our Virginia Daughters. They are united in purpose and action.

There has been for the past year a wide-spread dissatisfac-

tion with the present eligibility clause of the National Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution, because, as the clause now reads: The only mention of the women of Revolution is as mothers of Patriots, and also because "The mother of such Patriot" is not required to be of proven loyalty to the cause of Independence. Because women are honored on account of the patriotism of men, and not for their own noble deeds, and because no patriot blood in direct line is required of the descendants of the "Mother of a Patriot." They express their earnest desire through me, the Regent of their State, that the present Congress approve the Amendments to the Constitution proposed by the State Regent of Pennsylvania and endorsed by six members of the National Board of Management, which first make provision for the women who assisted in achieving American Independence, and then eliminates the phrase which allows women of doubtful loyalty to be recognized.

The women of Virginia point with just pride to the names of many noble heroines who aided in the struggle which gave us the Independence we enjoy. Though the name of these women are found on no military roster, they are preserved in the historical records of our State, and the memory of their brave deeds and unfailing loyalty have come down to us through the generations that intervened.

The family letters and memoranda already collected by the daughters in Virginia will greatly assist the historian of Colonial firesides.

Respectfully submitted.

LUCY GRAY HENRY,
Regent of Virginia.

The report was received.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Wisconsin.

Mrs. PECK: Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: Wisconsin, last in the list of States alphabetically considered, and among the last as regards present results, may yet be considered a hopeful field for future results; for, as a plant that has germinated slowly puts forth sturdier branches than the one of more rapid growth, so, it is believed, the season of slow preparation may prove the precursor of an encouraging measure of success.

It is this belief that has prevented the State Regent from being disheartened over the delay in securing the first or Milwaukee Chapter, together with disappointment at the apparent lack of interest at more remote points in the State, for which, however, she was in a measure prepared; and before accepting the position of State Regent (only a year ago) she gave an opinion of what might be expected to the Vice-President-General in charge of organization of chapters, which opinion later events have fully sustained.

This is not the place to enumerate minor causes for delay, but in general it may be stated that the field is remote from the animating center, Washington. Besides, the principle on which the organization is founded is somewhat an abstract one, hence does not so readily appeal to one as the more pressing claims of the day, which, at least in the northwest, in the garb of various charitable, philanthropic, intellectual or social objects, has enlisted all to such an extent that there seems to be but little time left to be given to still another organization.

The Columbian Exposition has also been urged as a reason for delaying to take up the work, hence time and patience have been required to win even a hearing for the Daughters American Revolution.

The work of preparation, of whatever kind, has been done thus far by the State Regent, but having organized the Milwaukee Chapter February 14th, this month, with fourteen accepted members, and more than double that number about to enter the Chapter, it is expected this initial Chapter will prove the much needed object lesson.

The officers of the Chapter are as follows: Mrs. Theo. Yates, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Hamilton Townsend, Secretary *pro tem.*; Mrs. D. J. Whittemore, Treasurer; Mrs. William L. Mason, Registrar.

As an incentive to interest, the study of colonial topics will be taken up.

Four more Chapter Regents have recently been appointed, after consultation with the Vice-President-General, Mrs. Angus Cameron, La Crosse; Mrs. E. P. Sawyer, Oshkosh; Mrs. J. H. Elmore, Green Bay; Miss M. L. Atwood, Madison.

The leaven is also working in ten other cities, hence there seems a reasonable ground on which to base the conclusion that Wisconsin will yet occupy an honorable place in the sisterhood of States.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN M. H. PECK,

State Regent.

Honorary State Regents—Mrs. Matthew H. Carpenter, Milwaukee; Mrs. E. V. Kimberly, Janesville, Wisconsin.

The CHAIR: We have now heard the reports of the State Regents, which have been received in accordance with the decision of the Congress. The next business is that the Congress resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of taking up the reports of the National Board of Management. That is done, I believe, by calling some one to the chair. The Chair will ask Mrs. General Greely to preside.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mrs. GREELY (in the chair): This body is now in committee of the whole. The reports of the National Board of Management are before you for consideration.

Mrs. LYONS: I move that the beautiful and eloquent report of the Vice-President-General presiding be accepted with thanks.

The motion was agreed to.

Miss DORSEY: The next report is that of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. First of all, I desire to say that, in speaking of these officers, no personal courtesy is meant to the ladies occupying the positions: it is the office, and not the officer, that is referred to. I am seeking information. I want to know what the constitutional right of this officer is. Article 7, section 1, of the Constitution reads:

"When twelve members of the Society shall be living in one locality they may, after formal authorization by the National Board of Management, organize a Chapter. They may elect a presiding officer, whose title will be Regent, and who will be a delegate to the Continental Congress of the National Society, a Secretary and Registrar, and such other officers as may be required."

And then in the By-Laws, article 4, section 3, reads :

"The Vice-President-General in charge of Organization of Chapters shall have authority to nominate one State Regent for the first year, and two Honorary State Regents for each State and Territory, to be elected by the Board. She shall have general supervision of the organization of Chapters, in connection with the respective State Regents, and shall perform such other duties as may be entrusted to her by the National Board of Management."

Has this officer the right to nominate State Regents for the first year only ?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I rise to a point of order. The lady is talking to nothing. There is no motion before this body. I therefore move that the report of the Vice-President-General in charge of Organization of Chapters be received.

Miss DORSEY: I wish to be instructed on this point. Has a Chapter, having twelve members, the right to organize and elect a Regent ? Or, has the Vice-President-General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters, the right to appoint the Regent ? If the Chapters have the right to elect their Regent, how can the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters have "supervision of the organization of Chapters."

Mrs. SHIELDS: All things must have a beginning. I would like to state that in cases where Chapters have been formed, and have elected their own Regents, our Vice-President in Charge of Organization was only too glad to have that done. To facilitate the work, she has appointed Regents where there were no Chapters. Her title indicates her province. She is "in charge of organization of Chapters."

Mrs. HOGG: The By-Law, with the Constitution, calls for the State Regent to appoint Chapter Regents for the first year. The organization of the Chapters is under the supervision of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. She is not supposed to be consulted by the State Regents; but the nominations made by the State Regents of persons to be confirmed by the Board of Management are sent to the Board of Management through the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and by her presented; and through

her the notice should be returned to the State Regents of the confirmation of the appointment of Chapter Regents.

Then followed a lengthy discussion, generally participated in, as to the power given by the Constitution to the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Mrs. HAMLIN: Ladies, it is not a question of the interpretation of the Constitution and By-Laws which is before us. The question is, as to the acceptance of the report of one of our officers. I think this discussion will be in order under the head of "Discussion for the good of the Society." This question is worthy of consideration, but it should come in its own time.

Miss GREENE: (of R. I.) I heartily indorse all that has been said by the last speaker. The question before the Congress is on the acceptance of the report most carefully prepared, which shows evidence of great thought, and I therefore protest against the time of this Congress being monopolized by the discussion that appears to be entirely irrelevant.

The motion to receive the report of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters was agreed to.

Mrs. HAMLIN: I move that the report of the Recording Secretary-General be received.

Mrs. LYONS: I am sure no one here would possibly have a better appreciation of the duties of Recording Secretary than myself. I have occupied that office in Virginia for five years; but it is necessary for me to call attention to one clause of the report. In the official report of the Board of Management of January 14th, on page 253 of Magazine—

"It was resolved, that the Board of Management recognize the State Regents as members of the Board of Management, and therefore under the Constitution, not eligible after two years' service, for re-election to the same office."

I want to know why it was necessary for the Board, on the 14th of January, 1893, to recognize State Regents as members, when the Constitution had already recognized them as such, in article 6, section 1.

Mrs. SHIELDS: It seems to me this question comes under the head of "the good of the Society;" though I will explain that

to the lady from Virginia. We have had frequent letters asking for specific directions regarding this very subject, saying they would like to re-elect their Regent if she were eligible. These officers are either honorary or active. If honorary, they have no right to vote. No State Regent would be willing to give up her right to vote on the Board of Management, and as an active officer she cannot be re-elected after two years service. She is a National officer and a member of the Board of Management.

Mrs. LYONS: Article 5, Section 1, says:

"The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State, and the Regents and delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States."

As I understand it, the State Regents are members of the Board of Management *ex-officio*.

Miss DESHA: I think in that resolution reported by the Recording Secretary there is a grammatical error. It does not mean that the National Board *recognized* the State Regents, but, the National Board, *recognizing* State Regents, recommend that they come under the same limitation as National officers. That was not agreed to entirely by the Board of Management; but some of us preferred to have it left to the Congress, and it was left an open question.

Mrs. SHIELDS: I rise to a point of privilege regarding my report. I refuse to accept that the construction is bad grammar. I say the Board recognizes a State Regent as a member of the Board of Management, which she is.

Mrs. WALWORTH: I wish to remind this body that we are not the Congress, but simply a committee of the whole. We are not considering constitutional amendments, but simply the effect of the present Constitution on certain resolutions which have been passed by the Board of Management, which affect the State Regents in their jurisdiction.

Mrs. LYONS: If we accept this report of the Recording Secretary to-day—accept the act of the Board of Management, the right of the Board of Management to make this law, which is binding upon us until disapproved by the Congress, then I do

not see how we can bring it up again. Our State Regents after two year's service are not eligible for re-election, and the election of State Regents comes in a very short time. How can the discussion come up, if we now agree to this act on the part of the Board of Management, which I claim the Board had no right to make?

Mrs. WALKER: May I inquire whether this is an effort to put off the election of officers?

Mrs. LYONS: It is to put off the election of State Regents, until we have discussed whether the State Regents are bound by this act of the Board. The Constitution says that the Board has a right to enact laws which are legal and binding, until disapproved by the Congress. It may be a very good law, but I disagree with the idea of our Recording Secretary that it is according to the Constitution, that the Board of Management could recognize State Regents as National officers.

Miss DESHA: It is not a question of amendments to the Constitution. It is the construction of the Constitution by the Congress. I therefore move that the Committee rise, and report to the Congress.

The motion was agreed to.

The Vice-President-General presiding, having resumed the chair, the chairman of the committee of the whole reported that the committee having under consideration the reports of the Board of Management, had resolved that one clause of the Constitution must be construed before it could proceed, and desired the Congress to decide.

Miss DESHA: I would like to present this resolution.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Congress that a State Regent, being an officer *ex-officio*, her term of office is not restricted by the limitation that applies to the National offices.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to ask one question. Does this resolution rule out State Regents who shall come here and want to sit with the National Board and vote, who have always been allowed to vote? If they are on the National Board would this resolution rule them out? What right will they have on the Board of Management?

Mrs. LYONS: "The National Board of Management shall be

composed of the active officers of the National Society and a State Regent from each State or Territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each State and Territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting. The officers of the National Society shall be *ex-officio* officers of the Board of Management." The State Regents have always been recognized as members of the Board and entitled to all rights. This resolution of the Board, taken on the 14th of January, makes them members of the Board of Management, and therefore, under the Constitution not eligible, after two years' service for re-election to the same office.

Miss DESHA: I suggest that General Greely speak to us on this subject. He is present in the audience.

The CHAIR: The Chair will invite General Greely to make a statement to the Congress on this subject, if there is no objection.

General GREELY: This seems to me to be a case parallel with that of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, who, by an act of Congress, hold their terms for four years, I believe. The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court is an *ex-officio* member of the Board. He is appointed for life to his official position, and he also continues for life a member of a Board, the terms of office of which is limited to four years. In like manner the President of the United States is an *ex-officio* member of that Board. General Grant was a member of that Board for eight years. Lawyers who have been consulted on that question, are unanimous in saying that in no way, shape or manner is the term of an officer limited when serving on a Board as an *ex-officio* member.

The CHAIR: Are you ready to vote on the motion offered by Miss Desha?

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIR. The Committee of the Whole arose while the report of the Recording Secretary-General was under consideration, in order to allow the Congress to decide upon a point which was essential to the elucidation of the report. The Congress has acted upon that point, and, in the opinion of the Chair, it is now in order for the Committee of the Whole to

resume its labors. The Chair will ask Mrs. Hamlin to preside.

Mrs. HAMLIN: (In the Chair). Ladies, I trust that you will not stop on technicalities. What shall we do with the report of the Recording Secretary?

Mrs. WALWORTH: As the committee of the whole, we should "recommend." I move that we recommend the acceptance of the report of the Recording Secretary, except that clause in regard to the action of the Board of Management under discussion.

Mrs. SHIELDS: I simply recorded the meetings of the Board of Management. The action that was taken I recorded.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: The report is merely a record of the action of the Board of Management. It is the action of the Board that we have decided not to accept. As a committee of the whole we recommend that the report of the Recording Secretary be accepted; but that the action of the Board of Management we do not accept.

Miss DORSEY: We can recommend that the report be accepted; but that the Congress disapprove of that clause under discussion.

The CHAIR: The Chair rules that we cannot change the Recording Secretary's report of the proceedings; but that we can disapprove of the action of the Board of Management which was embodied in the report. The question is, whether we recommend to the Congress the acceptance of the report as read; then the other part which we do not accept is on record.

Mrs. LYONS: As I made the motion that we could not accept the report, I beg that I have the privilege of seconding the motion that we do now recommend that the Congress accept the report of the Recording Secretary, with many thanks for her untiring labor and fidelity in her work.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIR: The Corresponding Secretary-General's report is the next in order.

On motion, the acceptance of the Corresponding Secretary-General's report was unanimously agreed to.



The CHAIR : What will the committee do with the report of the Registrars-General?

On motion of Miss Dorsey, the acceptance of the report of the Registrars-General was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIR : What will you do with the Treasurer-General's report?

The motion was made that the report be recommended for acceptance.

Mrs. OSBORNE : I would like to amend that motion by adding, "without the accompanying suggestions."

The motion as amended was agreed to.

The CHAIR : What action will you take on the Historian-General's report?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD : I do not like to speak of my own work ; but there is a recommendation in my report in regard to the year book, which I do not wish to be overlooked.

Mrs. WALWORTH : I make the motion that that clause be referred to the committee on printing.

The motion was agreed to, and the report was recommended for acceptance.

The CHAIR : The report of the Vice-President General, editor and manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, is next in order.

Mrs. ALEXANDER : I move that the report of the Vice-President General in charge of the Magazine be laid upon the table for future consideration, when the "good of the Order" is under discussion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mrs. BALLINGER : I move that the committee rise and report action to the Congress.

The motion was agreed to.

The Vice-President-General presiding resumed the chair, and the chairman of the committee of the whole (Mrs. Hamlin) reported that committee of the whole having had under consideration the reports of the Board of Management, recommended them all for acceptance, without the recommendations contained therein, which were recommended to be referred to the proper committee.

ELECTION OF NATIONAL OFFICERS.

The CHAIR (Mrs. Cabell): The next business in order is the election of National officers, in the order given on the printed programme. The chair will appoint the following ladies as tellers: Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Rathbone, Mrs. McLean, Miss Harding, Mrs. Beckwith, and Mrs. Hopkins. I now call for nominations for the office of President-General.

Mrs. SHIELDS: I rise to nominate as President-General a lady to whom, more than any other living person, we owe the prosperity of our Society, one to the manor-born, one in whose veins flows directly the best blood of more than one of our heroic forefathers, one perfectly familiar with the workings of our organization, our brave and generous, patient and courteous Vice-President-General presiding, Mrs. William B. Cabell. [Applause.]

Mrs. WALWORTH: I rise to nominate a woman in whose veins also flows the best blood of this country, a woman who was born in Pennsylvania, who grew up in Kentucky, and who has spent her married life in Illinois. She is the great-granddaughter of Joshua Frye, of Revolutionary fame. She is a woman whom the whole country claims, and who will sustain the National character of our Society. Therefore I hope that, as much as we love our Vice-President-General presiding, and as earnest and true as are her friends, they will all have at heart the good of the Society, which extends all over this country, from Maine to California. I therefore claim the honor of nominating the wife of the Vice-President-elect of the United States, Mrs. Letitia Greene Stevenson for the office of President-General. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA: On behalf of Kentucky I second that nomination.

Mrs. RITCHIE: Does Mrs. Stevenson already belong to a Chapter?

A DELEGATE: No.

Mrs. RITCHIE: Then Mrs. Stevenson is not eligible.

Mrs. COX: On behalf of Georgia I second the nomination. Mrs. Stevenson is a member of the National Society, but not a member of a Chapter.

Mrs. WALWORTH: Every technicality is fulfilled in the case of Mrs. Stevenson.

The CHAIR: I will ask Mrs. Hamlin to take the chair.

Mrs. HAMLIN (In the chair): The ladies will please preserve order.

Mrs. RITCHIE: I wish to ask how long Mrs. Stevenson has been a Daughter of the American Revolution?

Mrs. OSBORNE: Madam President, I wish to make the statement that Mrs. Stevenson joined the Society a week ago. I second the nomination for Illinois.

Mrs. Cox: Is there a certain time that a person must be a member before she is eligible to office?

The CHAIR: I will ask Mrs. Howard Clarke, Registrar-General, to make a statement concerning the point at issue.

Mrs. CLARKE: I received the application papers of Mrs. Letitia E. Stevenson one week ago last Monday. They were examined by me, and presented to the National Board of Management for action one week ago last Wednesday. They came with an autograph letter from Mrs. Stevenson begging pardon for so long delay in forwarding them. She was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

The CHAIR: The Chair rules that Mrs. Stevenson is eligible, if she has been a member but five minutes.

Mrs. General Greely was nominated for the office of President-General, but immediately withdrew her name.

Mrs. SHEPHERD (of Chicago): I desire to say that I think Mrs. Stevenson a most admirable candidate, and I am sure her election would be graciously received in the northwest.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I move that nominations be closed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mrs. CABELL: Ladies, I rise to a question of privilege. From the organization of this Society, it has been my opinion—and I feel at liberty to speak because I have been connected with the Society from the first day of its regular organization, when it came together to organize—that while the Society should be kept free from political influences of all kinds, inasmuch as its headquarters are in Washington City, the seat of our Government, it is exceedingly desirable that it should be

presided over by a lady prominent in the United States. Moreover, no ballot taken to-day could possibly be altogether just and fair, for the reason that it would be in the presence of one candidate who has been connected with the Society for a long time, who has presided over it, and who naturally would cause certain votes to be cast on that account, while the other lady is absent. In view of that fact, in view of all the circumstances, and that there is a very marked and decided opinion in the Society present, I beg leave, while expressing most earnestly my gratification at the cordiality with which my name has been received, and the courtesy with which I have been received, to respectfully withdraw my name. (Cries of "No, no.")

I will give you an additional reason: If my name were withdrawn after a vote were taken, it would no longer be in your power to give the complimentary vote to Mrs. Stevenson, assuming that she would have the majority of the votes; and I think the unanimous vote would be a very beautiful thing. Therefore I beg leave to withdraw my name.

The CHAIR: It is now half-past four, the time for the Congress to take recess this afternoon to attend the reception to be given to the Congress by President Harrison and Mrs. McKee.

The meeting at half-past seven will begin promptly, as there are important papers to be read. The program is exclusively a literary one.

The Congress then took a recess.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, February 24, 1893.

The CHAIR: Ladies, it is now 11 o'clock. The Congress will come to order. The Chaplain-General will perform her duty.

Mrs. Hamlin read from the Scriptures.

The CHAIR: The Secretary will call the roll.

Mrs. Shields called the roll.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The CHAIR: The question is upon the election of a President-General. I will ask Mrs. Hamlin to take the chair.

(Mrs. Hamlin took the chair.)

Mrs. McLEAN: I would like to make a motion to reconsider the vote closing nominations, taken yesterday afternoon in a hurried manner, when we supposed we had two candidates before us.' As Mrs. Cabell has withdrawn so positively, there seems to be no alternative. I say that the Congress has a right to re-open nominations, and I call for a rising vote.

The question was taken on the motion to reconsider, and there were: ayes, 29; noes, 51.

Mrs. RITCHIE: I would like to ask if a legal election can be held where there is but one candidate?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I wish to say that it is entirely in order.

Mrs. HOGG: We have a precedent in our own Society in the election of our late beloved President-General, who was elected by the Secretary casting the one ballot.

Mrs. AVERY: I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote for Mrs. Stevenson for President-General.

The motion was agreed to.

Mrs. Shields thereupon cast the vote for Mrs. Stevenson for President-General.

The CHAIR: Ladies, I have the honor to announce to the Congress that Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson (wife of the Vice-President-elect of the United States) is elected to the office of President-General. [Repeated applause.]

Mrs. WALWORTH: I have a resolution which I intended to offer yesterday, but other business reached so late an hour that I was prevented, and I would be happy to present it now:

"Resolved, That this Congress instruct the Board of Management at its first meeting to create, as authorized by the Constitution, Article VI, section 2, the office of President-Presiding, and at the same meeting to elect Mrs. Mary Ellett Cabell to fill that office." [Continued applause.]

Mrs. WALKER: I second that motion.

The resolution was agreed to.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

March 24, 1893.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Management was called on Friday, March 24th, at ten a. m. Present: Mrs. Cabell, presiding; Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Boynton, Miss Dorsey. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mrs. Tittmann, the reading of the Minutes was postponed.

Moved by Mrs. Alexander that a Committee on Revision of the Minutes for the Magazine be appointed. Carried.

The Chair appointed Mrs. Boynton, chairman; Miss Washington and Mrs. Barclay.

Report of the Auditing Committee was read by the chairman, Mrs. Alexander.

Miss Boynton moved that it be accepted. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Alexander that all officers having reports to present and finding themselves unable to attend a called meeting, be required to authorize some member of the Board to read such report. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Alexander that the Committee on the Magazine appointed by the President-General: Mrs. Barclay, chairman; Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson, be confirmed. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Beale, that the report of the Magazine be referred to the committee appointed by the President-General. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Beale, that the circular be received from the Printing Committee, which is discharged from further consideration of the subject, and referred to a Committee on Recommendations, which shall report to the Board. Carried.

The committee appointed by the chair was as follows: Mrs. Tittmann, chairman, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Boynton, and Mrs. Smith.

Section 6, article 4, of the By-Laws being read, which de-

clares that no State or Honorary Regent shall be appointed who is a non-resident of said State, it was moved by Mrs. Beale that Mrs. Sara A. Pryor be made Honorary Vice-President-General. Carried.

The chair then read the names of the following committees, appointed by the President-General:

Committee on Building—Mrs. George H. Shields, chairman, Mrs. Leland Stanford, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. T. S. Hamlin, Mrs. J. C. Breckenridge, Mrs. W. C. Whittemore. This committee to act with the committee from the Sons of the American Revolution: Mr. Bernard R. Green, General George H. Shields, Mr. William D. Cabell, Mr. William A. De Caindry, Mr. Henry Wise Garnett, and Dr. Gallaudet. Committee confirmed.

General Committee on World's Fair—National Board of Management with State Regents. Mrs. Cabell, chairman; Mrs. Boynton and Mrs. Alexander, secretaries.

Executive Committee on the World's Fair Representation Daughters of the American Revolution—Mrs. Cabell, chairman, Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Boynton, secretaries; Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Blount. Confirmed. The President-General advising that the committee be given power to elect other members, Mrs. Jawin, Mrs. Hugh McCulloch, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Smith, Miss Miller, Miss Jones and Mrs. Goodfellow were added at the first meeting of the committee.

Sub-committee on the National Hymn—Mrs. Cockrell, chairman, Mrs. Benjamin Butterworth, Mrs. James McMillan, Mrs. Leland Stanford and Mrs. John S. Mitchell. Confirmed.

Printing Committee—Mrs. Dickins, chairman; Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Johnson and Miss Washington. Confirmed.

Registrars' Committee—Mrs. Smith, chairman; Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Clarke and Miss Washington. Confirmed.

Auditing Committee—Mrs. Alexander, chairman; Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Geer. Confirmed.

Finance Committee—Mrs. Tittmann, chairman; Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Keim. Confirmed.

Revolutionary Relics Committee—Mrs. McKee, chairman; Mrs. Beale, Mrs. J. W. Foster, Mrs. Kennon, Mrs. Devereux, Mrs. Bulloch and Miss Dorsey. Confirmed.

It was moved by Mrs. Tittman that when the Board adjourned it should be to meet on Saturday, April 1st, at ten a. m. Carried.

On motion, the Corresponding Secretary was requested to communicate with the two members whose papers were found to be incorrect, and forward to them the resolution passed at a previous meeting of the Board relating to the matter.

Moved by Mrs. Boynton that owing to the illness of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Brackett be elected Secretary *pro tem.* Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Alexander that the Board of Management and resident members of the Society attend the bazaar to be given in Baltimore for the monument to the Maryland line and that Wednesday, April 5th, be the date fixed. Also, that the Sons of the American Revolution be informed of the proposed excursion and the hope expressed that the date selected would be given by them to the same purpose. Carried.

On motion of Mrs. Smith, all correspondence relating to this matter was put into the hands of Mrs. Alexander.

The vote was then taken by ballot to elect the Executive Committee of the Board.

The following ladies were elected :

Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Heth.

Moved by Mrs. Smith, that resident members of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics be considered a sub-committee and empowered to open the box of china presented to the Society by Mrs. Nelly Flint, of Brooklyn, New York, and report to the Board. Carried.

Confirmed and commissioned by the Board :

Mrs. Fanny T. Ballard, Honorary Regent for Kentucky; Mrs. John Olendorf, Chapter Regent, Bound Brook, New Jersey.

Moved by Mrs. Brackett, that the Board adjourn. Motion carried.

PORTRAIT OF MRS. HARRISON.

TO BE PLACED IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

The sub-committee of the National Committee of the fund for this purpose wish the whole amount, \$2,500, to be collected before the contract is signed for a full length picture. The following amount is now deposited in the Riverside Bank, New York:

1892.

Sept.	Mrs. John Rigley Putnam,	\$200 00
"	" Ellen Hardin Walworth,	25 00
Oct.	Mr. William O. McDowell,	1 00
"	Mrs. A. McDowell,	1 00
"	Miss Pauline McDowell,	1 00
"	" Evans, Pa.,	2 00
"	" Clark, N. Y.,	5 00
Nov.	Mrs. Mitchell, N. J.,	1 00
Dec.	" Gordon, Pa.,	1 00

1893.

Jan.	Miss Jackson, Pa.,	1 00
"	" Ballard, Ky.,	5 00
"	Pawtucket Chapter, R. I.,	26 00
"	Mrs. Wilbour, R. I.,	10 00
"	" Bullock, R. I.,	10 00
Feb.	Gaspee Chapter, R. I.,	50 00
"	Mrs. Olcott,	1 00
"	" Tittmann,	1 00
"	Unknown,	1 00
"	Chicago Chapter, Ill.,	25 00
"	Chicago, Unknown,	2 00
"	Mrs. F. C. Hartley, N. Y.,	25 00
"	" M. L. D. Putnam, Ia.,	1 00
"	Wiltwick Chapter, Kingston, N. Y.,	25 00
"	Miss May McCandless, Philadelphia,	50 00

Feb.	Mrs. K. C. Breckinridge, Ark.,	\$5 00
"	Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, Washington, D. C.,	5 00
"	Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Mass.,	8 50
"	Mrs. C. W. Crosby, N. Y.,	5 00
"	Miss Sherman, N. Y.,	5 00
"	Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, N. Y.,	10 00
"	" Mary Nicoll Putnam, "	2 00
"	Unknown, by Treasurer-General,	1 00
"	Miss E. T. Ward, Washington, D. C., . . .	1 00
"	Mrs. John W. Conklin, Brooklyn, N. Y., .	5 00
"	Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt, N. J.,	5 00
"	Mrs. Shippen, N. J.,	5 00
"	Mrs. D. W. C. Mathez, N. J.,	5 00
Mar.	Unknown, by Treasurer-General,	2 50
"	Mrs. A. E. Valentine, St. Paul, Minn., . .	5 00
"	" F. A. Kendall, Cleveland, O.,	1 00
"	" T. D. Crocker, " "	1 00
"	" C. A. S. Talbot, " "	1 00
April.	Mrs. Stevenson, Bloomington, Ill.,	5 00
"	Baltimore Chapter, Md.,	18 00
"	Sequoia Chapter, California,	25 00
May.	Mrs. C. C. Foster, for Indianapolis,	300 00
		<hr/> \$891 00

The following amount is subscribed:

Mrs. N. B. Hogg, for State of Pennsylvania,	\$ 200 00
Of this amount \$50 has been sent in by the Wyoming Valley Chapter, and a handsome sum by the Pittsburgh Chapter, amount unknown.	
Mrs. Newport, for State of Minnesota,	50 00
Miss McAllister and Mrs. Doremus, for New York, will send a suitable contribution,	
Mrs. Leland Standford,	100 00
" Hill, Ga.,	5 00
" Powell, Washington, D. C.,	1 00
Miss S. Hetzel, Va.,	1 00
Mrs. M. Hetzel, Va.,	1 00
" F. Osborne,	10 00

Mrs. John Ritchie,	\$5 00
" Greene, Culpeper, Va.,	5 00
" Cook, Ga.,	1 00
Miss A. C. Benning, Ga.,	5 00
Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell,	25 00
" G. H. Shields,	25 00
" W. C. Foster,	25 00
" Justice Fields,	5 00
Miss E. Washington,	1 00
Mrs. H. V. Boynton,	25 00
" H. C. Blount,	25 00
Miss Mary Desha,	5 00
Mrs. deB. R. Keim,	5 00
" Marshal McDonald,	5 00
" A. H. Clarke,	5 00
" R. S. H. Brooks,	10 00
" A. W. Greely,	5 00
" T. A. Alexander,	5 00

	\$ 555 00
	801 00

Total,	\$1446 00

I will be glad to have a correction of any errors in this list of names, amounts or in omissions; in subscriptions and collections offered at the reception in Washington, Feb. 20th, there was difficulty in getting the names and amounts accurately placed. It should be remembered that the above contributions have been entirely voluntary, no entertainments or individual solicitations having been made. It is now hoped that all Chapters, or "Daughters," who wish to have the pleasure of increasing this fund, will notify the treasurer as soon as practicable, as arrangements will be closed with the artist, Mr. Daniel Huntington, in a very short time, and the picture will be a three-quarter length or a full length, in accordance with the amount subscribed within this brief period—probably one month. It is not necessary that the money should be sent earlier than Feb-

ruary 1, 1894, but the sub-committee must know where to look for it. They appreciate the prompt and sympathetic spirit with which they have been encouraged in an endeavor to perpetuate the memory of our beloved first President-General.

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH,
Treasurer.

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 8, 1893.*

Editor American Monthly Magazine: Mr. F. B. Heitman of this city has recently published a book (Historical Register, Officers of the Continental Army, 1775-1783), which we regard as of so much interest and value to members of our Society, that we desire in this public manner to call attention to it.

The book contains the names, rank, etc., of over ten thousand officers who served in the Revolutionary war; and supplies, so far as we know, information not to be found in any other publication.

We think every Chapter Registrar in the country should have a copy of it. It would certainly expedite and greatly lessen their labor and ours in the examination of applications for membership in the Society. The price is \$5.

ROSA WRIGHT SMITH,
MARY KATHARINE JOHNSON,
Registrars-General.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

The event of this month is the meeting of the "Daughters" at Chicago, on the 19th inst. All eyes will turn thither and unanswered questions will arise to those who cannot go. What is the mansion of the Daughters? Naturally a woman no sooner becomes self-conscious than she looks about her for a home; we Daughters have now only a hired room, and our treasures, relics, etc., and our records of various kinds are scattered. The "Smithsonian" has kindly sheltered some of these relics, and each officer of the Society has her private desk at her own home crowded with the papers of Daughters of the American Revolution, while the little editorial home of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE is littered with documents, etc., that belong to the business department. Thus there are practical needs for a home, to say nothing of the comfort and dignity attached to real possessions for either the individual or the organization. In a resolution suggesting such a house in the earliest days of our Society I proposed that it should be called the "Memorial Manor" of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I had a thought of surrounding grounds and embracing trees on the hill that bounds Washington on the northwest, now clustering with stately residences. This desire may be considered rather a sentimental one, but would it not be appropriate as a revival of the past adapted to the present?

The "National University," projected by General Washington, is a grand and inspiring enterprise into which we should enter with energy, and with an earnest presentation of our claim to full recognition in every department of its inauguration and progress.

The "scope of the Magazine" should embody these and every other subject that relate to the work and the objects of our Society, and through it the voice of the Chapters should be heard expressive of their opinions and desires in all these matters. The department of Chapters is omitted from this number because much information covering them is given in the reports of the State Regents, and several interesting items covering the brilliant celebrations of the anniversary of April 19th are deferred in the expectation that this May number will be issued at an earlier date than others have been, and these notices would cause delay.

The National Hymn, like the National Flower, is so purely a matter of sentiment and taste that neither arguments, appeals nor decrees will weigh in the selection. Some day we will find that we have both one and the other, but why we have them will be difficult of explanation. The verse or flower must strike a tenderly responsive chord of the heart of the Nation, who can say "whither it cometh or where it listeth!"

The proceedings of the Second Continental Congress will be completed in the June number, which closes the second volume of the Magazine, but the papers representing the various Chapters will continue to appear for some time longer until all are published.



The Story of Mary Washington.

By MARY VIRGINIA TERHUNE ("Marion Harland"). With numerous illustrations. 1 vol. 16mo, \$1.00.

The average American knows so little about the mother of Washington that there ought to be a warm welcome for this book, which Mrs. Terhune ("Marion Harland") has written at the request of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association. She has collected much interesting information by extended research and careful sifting of material, and she writes *con amore*, "as a reverent tribute to the memory of a woman of marked characteristics, who should be better known and esteemed by her countrywomen and the nation," and of whom Lafayette said, "I have seen the only Roman matron living at this day."

The book contains a photo-gravure of an old painting which Mrs. Terhune believes to be the portrait of Mary Ball, afterward the mother of George Washington. It has also eight illustrations, including the Washington homestead, and the unfinished tomb of Mary Washington.

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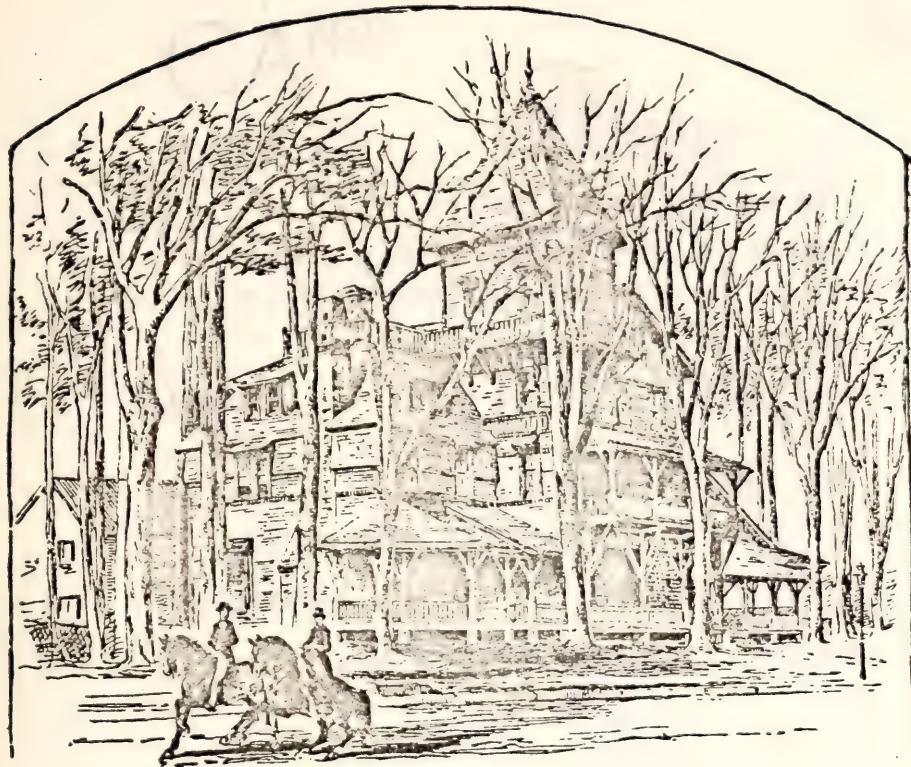
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VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

American Monthly Magazine.

VOL. II.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1893.

No. 6.

WORLD'S CONGRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.

Meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Department of Woman's Progress, Auxiliary Congress of the World's Columbian Exposition, May 19th, 1893, Chicago, Illinois.

This meeting, decided upon at a late day and thus affording a very short time for preparation, was brilliantly successful, if numbers, ability and enthusiasm are typical of such a result. The admirable management of the meeting by the Chicago Chapter insured success, when the disappointed crowds who could not gain admission would have overpowered the Daughters and brought confusion in their ranks. The large hall was filled to overflowing, many persons standing for hours to hear the papers read. Silent attention and hearty applause indicated the interest in these papers and the patriotic pleasure felt in national music which gave variety to the programme. Mrs. Stevenson presided with dignity and ease, ably assisted by Mrs. Cabell. The Chaplain-General, Mrs. Bullock, was present to open the meeting with a brief and appropriate prayer, and papers were read on the subjects selected by the National Committee.

It was a long, fatiguing and expensive journey for the Daughters to take for so brief a meeting, and at a time when they were not prepared to remain and enjoy the Exposition. Therefore the papers read by those women who made this sacrifice for the good of the Society are published first so far as they are accessible, and all will be published as soon as practicable, and also the proceedings, not yet received from the Secretary.

The afternoon of the nineteenth was passed at the Woman's

Building, where a reception was tendered the Congress by the Board of Lady Managers of the Exposition. The address of welcome was made by Mrs. Potter Palmer, the reply for the Congress by Mrs. Henrotin, and the reply for the Daughters of the American Revolution in an interesting address delivered by Mrs. Stevenson, our President-General. Thus the Society was most ably represented before the whole world by our gentle President, who was happily sustained by her husband, the Vice-President of the United States. When called upon by Mrs. Palmer, both Mr. Stevenson and ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, spoke cheering words of encouragement and hope to the assembled women of all nations. The platform was occupied by the great leaders in the Woman's Congress, foreign as well as American, and it was a happy feature to see there the authorized representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

At the evening meeting the reading of papers was continued and there were some animated discussions on the University and the National hymn, and Miss Desha delivered a spirited address on the Liberty Bell.

Saturday morning was spent at the Fair and Saturday afternoon, from four to seven, a beautiful reception was given the "Daughters," by General and Mrs. Hardin, at their pleasant residence on North State street, in honor of General Hardin's sister, Mrs. E. H. Walworth, who with Mrs. Adlia E. Stevenson, Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell and Mrs. W. McLaughlin, assisted Mrs. Hardin in receiving her guests. The floral ornaments of the table were in the national colors, and many eminent people of Chicago were present and expressed their pleasure in meeting the members of our National Society.

Every Daughter who went to Chicago felt the impetus of a renewed interest in our organization from the cordial welcome extended in every direction. Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Wilbour warmly seconded the efforts of Mrs. Walworth to secure headquarters for our Society in the Organization Room of the Woman's Building, which the Board of Lady Managers finally awarded. This space distinctly marked with our banner and pleasantly furnished will be a delightful rendezvous for the

Daughters from all parts of the country ; every member of the Society who visits the Fair is expected to register there her name and address, both at home and in Chicago. The Society circulars, official blanks, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the beautiful book presented by Mrs. Moran, and other interesting papers relating to the Society will be found there—Space 31, Organization Room, Woman's Building, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.



“THE MAGAZINE.”

Read at the Congress of Representative Women before the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on May 19th, 1893, at Chicago, Illinois, by Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York, Editor, Vice-President-General, D. A. R.

Just one year ago this month a motion was adopted, through the Board of Management, by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to publish a magazine and place it in my charge—by what seemed to be a sudden impulse. There was no preamble, no explanation, no instruction; it was a compact of entire trustfulness on both sides—a family understanding, as it were, between one sister and another. It was a recognized fact that the project must be experimental for the first year. And such it has been. Yet to-day the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in importance and influence, leads the avowedly patriotic periodicals in the country. It sprang suddenly into being on that spring day a year ago when I laid on the official table of the Daughters my plan for a woman's historical magazine. It started without a subscriber, without an advertiser, without a dollar appropriated for its own existence—depending on that which was provided to print the proceedings of the first Continental Congress; it started without a man to say you are wise or you are foolish in your venture. It is truly the product of faith—faith in the inherent love of the Daughters of the American Revolution for their country, and for all that relates to its history and progress. It is a woman's work and bears the womanly characteristics—it is pure, enthusiastic, imperfect, aspiring and persistent. It has come to stay. It has come to tell our countrymen that we, the Daughters of the founders of the Nation assert our rights—our right to a recognition of the work our mothers did for this country; to a recognition of the individual men and women who established this Republic—and that we will not cease to write and to print until every hero and heroine of both rank and file has

a commemorative niche of honor. We have entered the arena of the Public Press—this is the true fighting ground of our generation—and we propose to be victorious there, as our ancestors were victorious on their fighting ground. We will be victorious in maintaining our magazine, and largely by the power it gives as an instrument of the public press we will be victorious in building our Memorial Hall—in helping to inaugurate the great National University—and we will celebrate these peaceful victories by chanting the National Hymn in such harmonies that all who hear will be in love with Liberty!

For many years I have been a very busy woman, carrying heavy responsibilities, while engaged in several pursuits. At the time when this Magazine was proposed, I had laid aside some of these cares and decided that the remaining years of my life should be less active, that there might be time for contemplation and growth, for when growth ceases then indeed life becomes stale and unprofitable.

I gladly entered upon this new interest as one that would afford me a delightful diversion and occupation in place of the pressing cares then removed, and the work soon became absorbing and exacting; but it has never been oppressive, although, of course, as the work enlarges assistance will be necessary. Some annoyances and anxieties enter into all pursuits, but to me this has been a pleasant year of busy idleness, and the work truly a "a labor of love"—and of hope. In the future I see this publication widening its field of usefulness, ever unfolding and leading the spirit of patriotism by its records of the past, and yet more by its exposition of the duties of the present as its active force is felt in every practical aim of women in their relation to liberty and law, for these things are within the scope of the Magazine.

A host of new obligations are pressing on the women of this age. The increased circulation of periodicals has kept pace with the increased speed of travel showing the equal advance of mind and matter—so the expanding work of woman is crowding onward with electric speed. The difficulty is not in having too many publications for women, but it is in projecting such as keep pace with the spirit of the time, and this the

AMERICAN MONTHLY will do ! Some women say to me, Why are you dwelling on the past ! Why not deal with living issues? I answer, What issue is more pressing than the liberties of our children ? A national poet has said :

“ Freedom is re-created year by year,
Yet when we seek her, she is gone,
And we must follow; swiftly runs she on,
She turns her head ; half smiles through golden hair,
Forever yielding—never wholly won.”

No ! Freedom is never wholly won ! but is ever to be watched and protected. Liberty is the living issue for which we contend—liberty to grow—to learn—liberty to move forward and onward ;

“ For life shall on and upward go ;
Th' eternal step of progress beats
To that great anthem calm and slow
Which God repeats.”

The very essence of American life is embodied in our work and objects, and in their exposition in our Magazine. If we go backward to original principles it is to gather strength for the advances of the future. If the time comes which I long ago predicted—and with cause—when the men will beg us, and possibly on bended knee, to go to the polls and vote for the good of our country—then all this study and writing of its beginning will be to us as the benediction of a special Providence of preparation. And in that day, not remote—whether we ask it or not—no women will be better prepared to serve the country than the Daughters of the American Revolution.

• We foster no prejudices and would avoid extremes while we advocate sound and liberal views on all important questions relating to our government; a government which must protect the person and the property of women as effectually as it does that of men; a government which the Daughters of the American Revolution claim as their own by right of inheritance. A consideration of these questions of government come within the scope of our Magazine.

As the close of the first year of our Magazine draws near and I review it to seek for the cause of the inspiration and pleasure

which have urged me on in the inauguration and founding of this periodical, I am led to believe that the Daughters of the American Revolution possess the genius of Patriotism.

The difference between ordinary common-place ability and genius is found in the power of utterance—the necessity for expression and the method of expression. Who has not sometimes thought, and how many vain-glorious persons have said, when reading the writings of gifted men and women, "Why, this is a familiar thought to me; I could have written it quite as well myself." Then, why was it not done? Just here lies the difference referred to. Expression is the material form of inspiration, it is the crystallization of wisdom, observation, experience. These qualities lie fallow in the mind, being assimilated, evolved, until a time comes when the expression of these thoughts is irresistible, and this combination of mental and material force produces the work of genius.

Inspiration or genius does not belong to individuals alone; it is found in organizations and assemblies. When the leaven of a great principle has been working silently and long among a body of men or women it suddenly bursts forth into expression, and a society, a government is formed.

What more striking illustration can we have of this than is seen in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in the organ through which they have found expression for the longing patriotism and burning enthusiasm which have been silently swaying their spirits for many years. No sudden impulse and no popular leader could have brought into being this vigorous organization; nor could this organization have found a voice, as it has through its official organ, by such means. A deeper significance lies in the historic pages of *THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*! Read there the careful and correct records of heroic women, read there the detailed account of men who counted no less against the good of home and country, read the thoughtful lessons drawn from each historic anniversary, read of the making of constitutions and the fighting of battles, all written by women—quiet domestic women—with no thought of gain or of fame; women who simply write the facts and thoughts that are familiar to them, and which

they bring forward for companionship with their sisters, other Daughters of the American Revolution, and tell me if you do not find among these women the genius of patriotism, the irresistible power of expression. It has been slowly and silently evolved in their quiet homes through the active years of practical work that seemed to have no bearing in this direction.

The women of America have been long and unconsciously the sentinels on guard for our liberties, while the men have fought the battles of politics and legislation. These men have talked with wives and daughters, mothers and sisters, and these women have listened to the legislators, read the newspapers, watched the effect of new laws, and above all, they have had time to ponder, to think, and they have valued and improved the privilege of this time for thought. It is this opportunity and inducement for thought which has brought so large a class of American women to a high intellectual standard; while the men have been gathering money the women have garnered wisdom. With these women the love of country has become a passion; and the desire to preserve its history and cherish its institutions has aroused their energy and executive force. The outcome of this is seen in several patriotic societies, but the head and front, the center and heart of all patriotic organizations is found in the three thousand true and lineal Daughters of the American Revolution, the three thousand which will soon become ten thousand—one hundred thousand. For they grasp within their broad but rigid limits the women in whose hearts flows the blue blood of the great Republic, rich from the veins of the early artizan, the farmer, the cobbler, the school-master and their wives—as well as from the Governors and generals and other eminent men and women of the Revolution. We count no epualettes; the private soldier and the man before the mast whose spirit dared and whose hand labored in the cause of freedom is equally recognized with the most illustrious patriot as one to be honored with such commemoration as loyal daughters can give.

These three thousand Daughters have found an oracle,³ means by which they may express the thoughts, the feelings and principles that pressed them onward. This oracle is their

monthly Magazine. Need I say to you that I, as the mouth-piece of this oracle, the Editor of the organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution, feel that I have had a great mission to perform in opening and establishing this Magazine. I have seen, as in a vision, the sacred homes of thrice a thousand Daughters, and in a long vista I saw the heroic ancestors of these women, dim with the dust of years—bleared with the trace of tears dropped on the record-pages of family bibles that told the tragic story of birth, of marriage and of death. And in my vision the brief, dim records grew and brightened until in golden letters on the widening page I read the full tale of love and happiness, of heroism and of hope in the historic family. It is no tale of fiction! Waking from my vision I find the printed page, the musty manuscript, the seal of State that certifies the truthfulness of thrilling facts that throb with a passion of self-sacrifice which fancy cannot weave. In the dim cabin of the frontier, in the lonely fishing village by the sea, on the princely manor, with its stately residence, from the broad plantation, with its courtly customs, the spirits of the past come thronging in our memories, and claim a word of utterance through the oracle of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Do you wonder that in such company I have sometimes forgotten, during the past year, the claim of the present, and that even this great World's Fair seemed like a prophecy of the remote future until it found me unprepared. This companionship with the men and women of the Revolution is indeed an enviable one. To render it a comradeship for each reader of the Magazine, with the lessons imparted by it, and the knowledge and pleasure to be drawn from it, is one of the main objects of the organ you maintain. For its merit and value in this and other directions it must speak for itself.

Your work for it is to bring forward the history of families, localities, counties and states; thus each one will offer a tribute to the general history of the nation. It is by such personal effort and by the strong patriotic sentiment that throws the flag to the breeze and swells the national hymn that you will educate the children of the nation to a love of country, while you

read to them from the pages of your Magazine the story of their forefathers.

Let us, then, with prose and poem and picture in this periodical review the past, illustrate the present, and paint the future in such colors and with such tones as shall stimulate us and our children to practice the lofty virtues of our ancestors, and cultivate the spirit that led them to labor and to die for our country, as my own father went from Illinois, this my native State, to die for his country and mine.



THE ETHICAL INFLUENCE OF WOMAN IN EDUCATION.

Appointed to be read before the Congress of Representative Women, by Mrs. William D. Cabell, of Washington, D. C., President Presiding, and Representative of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Woman's Congress May 15-22, 1893, Auxiliary Congress World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.

“One son at home
Concerns thee more than many guests to come.”

“Education commences at the mother's knee.”

If the great orator of Massachusetts was right, if he saw into the heart of things when he declared that, “Education is the only interest worthy the deep, controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man,” then is the theme before us the greatest of possible subjects of thought, and it behooves us to approach it with awe, remembering that,

“Every creature, female as the male,
Stands single in responsible act and thought,
As also in birth and death.”

It is the crowning honor at once of our country and our age that the supreme importance of education as the means to all ends is acknowledged in almost all quarters of the globe and, in our beloved Republic, through all classes of society. The relationship of women to this broad and intimate interest underlying every question of State, religion and sociology, is, therefore, the gravest, the most beautiful, the most inspiring problem presented to those who long to see her capacity for usefulness and her claim to eminence asserted and proved beyond all possibility of doubt.

The time has passed, if it ever was, when the ability, the strength and the value of women were unknown. If there were once conditions under which the heart of man was insensible to the charms, and his brain irresponsive to the great

qualities of her who was given to be his mate upon the earth, that period of contracted intelligence and benighted brutality has so completely melted into the "shining ether" to which, we are told, "time dissipates the solid angularity of facts," that we may be forgiven for questioning the possibility of its actual existence in any stage of the development of the creature we believe to have worn always the semblance of the Creator in whose image he was made.

That women were during long centuries and in many quarters oppressed, insulted and wronged is most unhappily true, but so, during the same periods and in the same regions, were men. So were children. Idiots, the criminal, the insane were unspeakably degraded and abused. Women suffered with the age into which they were born. Their emancipation has come with the emancipation of ideas, hand in hand with letters, with the growth of the mechanical arts, with the amelioration of manners, with the softened methods and humanitarian sentiments nobly distinguishing the modern civilization of our time.

It is unjust to women in urging her claims and pitying her sufferings to belittle her work in the past and her actual contributions to the splendid prosperity of the present. That is a shallow philosophy which refers great revolutions only to their apparent and prominent causes, ignoring the great laws of accumulating and combining forces which bring the tiny drops filtering through the soil and the delicate mist-wreaths on the mountain's brow to swell the tremendous impetus when the flood gates are opened and the mighty waters are set free. In nature, not only are the tiny, the unseen, the intangible agencies fruitful of results, but it is to them that all great results must be traced and to their store-houses of influence that the inquirer must go for explanation of the mysteries and miracles of the universe.

And so it has ever been in human society. All things are harmonious if patiently interpreted by the laws of the Almighty, and while growth is our privilege even as and because it is the law of our being, it behooves us to be cautious in setting up

our standard, and most modest in assuming that we have found something new.

Very temperate also should we be in urging that what has been honored through the centuries is altogether wrong, or that we have come suddenly upon a time when great and startling changes in the structure of society can be made without danger to the interests upon which society rests. It is a grave and pregnant question whether amid the exuberant unfablings of the present time, in which the results of all recorded history appear to be culminating, we are not dealing too rapidly with many interests, and among others, with that delicate and patient thing—the influence of woman. While, in the grand economy of him in whose hands we are but dust, all agencies, all powers, even the most destructive, work together for good, there have been in the past and may, therefore, be in the future periods of retrogression fraught with despair and misery to man. Let us hesitate to call down upon ourselves or our children evils that might be averted by moderation and reserve.

If woman is to change her relations to man and to society, doubtless an unmistakable sign will be given her. Meantime her work surrounds her in beauty and harmony as, under the limitations of time and place, it has always done, and it partakes of the general extension and evolution in which she has taken part. She needs no additional power or privileges—simply the opportunity, daily widening, to exert her manifold endowments. Whatever intellectual gifts she may have, her supreme function is to bring forth children; her overwhelming responsibility is to bring them up. Maternity is her mission, education her work, the home at once her kingdom and her sphere.

There is work for all in this beautiful world, this vineyard of the Lord whence no faithful laborer is turned away or stinted of his wage, and where the lowliest lot may be transfigured by human sympathy and co-operation in a common cause. But society is based upon the assumption that men and women come together in congeniality and love; that they work together for the progeny they are responsible for bringing into the

world, and that their highest duty, their best service, is to make these children happier and better than themselves.

It is with the woman's share of this labor that we are dealing to-day. Upon the vantage ground of her motherhood she stands, clasping to her bosom the tiny creature to which she has given life, and upon whose soft and complex soul she must stamp an image for good or evil to endure throughout eternity. Who dares say in contemplating a marvel like this that woman occupies, or has ever occupied a subordinate position to man: that her powers are withered for want of use; that her scope is small and that she needs for full development to share more of the prerogatives of man? If it be true that education is the mighty interest of mankind, the Archimedian lever by which the world must be moved; if preachers and public school teachers are right in proclaiming that before a child can read, the essential qualities of its character are formed,—then is woman the arbiter of the world; her physical soundness, her mental strength, her moral perfection, are more important elements in the race than any of the boasted attributes of man. And these great claims the poets and philosophers concede. "Earth's noblest thing," they write, "is woman perfected."

"Woman's empire, holier, more refined,
Moulds, moves and sways the fallen yet God-breathed mind,
Lifting the earth-crushed heart to hope and heaven."

Even in the darkest hour of moral degradation in France, the greatest of mocking skeptics could proclaim,

"All the reasonings of men are not worth one sentiment of women."

If she is true to her great responsibilities and equal to her vast opportunities, woman, in the holy empire of the home, begins the great work of education and anticipates the ethics of the schools. No easy task is hers to rear the brood which nestles under her protecting love; to provide for physical wants and secure the full development of limbs and muscles, of nerves and brain and make her little animals sound and strong and pure that they may become the founders and directors of a yet better generation. Nor is the further work of training the

young minds and guiding the strong wills an easier one, for these beings she seems to own and to whom she has given birth bring with them a potent and inherited individuality with which she must grapple while it is yet unrevealed and unconscious, if it is to receive any permanent impressions whatever. Woe to the mother of whom it can be said, that "her sons were better unborn than untaught," for they must have been taught had she fulfilled the trust confided to her and devoted her powers to the task assigned by nature.

Woman's ethical influence in the great scheme of education is based, therefore, upon the grand central truth of love. Her work is pre-eminently great in that it is concerned with the beginnings of things. When the boy or girl enters the mimic world of the school-room, its character should be essentially formed. The experience, often the painful experience, of teachers testifies that it is formed. We are prone to underestimate the intelligence, or at least the apprehension, of a child. Wise people are misled by the unformed manners, the babyish voice. The delicate beauty of a little boy or girl whose bright intelligence grasps at once a situation and appreciates perfectly the difference between right and wrong, the proper and the unseemly, truth and falsehood. These preceptive and discriminating faculties of the child must be early trained to grasp the good and reject the evil if the fruits of subsequent instruction are to be other than ashes and bitterness, apples of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Alas for the little ones, however favored by fortune or tended by the school, for whose infancy no happy home is provided. It matters comparatively little whether the cradle be in the palace of the rich or the poorest hut of the laborer, provided it be rocked by a strong and tender mother whose faculties, whether enlarged by education or dulled by the daily sordid struggle for life, are yet concentrated upon their obscure but legitimate work, that of rearing in decency, honesty and love that most precious of the works of God—a human child.

While woman has this work and does it with her might, she is a queen. She has scope in it for the employment of every conceivable faculty of the mind and soul. Education cannot

set her above this work. Talents of the loftiest order cannot exempt her from it if she has assumed the duties of maternity. Anything else she attempts or performs must be subsidiary to it. Awful would be any changes in her social status compelling or permitting her to delegate her high office to any other hands. No conceivable advantage to woman can compensate her for the loss of the inner life of that holiest of holies—her home. It would profit her little although she gained the whole world of fortune and fame, if she could not reply worthily with the approval of her soul to the searching summons:

“Where is the flock that I have given thee, the beautiful flock?”



THE MEMORIAL HALL.

Read at the Congress of Representative Women before the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on May 19th, 1891, at Chicago, Illinois, by Mrs. Albert Hill Cox, of Georgia, Vice-President-General, D. A. R.

My mind and heart concur in favoring the erection of a Memorial Hall at the capital of our country, by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Is the enterprise feasible? I know that it would not do at all, it would dwarf our sentiments and bemean our mission for us to train the ivy of more than a century's growth upon an humble and flimsy structure. It must be noble to typify our past; it must be grand to befit our present; it must be fire-proof. A safe receptacle of our relics and records, it must be tempest and time proof, to signify fully the perpetuity of the liberties and union established by our ancestors, and to certify the perpetuity of that patriotism which will preserve what Americans have inherited.

Such a scale may present apparent difficulties to those who call themselves practical. I think it eminently practical to win great objects by presenting noble reasons to broad minds.

My firm conviction is that the grander the structure proposed by us, the more surely will we touch the American heart, and thus the more surely succeed. My argument is based upon the belief that Americans will not admit that anything can be too great or too noble for our united country, and that our task finds its difficulty in raising the design up to the object, in planning a Parthenon worthy of the Acropolis. Let us imagine a structure grand enough to be the American Academy of Art; guarded enough for real fame to truly reside within it. Would not every aspiring artist struggle for entrance there? Would not the great minded and liberal (in whom something lower or less would never stir a response), would not those who believe that true art ennobles as well as embellishes a country, come to our help in many ways and with real means for such an object? Will not patriotic art desire a national

home, at the Capital, and aid us with pencil and brush and chisel, if only we prove that the temple shall be worthy of the memorials, the deep meanings of which art can most truly portray ?

Let us imagine a hall, from whose walls the steadfast and noble faces of our fathers, and the equally steadfast and pure faces of our mothers look down upon our children ! As time gives its sanctifying touch to the past, the more and more surely will it strengthen the Sons, and purify the Daughters to receive the benedictions of such influences, causing them to look upward to ancestry and to God ! Will not the patriot strive, will not the Christian pray, that we may not falter, but may press to the fullest accomplishment of such a purpose ?

Let us imagine a structure in which are stored skein on skein the threads of the individual lives of the fathers and mothers of our Republic. Will not the historian seek these threads from which to weave the garments of our country's fame ? And as time rolls on and the traits of many generations are added to the store, will not Poetry and Fiction as well as History, love to come and linger there and learn and teach ? And will not those who believe that on the literature of a land, the safety, the glory and perpetuity of a people depend, come to our aid with pen and purse ?

And why may not our Government itself approve and assist us ? True it is that it now needs no policy directed to the hearts of people who are happy. But the material march of our nation foretells a vast empire of extent and numbers. The necessities which enlivened our love in olden times, and the harmonies which ensure our wedlock, now may, in some stages of our national life need re-inforcements. It can never be unwise, it might be vital statesmanship, to sustain some striking object lesson to the hearts of the whole people. Who shall estimate what worth Westminster Abbey has been to Great Britain or the Shrine of Mecca to the Moor. It is an immense as well as noble power in any nation to be able at any time to summon the entire strength of its history to the souls of its people. It was this truth which caused Milton to add to the " ten thousand ensigns high advanced " those other standards, which

bore "emblazed Holy Memorials, acts of zeal and love" recorded eminent!

I do not pretend to know what the Government can lawfully do, or what its limits are, but it seems to me that it would be a sublime statesmanship to foster the erection of such an object lesson of patriotism and national pride, such as we propose, and to place in noble and enduring proportions at our own Capital a symbol of the truth that our Republic will be safe and sublime so long as her past is sacredly remembered.

For these reasons, I suggest that we raise our views far above matters of mere convenience for this order, or for that. Whilst subserving all conveniences and utilizing all co-operation, let us lay our effort alongside of the great possibilities of a Memorial Hall, the grandest of its kind in the world.

I vote for the largest plan and highest purpose, feeling that both must be noble, or amount to nothing, and resting in the conviction that if we make the scale full worthy of the object, we shall kindle in our cause an invincible enthusiasm.

Let us have and hold an abiding faith in the harvests of our unflagged efforts, enthused by unflagging patriotism. We are "Americans, all!" Let us sacrifice, if need be, for memorials to our ancestors—the highest honor to ourselves, the purest inspiration and the safest insurance for our children.



THE CONTINENTAL HALL.

Read at the Congress of Representative Women before the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution on May 19, 1893, at Chicago, Illinois, by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island, Vice-President-General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The theme assigned to me on this occasion is "The Continental Hall for the Daughters and Sons." It is a pertinent one for this hour. Congregated as we are in this energetic city we can again take pride in our ancestry. While we recollect that God made of one blood all the nations of the earth, we also recollect that he decreed the bounds of their habitation. This part of our mighty continent was assigned to us. Made up as our nation was of representatives of many of the peoples of the Old World, however, it was requisite that some potent agency should weld them together as one nation. Common perils were such an agency. First, the hostility of the Indians caused our fathers to band together, and then the purpose of the mother country to reduce them to vassalage bred a stern resolve to make common cause against despotism.

The love of liberty inspired the pilgrims of the North, the cavaliers of the South, and the descendants of Huguenot, Dutchman and Swede, to sunder the cords which bound them to the fatherland, and establish here an independent nation. But ere independence could be gained stern conflicts must ensue. Times that tried men's souls tested the courage and faith of our fathers; but the God of nations heard their prayer for help, and a new nation was welcomed to the sisterhood. The instincts of our ancestors prophesied that a mightier nation could be established on this continent, if allowed to consult its own bent, than any mere colony could be. And the spectacle which we have come to witness in this energetic city convinces us that freedom brings to man the largest blessings. 'Twas independence that roused the ambition of our fathers and stimulated their skill; and the various specimens of American industry with which many of the proud edifices round us are filled.

appeal to our patriotism. But we recollect that we are but one of the nations, and that our brethren in other lands, in whose veins courses the same blood that swelled our fathers' hearts, have trophies of industry and invention to show us, and therefore we welcome them to this city by one of our inland seas.

And while we do this, we—as daughters of the brave sires that achieved American independence—might boast of our ancestry. Without arrogating to ourselves special privileges, we think it our duty to keep alive in our nation a memory of the prowess and self-denial of our fathers and mothers. The children of the immigrant, alien no longer, can proudly say, "This is our own, our native land ;" but they can profitably consider that other men labored, and they have entered into their labors. We gratefully confess that La Fayette and Steuben and DeKalb and Pulaski helped our fathers in days of conflict, but it was our fathers who took the initiative. It was they and our mothers who bore the burden and the heat; and we, their children, would be recreant to their memory did we not try to make our countrymen mindful of their heroism and trust. Fain would we leaven our fellow citizens with a thoughtful patriotism.

But our organization needs conveniences and helps. There are memorial occasions when we need to gather in some commodious hall. Quarters are required for our officers where they can gather for council. Rooms are required to store arms that our fathers wielded on the tented fields, and other memorials of them. The Sons of the Revolution are proposing to rear a commodious edifice in our national capital, and ask our co-operation. We have a common interest in our fathers' fame. We have a common love of our native land. We have a common zeal for liberty. While a building is rearing it can be built on such a scale as to accommodate both organizations. Committee rooms and rooms for smaller gatherings, intended for the use of the respective organizations, can be provided under the same roof, and a large hall spacious enough to accommodate as large an assembly as the two societies can gather.

How pertinent such an edifice for our national capital. Washington is steadily becoming a more attractive city. If the wife of the elder President Adams could return to earth she would not recognize the city which in the beginning of the century she so disparaged. "The town of magnificent distances" has become a goodly city, which our own people visit with delight, and which foreigners look upon with admiration. Among the edifices which grace the streets of that capital shall there not be one for the use of the Daughters of the Revolution, and of the Sons? We are gratified at the forwardness of our brothers in designing such a building, and shall entertain a common gladness when it shall be dedicated to the memory of our common ancestors.

I need not say that we have felt the need of a Continental Hall. Hitherto our public gatherings have been held in a church. Not every parish, however, is willing to have its edifice used for a secular gathering, and churches proffered us are not always as spacious as we could desire. As the years roll on, we fondly hope more and more of our countrymen will glory in their descent from the patriot soldiers of the Revolution, and will desire to commemorate in Washington the wise forecast of him whose name that city bears, and the valor of the men who followed his leadership. And a large hall will be needed. And Sons and Daughters alike—will they not feel an honest pride in being able to say to the visitors of the city: "This is *our* hall, built in honor of those who perilled life and fame and ease in defense of liberty."

Every member of our organization will, of course, acknowledge the desirableness of such a hall. The only question that will arise is, "Can we and the Sons now make the outlay needful?"

Every public edifice reared in our national capital should have architectural elegance. The numerous buildings already reared in that city invite admiration, and ours should not by its meanness brave disparaging criticism. When we build, we must take into account the future, as well as the present. That hall should be a fitting memorial and a teacher. Have we the

money, then, to invest in such a building as we would fain raise? Perhaps not this year; but it is profitable to keep some worthy object in view, and it may be put into the hearts of some of the Sons and Daughters whom God favors with riches to make an offering for this end. Meantime, let us long for a hall.



A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Read at the Congress of Representative Women before the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, May 19, 1893, at Chicago, Ills., by Mrs. Mary Duncan Putnam, Regent of the State of Iowa, D. A. R.

"One of the objects of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is, to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments."

In this, our country's monumental year, what more appropriate than the founding of a National University to honor and to perpetuate the memory of George Washington.

On the banks of his beloved and beautiful Potomac, Washington saw arise from the mists of the future a magnificent city, our country's capital; and his earnest wish was the founding in this city of a university for Americans under the auspices of the general Government. The first of these visions has been more than realized. In the stately public buildings, museums, libraries and the palatial homes that to-day adorn our capital, Washington himself would recognize a city that far surpasses his most sanguine expectations. The second vision remains for us to make a reality. Was Washington's prophetic sight at fault, or his judgment wrong, as to the advisability and certainty of having this institution founded at the seat of our national government?

Though nearly a century has passed and no active measures taken to secure it, we believe this University will yet arise and be worthy of his name. We hope that it will date its commencement from this year, which is destined to prove so important in the development of the entire country.

To this favorite project Washington gave much earnest thought, as is shown by his correspondence with Jefferson and others. I quote from his will, "I give and bequeath in perpetuity, fifty shares in the Potomac Co., towards the endow-

ment of a University, to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia; under the auspices of the general government, if that government should incline to extend a fostering hand towards it." Many times since has this project been agitated in Congress and elsewhere, but it remains for us, Daughters of the American Revolution, to re-awaken an interest in this University's success. Let each of us carry back to our homes, the enthusiasm of this meeting, and in our small circles interest our friends, until these circles, widening and touching each other, unite in a great movement, bearing Congress along with it, until this grand enterprise is accomplished.

The most important benefit of such an institution would be in completing the existing systems of colleges, schools, and universities now spread through the land, and teaching the numerous subjects which, at present, seem to lie outside their range of studies. This National University of the future should be as useful, to the different departments of the government, as West Point and Annapolis are to the army and navy respectively. This would be accomplished by preparing a curriculum embracing subjects particularly useful to the conduct of the government. Such as training for the many and increasing branches of the important work being carried on in science, in finance, in diplomacy, in political economy, in statesmanship and other departments, such as pension, Indian and civil services. The plan of such a University should include the founding of a law school, covering the study of all national, international and inter-State law, and of a medical college, for the education particularly of surgeons for the army and navy. Especial prominence should be given to the history and character of American institutions. We should understand better the principles and thoughts of our forefathers in founding those institutions. If we appreciated more fully the many difficulties which they successfully overcame, we would strive more earnestly to make our country and ourselves, all that they could have desired; and we would prize more highly and guard more zealously the manifold blessings of liberty and order which they have bequeathed to us.

The whole institution should be established upon a thorough-

ly non-sectarian basis, and the lecture halls should be opened as freely to our daughters as to our sons, so "our daughters may indeed be as corner-stones—polished after the similitude of a palace."

The constant increase in our population and resources, and the great responsibilities and difficulties which the future has in store for the successful government of our nation, render it imperative that we should neglect no means to make the machinery of that government as perfect as human ingenuity can devise; and in doing this, no element is more important than the thorough equipment and training of the men and women to whom we must entrust its care and management, and thus become, in a large measure, the arbiters of our future welfare. In 1846 the Smithsonian Institute was established at Washington, and, under the far-reaching mind of Professor Henry, it was founded upon the broad principle of "the increase and diffusion of knowledge." Those grand words used by Washington in his farewell address; words which should form the corner-stone of our university—"to increase," to collect new truths, and then "to diffuse," to send this knowledge to all parts of the world.

One hundred years ago, this coming August, Washington laid the corner-stone of our National Capital. What more fitting way to commemorate the national event than to lay another corner-stone, of an institution whose influence shall be felt throughout all coming ages?

The commanding statue in New York Harbor emblematically points "to America, a beacon-light to *all* the world."

Standing as we do to-day, under the shadow of Chicago, a great university, we look with wondering pride at the energy that has made this enterprise not only a possibility, but a success in so short a time.

With the resources and interest of the whole country enlisted, under the auspices and protection of the National Government, may not we hopefully look forward to the founding of this national university.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Appointed to be read at the Congress of Representative Women, before the meeting of the Daughters American Revolution, in Chicago, Illinois, May 19, 1893, by Mrs. Clark Waring.

A good magazine is a necessity of the age, a cornerstone in the structure of civilization, a key to the heart of the universe. The first requisite of a good magazine is to attract attention; the second, to hold it. This necessitates in its pages a considerable variety of contents, and in its every department a high standard of excellence; moreover, a sense of fitness in its contributions, a saving of misdirected effort on the part of its managers, a certain subservience to artistic effect combined with a steady and strong development on broad lines of culture.

No question, Mrs. President, that will come up for our consideration to-day, nor on any other day of our meetings in the future, is of more vital importance to the Daughters of the American Revolution than this question. To me, from the first, the AMERICAN MONTHLY has been a well spring of joy, an unfailing source of interest. I hail with pleasure this opportunity of lifting my voice in praise of its brief past, and in pleading for it a great future. To compass this end, such encouragement and sustenance on our part as will enable it to grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength, and place it on a foundation worthy of our name and antecedents is the first step necessary.

To all outsiders this official organ of our Society is its most interesting manifestation. Through it they catch a glimpse of the soul that animates the body. It is something they can see and take hold of in estimating our spring, our tone, our thews and sinews, our powers and possibilities.

What is a Daughter of the Revolution? Our magazine answers this question, and sets forth a true conception of her virtues, her philosophies, her heights and depths, and the reason for the spirit that is in her; a spirit, that runs in the

blood, and that perpetuates itself in the principles of her ancestors.

Let us, then, rally to our standard and embody in its pages those qualities which the ordinary magazine has ever aspired to, but never achieved. Successfully launched on the sea of journalism (all honor to our Vice-President-General, its able editor,) its rapid advancement has been almost phenomenal. Now let us foster its every step in the right direction; strengthen its every endeavor to become a national exponent of what is noble in life, and true and pure in patriotism—that word

“That means so little, or so much;”

mould it into our own needs and expand it in the direction of the large, the universal needs of humanity; and put into it something more than the work of a mere printing press—our own hearts, our own minds, our own souls—

“All the calms and magnanimities,
The lofty uses and the noble ends,
The sanctified devotion and full work—”

which are the gifts, the peculiar gifts of woman.

Our scope shall be limited by what? Only by our capabilities, remembering always that our capabilities have practically no limit.

Daughters of the American Revolution, you have in your hands a marvellous instrument; an instrument of skill, of persuasion, of power, of glory!

Grasp it! Wield it!

Carry it forth to battle for the right!

Keep it in the field for God and our country!

And, in the words of another, that other its pilot—“generations will rise up and call us blessed for the freedom which our fathers won, and which we transmit undefiled to the yet more glorious future of our country and people.”

OUR CONTINENTAL HALL.

Appointed to be read at the Congress of Representative Women, before the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, May 19th, 1893, at Chicago, Illinois, by Mrs. General J. C. Breckinridge.

One of the first feelings of every woman is for a home all to herself. Of course there may be times that a man would come to get his meals or have his shoes and clothes brushed ; but still we can feel it belongs to us and there is a pleasure in it deeper than the pathless woods and well worth paying for. The legal formalities and searching of titles and conveyancing and consultations and a thousand and one other details may complicate and postpone matters, but the one simple and essential fact is we wish a home, and we wish the money to pay for it. This may not be a matter of a moment or a year, or of complete success at the first effort ; but we know we can do it if we make up our mind to, and that is what we are talking about this minute. Let us make up our minds that we will or that we will not, and then go ahead on whatever is the most practical plan to actually do what we decide upon.

We all feel that this Society is worthy of, and needs a home, and should have one that is not ostentatious, but is a credit to the great cause we represent and to our aggregate numbers ; for taking us all in all we are no petty Society that any person of judgment cares longer to ignore.

As we are a national Society with the noblest national aims, it is evident our permanent home should be among the other crowning glories of the National Capital, and our Chapters will all glory as daughters around their mother's knee. How simple the thing appears and how the difficulties disappear as our resolve clears the mists !

It is hardly by the action of any one person, but by that over-ruling Providence, that in small as in great things has shaped our ends and has made and maintained us a nation, that our two kindred societies are to meet in the same city in June

with this question as one of those unfinished matters which can be thoroughly discussed, and perhaps decided while we are face to face at the World's Fair, if we have the wisdom and the will to take advantage of the opportunities offered us without our seeking. How far this was from a pre-arranged meeting for so wise a purpose is shown by the S. A. R. having agreed and constitutionally required themselves to meet April 30th (this time in New York), and we Daughters had every arrangement complete to make May 19th our great day in Chicago; but now both Societies are to assemble in the same city in the leafy days of June. And before that date it is well for us, to consider what is the best method for us, in our feminine way, to raise our share of the money for the home. Shall we let them have anything at all to do with it? Can we get along well together? Simple things are not always easy to do. Now what is the best way for us?

This matter has not progressed even this far in a day nor without joint consideration by many. This is not the hour to write the history of the movement, that will come when the cap-stone is placed on a fitting structure to shrine the memory of the greatest men this earth has borne to their grand destiny, and to whom we, their descendants, bow most willingly who can be *made* to bow to no one. But an indication of earnestness and earnest work somewhere is shown by the resolution adopted in New York City, April 30th, 1892, by the S. A. R. to make their headquarters in the National Capital. Since then the plan of organization and administration for a memorial hall that will give us continuous *legal* control of the building has been printed, and a ground plan of a proposed building has been drawn and was submitted to our National Congress February 22, 1893. Are not these all the preliminary steps that we need, or is there still more we need ask from the men before we do something that will make a record on our part? Of course in all this our executive enthusiasm and directing judgment has been felt, and proved of the first importance. It is not necessary to magnify nor minimize our share in the work step by step. And now at this step to which we have arrived what is our purpose? What are your directions to your officers

and what your own individual share in the good work as it goes so bravely on? We each and all have the right to do our part and bear our fair share of the burden. This temple, even if it is not built with our hands, is to be fully ours and belong to each of us. There are to be no divisions here. Here we unite in the name of our united country!

It is perfectly evident what the next step must be to win success, and that it can be taken with enthusiastic confidence and immediate effect. We are in no stress or straits so that women have to be called on to sacrifice their jewels like the Florentines, nor offer their personal adornment like the Carthaginians. We only need organized, steadfast and persistent effort that should not be burdensome at any time or on any one, but in the aggregate will be all that is needed and all that should be expected of us.

This may not be the occasion to go into the details of raising the money for such a home as we desire, but as an indication of how simple a matter it is, if each member of our Society or even a majority of them favor it and will give a half dollar a month and authorize stock under the proposed "plan" to be bought and held in the name of our Society a building is assured. If each individual of the S. A. R. will do as much as we do, a very much handsomer building will be secured. If the S. R. or other patriotic societies desire to join with equal subscriptions is it not evident that the old Continental will find that their glory is not forgotten and their name fadeth not away? The greater the numbers directly interested the nobler the building will be at last. It may make the preliminary arrangements or subsequent management seem a little more complicated, but as most of the parties to the arrangement are men, we are accustomed to managing them. It is evident more than one year has already been given to this subject; is it not time to garner in some results? If we have any executive talent in our Society, now is the time to search for it and place it prominently in our National Board of Management, and among the corporators of this memorial hall. Ladies of wealth and prominence in the communities in which they reside and patriotic earnestness in our great work should now receive every recognition. Boards

and committees are but transient, but our Society is laid upon foundations as steadfast as our National life, and it is for us to assert now what names shall be borne on to the future by work well done to-day. This is no time for wrangling or contention or obstructionists or bickerings or inefficiency. This is the hour for self-abnegation, for she who serveth best deserveth best; and the cause requireth now the sacrifice of something more than time, the offering of something more solid than words. The wind bloweth where it listeth and we all understand that even a Continental Hall cannot be constructed of wind, whether from the east or west. It is a case of very hard cash. Whether the cash is in small sums or large is a question for the individuals and the Societies to settle. It may be well to have this building represent the largest number of people and the largest sum of money that these Societies can properly aggregate, but it necessarily represents something more and greater than anything this late day can give. If all or a majority of our members will offer some practical sum through the organization itself, so every member can be said to be financially interested in this central memorial project, the whole sentiment and efficacy of the plan will be greatly benefited and strengthened, and some obstructions would be instantly removed, it would be mere weariness to the flesh and confusion of ideas to tell of to-day. The dark host of hazy ideas and obscure objections and occult or open opposition or apathy, need no words and lead to nothing. Our object is to bring high resolve into the highest light and visibly exploit the cause our forefathers contended for, well knowing nothing can dim nor unduly magnify their deeds, and we are proud to identify our name in this and succeeding generations with their exploits in the results of which all humanity gratefully reap the benefits.

Such a structure as is proposed, but which depends on the enthusiasm and determination of the Chapters to adopt, will probably take some years yet to erect if the ground could be bought and with every noble effort successful in pushing it this year: so before it is built our Society should surely number more than ten thousand members. Is this monument worthy of our united efforts? Can we unite effectively to do

anything better now? Though every one should have the opportunity to subscribe there should be no narrow limit to the subscriptions received, and it is hoped that the organ and some of the handsome windows and other accessories may be specially commemorative of incidents like Valley Forge or individuals like Washington or Adams or Nathan Hall or Sergeant Jasper. To what Chapters will the honor belong of furnishing the first money with which the site is bought? To whom ought the duty of furnishing the means to decorate and furnish the auditorium be assigned? Which Chapter will be first to pledge fifty dollars for each member to be paid at stated intervals during the time of building? Evidently the duty of raising the necessary money to build this home and memorial must rest on the Chapters and the individuals. The best organized and most zealous Chapters will probably move first, but the movement should be sturdy, swift and universal before the Congress of '94, and the century should not close without our entire success. In whatever requires organized effort, and especially for every noble purpose American women have proved themselves the most capable in the world. Perfect organization and immediate effort are alone required to attain complete success in the effort to acquire our own home where we may best honor our fathers and our mothers, and where our days may be long in the land which the Lord our God has given us. Shall the Daughters of the American Revolution fail in this, their heart's desire? Will the Sons fail? I trow not. Time will tell; and may we be there when the tale is told.

No one can be more conscious than I of how much better others could present this matter. Your President and President Presiding, who are my near friends, would testify to my hesitation when asked to say a word as to our national headquarters and memorial hall, which may, perhaps must, become the theme and illustration of our progress and of the potency of our united effort now that our plumes are three thousand though our hearts are but one. How much has been done to arouse interest and sympathy with the cause that binds us together needs more time and power to tell than is possible for these

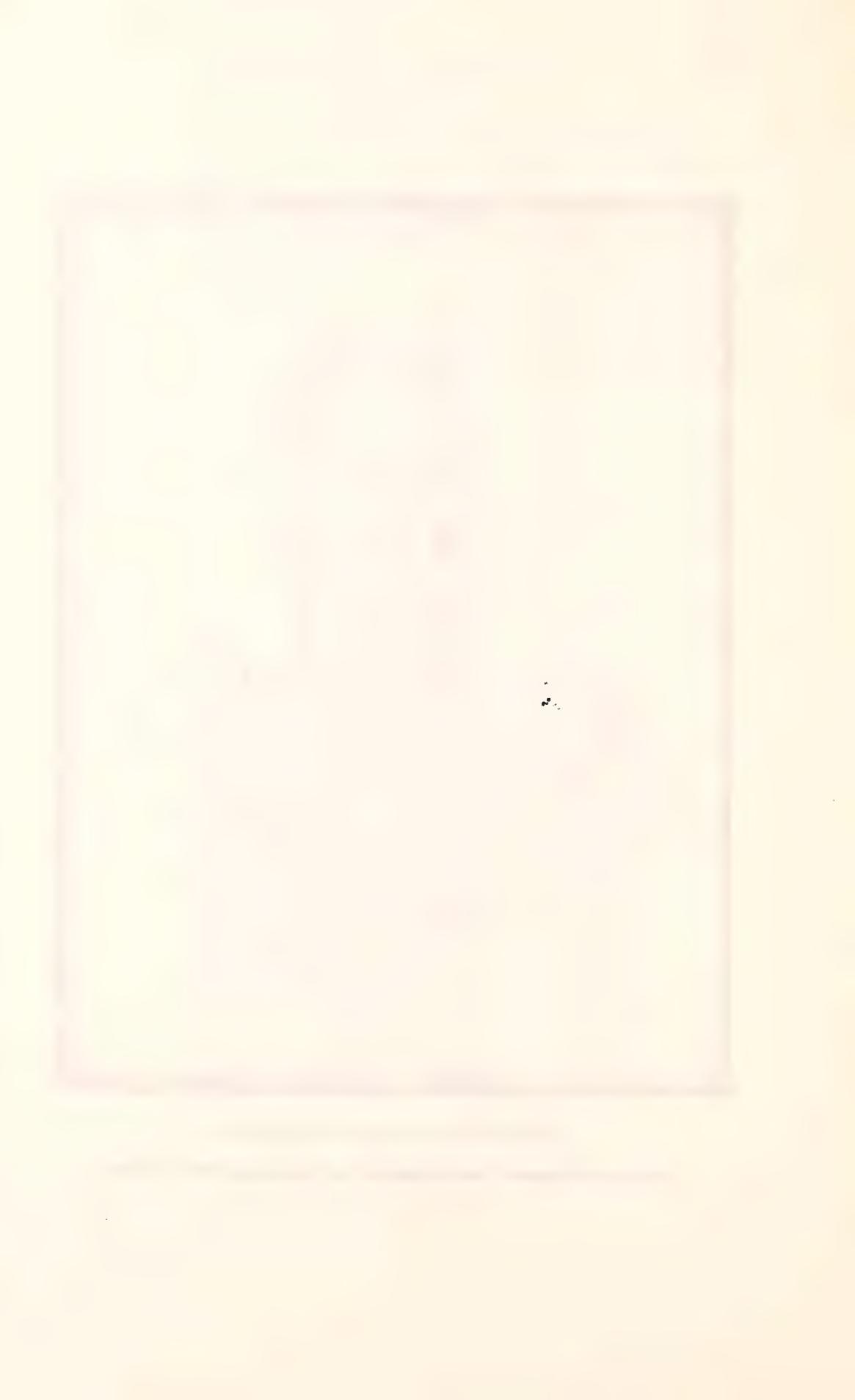
hurried words amidst the crowded moments and accumulated marvels of the most majestic mart that the world in all its ages yet has seen. In this scene where all the earth has congregated in tacit homage to the Imperial Republic which stands to-day the model and climax of free government among civilized men, and stands indeed as the fairest flower and fruitage of Christian civilization, as it imprints its second thousand upon the destinies of mankind, are the Daughters of the American Revolution not worthy of a place—of all the place they occupy? The past we know, and it is well that others should know it too. The future is in our hands, and we intend in our own quiet way, ignoring no detail and appreciating the destiny that is before us, to continue to lay deep and strengthen well the foundations of this unsurpassable nation which is to be bounded only by God's own broad waters and which our fathers digged four-square and deep and cemented with their blood. Shall we not in our day lay one corner stone of a fitting building which, while it may not vie with their work, yet may not be unworthy of such dear sons of memory and great heirs of fame who need no such weak witness of their name? It is to our honor and to theirs this building will be dedicated. We say let the work go on.





MRS. PATTIE FIELD VAN METER.

CHARTER MEMBER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



MRS. I. C. VANMETER, JR.

Charter Member Daughters American Revolution.

Mrs. Pattie Field VanMeter was an enthusiastic and active member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution from the earliest days of its organization, having joined in 1890, then a pupil in Mrs. Somer's popular school in Washington, D. C. The tradition of her family led her to an immediate interest in a society which honored Revolutionary sires. Her great-great-grandfather was Colonel John Hardin, who served with distinction through the Revolutionary War. That branch of his family to which Mrs. Van Meter belonged was perhaps the most fortunate of the whole line in worldly prosperity and the advantages which wealth may bring. But neither repeated absences in foreign lands, nor the pleasures of a gay girlhood, nor yet the happiness of domestic life banished from this loyal heart a tender and reverential regard for her heroic forefathers. She was the daughter of Thomas M. Field, of Denver, Colorado, and was born in that city on April 10th, 1865. "In this city of the plains, under the shadow of the mountains, this joyous child began her education at Wolfe Hall, the Episcopal Female Seminary of Denver, began winning her way to all hearts that knew her, with a characteristic loveliness that ceased winning only with the close of life. She was graduated from the incomparable Denver high school in 1883, and bore off prizes in painting and in elocution. After leaving school in Washington she, with her younger brother and sister, visited, in 1887, most of the countries of Europe."

She traveled not so much for pleasure as for the harder work of study and improvement. She was something more than an amateur in painting, and her diligent study in all branches was remarkable. In the exercise of her elocutionary talents she was ever ready to entertain her friends in private homes, and charity never called her in vain to aid its cause in public. She

made several visits to Washington, where she was always warmly welcomed by distinguished friends. She also visited friends in Boston, New Haven, New Orleans and the extreme West, thus gaining a familiarity with her own country.

On the 4th of May, 1892, she was married to I. C. Vanmeter, Jr., of Kentucky. Her wedding was the largest and most brilliant ever seen in Denver, and will long be remembered by the people of her native place. A loving husband transferred his beautiful bride from her snowy Rockies to the blue grass pastures of his lovely Kentucky home, but now near that home in a high rounded mound the fresh-turned earth marks the grave where the hopes and loves and tears of husband and kindred will linger unheard by the tender heart of the young mother. She died in Winchester, at her Kentucky home, on February 24, 1893, having lived long enough to smile on her newly born twins, one of whom afterwards died and was buried with her. The other one lives to carry on the line of Revolutionary blood which came through her not only from the valiant Hardin, but by many other historic families. It has been said of this charming Daughter of the American Revolution:

"With an intense patriotism for her own country, she loved to visit its historic places, enjoyed its physical grandeur and always described with enthusiasm its mountains, rivers, its cities and the great achievements of its people. With never a wish ungratified or a cross to mar her happy life, she has gone from her church and the people she loved so well and trusted so religiously."

E. H. W.



THE UNITED STATES UNIVERSITY.

A paper read at the Congress of Representative Women of the Auxiliary Congress of the Columbian Exposition, before the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on May 19th, 1893, at Chicago, Illinois, by Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, of New York.

The theme I am requested to open for discussion, is a subject so vast that it would take days rather than minutes to properly present the grandeur and usefulness of such an institution. It is well known that the next dearest thing to the United States Republic in the heart of Washington, was the establishment of a National University. To that end he made provision in his will. He disbanded the Society of the "Cincinnati" in Virginia, which he deemed Anti-republican and aristocratic in its tendencies, and handed over its fund of forty thousand dollars to be invested for the use of the United States University. He also selected the site in Washington for the building, in 1796.

In the Senate of the United States, March 3d, 1893, a report was presented by Mr. Proctor, from the Select Committee to establish the University of the United States. Without giving the whole report, mention may be made of one or two clauses:

"It provides for the establishment of a University of the *highest* type, resting upon the State Universities and other institutions of collegiate rank as they rest upon the high schools and academies. A University whose facilities shall be open to all who are competent to use them, but whose degrees shall be conferred upon such only as have already received a degree from some institution recognized by the University authorities; whose opportunities are to be open without price to qualified representatives from every State and congressional district of the United States; whose several departments shall have endowed fellowships, open to persons of genius from whatever quarter of the world, for the advancement of knowledge by means of original researches; to whose

professors, fellows and students, all government collections, literary, scientific, and practical, are to be freely open without detriment to the public service ; and whose several heads of departments are to have advisory and co-operative relations with the heads of Government bureaus for the mutual advantage of the Government itself and the cause of universal science."

"The plan of government for the University seems well calculated to keep the institution in close relation with the people of all sections, and yet safe from the dangers of political interference, while at the same time leaving the internal affairs and whatever is most vital to its welfare in the hands of those who are at once most competent to manage them and have the largest stake in its prosperity. As a partial provision for the location of the necessary buildings, the bill grants the site selected for this purpose by President Washington in 1796, and now, since the removal of the Naval Observatory, without important use ; and for the support of the institution sets apart one-half of the net proceeds of the public lands, one-half of such half to be used currently in providing for the opening of the institution and for carrying it on, the remainder to accumulate in the treasury of the United States as an endowment, until competent to yield a sufficient revenue, together with the gifts and bequests that may be attracted to it, for the permanent support of the institution."

After a delay of one hundred years since the establishment of this University was first proposed and sought to be established by the founders of the Government, it would seem a suitable time now during this Columbian year that such an institution should become a reality. The country and the people are ready and anxious for it.

In our pride we may compare the "Philadelphia," the "Newark" and the "Enterprise," our flagships, with the little "Pinta" and the "Nina" and the "Santa Maria," and justly declare that we have made gigantic strides in naval architecture, and boast of great advancement in all material things ; let us look for a moment into educational matters past and present, and we will find that far back of the time when Co-

lumbus brought over his clumsy little ships, that even the Saracens were far ahead of us in educational advantages.

The Saracen Empire established colleges in Mongolia, Tartary, Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt, North Africa, Morocco, Fez and Spain. Gibbon says, that "instruction was given to thousands of disciples of every degree, from the son of the noble to that of the mechanic; a sufficient allowance was provided for indigent scholars and the merit and industry of the professors was repaid with adequate stipends." It mattered not in what country a man was born, nor what were his religious opinions; his attainment in learning was the only thing to be considered. Not only those of Saracenic birth and religious principles, but Nestorians and Jews.

The great Khalif Almamun had declared that, "they are the elect of God, his best and most useful servants, whose lives are devoted to the improvement of their rational faculties; that the teachers of wisdom are the true luminaries and legislators of this world, which without their aid would again sink into ignorance and barbarism."

"*The first medical college established in Europe was founded by the Saracens at Salerno, in Italy. The first astronomical observatory was erected by them at Seville, in Spain. They constructed maps of the stars and gave many of them Arabic names which are still preserved. They devised astronomical instruments; they measured time by sun-dials and clocks of various kinds. They were the first to use the pendulum for this purpose. They laid the foundations of chemistry; they discovered sulphuric acid, nitric acid, alcohol and phosphorus. They studied the laws of falling bodies and constructed tables of specific gravities of bodies. In optics they understood the phenomena of reflection and refraction of light. Alhazen discovered the curvilinear path of a ray of light in passing through our atmosphere, the rarefaction of which in high regions they were familiar with and even measured its height. This has been considered a modern discovery. They proved that the sun and moon are seen before they have risen and after they

* History of the Intellectual Development of Europe, Prof. J. W. Draper, M. D., LL. D.

have set, and applied the same laws to the stars, they appear to us, to use the Arabic term, nearer to the *zenith* than they actually are, and not in their true place.

"We all know how wonderfully skilled they were in manufactures, working miracles with the loom in cotton, linen and silk. Their mining, casting and various metallurgic operations were wonderful, making of the Toledo blades, etc., their filigree work, the fabrication of Cordova and morocco leather and paper were marvellous."

After the Arabs had become firmly settled in Spain they began a brilliant career as patrons of learning, and set an example of refinement strongly contrasting with the condition of the native European princes.

Cordova, at its highest point of prosperity, had more than two hundred thousand houses, and more than a million of inhabitants. It is said, "that after sunset a man might walk through it in a straight line for ten miles by the light of the public lamps." Seven hundred years after this time there was not so much as one public lamp in London. Its streets were solidly paved.

In Paris, centuries subsequently, whoever stepped over his threshold on a rainy day stepped up to his ankles in mud. Other cities, as Grenada, Seville and Toledo considered themselves rivals of Cordova. The palaces of the Khalifs were magnificently decorated. Those sovereigns looked down with supercilious contempt on the dwellings of the rulers of Germany, France and England, which were scarce better than stables—chimneyless, windowless, and with a hole in the roof for the smoke to escape, like the wigwams of certain Indians.

The Saracens made great progress in mathematics. They furnished the solution of quadratic and cubic equations. Mu^a was the author of a "Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry. They made improvements in agriculture, and introduced the culture of rice, sugar and coffee. They improved breeds and cattle; the Arabian horse became world renowned: they enacted wise codes of rural laws. Kalid and others translated many Greek works, as the writings of Plato and Aristotle. They not only produced admirable compositions in

various domains of literature of a serious nature, but excelled in works of fiction and poetry. They devised the game of chess. They were passionate lovers of music. The College of Music, in Cordova, was sustained by ample Government patronage, and is said to have produced many illustrious professors. Volumes might be written on what has been done for music in the past. "Mohammed himself was opposed to music, probably looking upon it as enervating the dignity of a true man." Now the Koran itself is chanted in schools—the Muezzin chants the call to prayer from the top of the minaret, so says Mrs. Mary E. Brown, in her admirable work on music. Male and female singers, accompanied by the tamboura and by the lute were the delight of the palaces of Bagdad, Damascus and Aleppo, in Asia; of Cordova, Toledo and Grenada, in Spain. The power of music was recognized as a remedy for cases of mental derangement. (The Scriptures tell us of David soothing the raging spirit of Saul with the harp). The names of over (200) two hundred musical instruments are given, which have been used among the Arabs either in ancient or modern times.

The first university of the world was the far-famed Museum of Alexandria, founded by the State, the Kings of Egypt. By means of the State-supported Museum, the Ptolemies made Alexandria the pivot of the world of learning, the home of science, art and literature, the Queen of the East. Throughout the length and breadth of the vast Roman Empire, whether at Rome, Lyons or Athens in the West, or at Constantinople, Antioch or Alexandria in the East, higher education became the policy of the State; to cherish and strengthen it was felt to be among the foremost duties of the Emperor; to neglect it, was to cripple the Empire.

The royal Edwards and Henrys accomplished much for higher culture in England. The two great universities of England, Oxford and Cambridge were the constant recipients of royal favors. It is announced in the journals of to-day that the Imperial Institute for women, just opened, is said to be the last public function at which Queen Victoria will assist.

The French kings granted privileges and endowments to the

“University of Paris.” The Emperor Louis Napoleon ordained that graduates in science, who exhibited aptitude for original research, should be permitted the use of instruments and apparatus in the chemical and physical laboratories established in the seventeen provinces of France, also a moderate sum of money to aid in the support of such investigators.

In Germany, princes and dukes and bishops set aside the revenues of whole towns and districts to establish and maintain their schools of learning.

The mediaeval cities of Italy, as Venice, Genoa, Bologna, Padua, Florence, Pisa and others, rivalled one another in the protection of learning.

In Holland, the universities of Leyden (where one of the Adamses was educated) and Utrecht were supported with open handed liberality.

Much does Harvard owe to the generosity of John Harvard and Yale to the patronage of Governor Yale. The citizens of Massachusetts and Connecticut have fostered the development of these great institutions. Princeton College is the college of New Jersey, and its official name embodies its obligations to State assistance. Columbia College, of New York, was established as “King’s College,” and has been built up on the solid foundations of State and city endowments. The “Free Academy,” now the “College of the City of New York,” was founded in 1847. The son of any New York citizen can apply for entrance, and if successful in his examination has the privilege of a five years’ free course of instruction in classics, science, mechanics, etc. All his books, drawing instruments, apparatus for research in chemistry or physics are furnished at the city’s expense. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum is the sum that is now, and has been for many years, appropriated for the support of this institution, or the interest of three million dollars at five (5) per cent.

One of the most important things in the establishment of a university is that salaries should be offered the professors large enough to tempt men of the greatest talent to leave all other considerations and devote their whole time to investigation.

In connection with educational matters in this country, hon-

orable mention should be made of Charles Avery, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who spent a large sum during the years of his mature life, and left a handsome fortune for the establishment of colleges in various parts of the United States and Canada for the education and elevation of the colored race, which was his favorite philanthropy—the “Avery College” in Pittsburgh being one.

It may not be desirable that women should go into the business marts and jostle with men in the strife of trade and money making ; but in professional life a woman is not unsexed by a literary or scientific career. Her delicate physique may not be able to stand the wear and tear of the fatigues of commercial life, but in the studio, lecture-room or scientific laboratory, her strength would not be unduly taxed.

The “University of Bologna,” celebrated as the oldest in Italy, had women professors. In the fourteenth century, Novella d’Andrea, daughter of the celebrated canonist, frequently occupied her father’s chair ; and it is recorded by Christina de Pisan, that her beauty was so striking that a curtain was drawn before her in order not to distract the attention of the students. Moore said,

“ Drawn before her, Lest if her charms were seen,
The students should let their young eyes wander o’er her
And quite forget their jurisprudence.”

The name of Laura Bassi, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy is of more recent date ; she had the degree of Doctor of Laws, and her lectures were regularly attended by many learned ladies of France and Germany who were members of the University. Another surprising instance is that of Madonna Manzolina, who graduated in surgery and was professor of anatomy ; and near our own times, the Greek chair was filled by the learned Matilda Tambroni, the friend and immediate predecessor of Cardinal Mezzofanti.

A few years ago when visiting the College of Natural History in Birmingham, England, I observed a room full of quite young girls, as well as older students, at work on the dissection of fishes

and shell-fish. It struck me at the time that their dainty little fingers seemed well suited for the delicate work.

During this same visit to England, I had the honor of being the guest, at times, of the widow of the celebrated Charles Kingsley, while passing a winter in Warwickshire, near his old beautiful home of the sixteenth century. It is said that Mrs. Kingsley assisted her husband in many of his literary efforts. We all know that she was a most beautiful writer. In consequence of heart disease, she never went up or down stairs. Her apartments on the second floor of her grand old house were most charming, and a visit of an afternoon to Tachbrook was indeed a pleasure and a treat. Her daughter Rose, who has recently written those interesting papers for the "Home Journal" entitled "Shakespeare's Country," said to me, "Mother might seem to be an exile here, seeing so few people, but from this library she is in correspondence with all the world." It made me think how many avenues after all are open to women of intelligence, and even invalids, who, in the seclusion of their own homes, can send to the world the valuable fruits of thought and genius.

While Sir William Herschel was polishing the metallic mirror for his "forty-foot reflector," his sister Caroline sat by his side and fed him his meals. She also read to him, among other works, the "One Thousand and One Arabian Nights." Aladdin while polishing his lamp never saw such wonders as Herschel beheld with the Cyclopean eye to which he was giving the proper curvature and polish.

For forty years this faithful sister devoted her nights to recording the observations of her illustrious brother, and even when the weather was so cold as to freeze the ink on her pen. Being a skilled mathematician, she also aided him in his elaborate astronomical calculations.

A Paris journal of recent date pays an enthusiastic tribute to the accomplishments of a young American girl from California, named Klumpke, who within a few years has gained an enviable name for herself as an astronomer although only twenty-four years of age. She is said to be one of the most indefatigable and successful observers in France, and is really a youthful Maria Mitchell.

We hope that as this most important subject of a National University has been intrusted to the handling of a Daughter of the American Revolution (and I fear has had very imperfect handling), that the doors of this great institution will be opened as freely to women as to men.

The all important thing is, that the government shall establish the University on the grandest and most liberal principles and conditions. The greatest country in the world should have the greatest university. Two things are necessary to develop the world: genius and money; they must go hand in hand. God gives one; man must give the other.

A student, feeling that he has the power to develop some great thing for the good of mankind and benefit of the human race, may spend a lifetime in poverty, "burning the midnight oil" in a garret, and die without the realization of his cherished dreams, which with the assistance of money might have become glorious realities.

The United States University should not only have an endowment of millions, but an income of millions, to aid genius without stint.

A short time since the world was ringing with praises for Koch, the great discoverer of the lymph for the cure of consumption (tuberculosis). He was called to Berlin to take a professorship in a college, and there, on a small salary and the hours fully occupied as a teacher, he has no longer time for original investigation. A university should discriminate between a drudge and a genius, and special opportunities should be offered to those who are gifted as inventors, discoverers, etc.

The French Government gives Pasteur ten thousand dollars a year for investigation, out of that he pays his assistants and the expenses of his laboratories. Having been once partially paralyzed he feels that every moment of his hours must be devoted to his life's work, hardly giving himself time to sleep. For this reason, I considered it a great privilege and honor to be received by him—stepping aside from his rule, he gave audience to the wife and daughter of an American scientist. Taking us for half an hour into his "sanctum sanctorum," he

there had inoculated, in our presence, an Hungarian officer for hydrophobia.

Pasteur's discovery of the disease of the silk worm has added millions of money to the French nation. His researches have saved thousands of animals from anthrax and other fatal diseases. The most frightful of all maladies—hydrophobia—has been successfully grappled with, and humanity blesses the name of Pasteur.

The work of this great man will remain after he has passed away as a blessing upon the human race for all time. One of the disciples of Pasteur is now among us. The celebrated Dr. Paul Gibier has founded a Pasteur Institute in New York. He has been working quietly in a modest little house in West 10th street for four years, giving free treatment for hydrophobia and other diseases to those who had no money, until he has spent some fifteen thousand dollars of his own private fortune. New York city certainly should aid such a man in his benevolent work. Putting it in a purely selfish light, we only protect ourselves from the most dreadful diseases by encouraging the investigations of such a man as Dr. Gibier. The French Government employed the doctor to visit malarious countries to study the fevers and contagious maladies. It is to be hoped that his efforts will be seconded by our citizens, and that some men of far-seeing intelligence will endow this institution with large means that the work of original investigation can be carried on, under his guidance, on a larger scale. The laboratories should offer inducements for young men of genius to enter, and work out great problems.

Sir Humphry Davy said that "the greatest discovery he ever made was that of Michael Farady." We all know of what value to the world the discoveries of this great chemist were. Farady was a poor boy, but born with genius (God's mark of nobility), with the aid of education, his name will live forever. A one-man power is a great boon sometimes, when a potentate can order what he will. The next best thing is a Government power, if the Government is run by wise men.

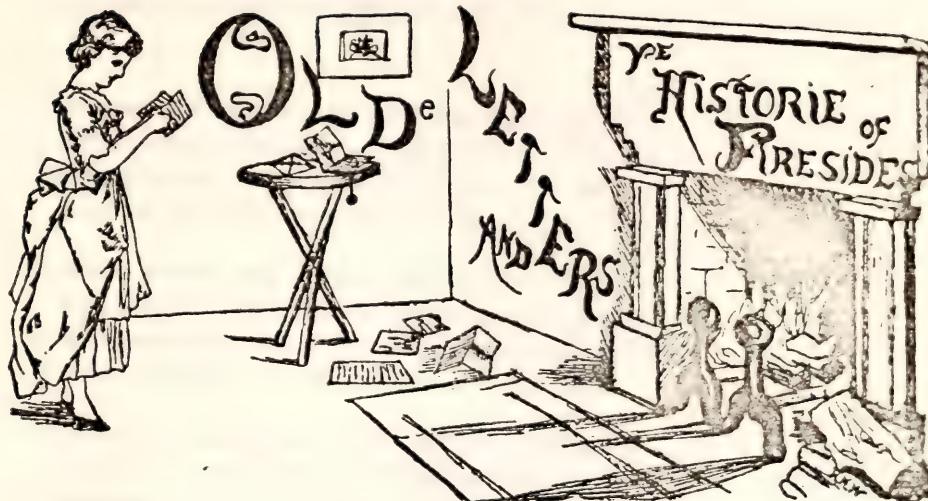
We have omitted to speak of a musical department for the National University. According to Mrs. Brown, "in China

the mandarins of music rank higher than those of mathematics, and have their college in the enclosure of the Imperial Palace. The library at Pekin contains no less than four hundred and eighty-two works on the subject of music." What an example for our progressive people whose musical tastes and talents have so rapidly developed! Many of our country-women are possessed of rare vocal gifts. Most of the renowned soprano voices now heard on the operatic stage are Americans.

Great advantages should be offered in our contemplated University to singers, instrumental performers and composers of music, that they shall no longer seek foreign training, involving absence from country and from family protection. We should take the lead in this branch of science.

We have only now to urge that all who may have any influence or power in advancing this great work, will use it at this time. The buildings in this magnificent city of Chicago have sprung up like mushrooms in a night. Would that a fairy-wand could be waved over the beautiful city of Washington and produce among its gorgeous structures a splendid National University.





THE DESERTED HOME.

As over the nation the war-cry was sounding,
 Calling the land to heights of the free ;
 Eastward, in one of the towns on the border
 Stretching its lines to the edge of the sea ;

Dwelt in a home of ease and abundance,
 Fair as the mind of the builder could frame,
 A bluff-tempered yeoman of royalist breeding,
 Proud of his acres, his birthright and name.

Loyal alone to the old forms and orders,
 Blind to the honor and worth of the new,
 Hate and hostility loud of expression
 Soon 'twixt himself and his townspeople grew.

When, seeing the storm-cloud more darkly advancing,
 Prophetic to him of disaster and ban,
 With sudden resolving he crossed the Atlantic
 To find a safe refuge with kindred and clan.

Leaving his plentiful household possessions
 Unguarded in kitchen and chamber and hall,
 While silver in haste gathered up from the table
 Lay hid in the cellar within the stone wall.

" For this cannot last," said the choleric Tory,
 " Those Rebels in battle will be overthrown ;
 Then, when the nation returns to its duty
 I shall come back and recover my own."

The years followed years, while those he derided
 Gave fortune and life at their country's behest ;
 Their conquest obscuring the star of his worship,
 And he came not again to his home in the West :

But trod in the well-beaten paths of his fathers,
 Adjusting his purpose and faith to their guage ;
 While as seasons rolled onward in happy succession,
 With passionate memories softened by age :

In garrulous moments, 'mid clustering children,
 He often would picture the faraway coast,
 The broad, fertile acres outstretching beyond it,
 The mansion where once he was master and host ;

Recalling the flitting, the household possessions
 For moth-blight and canker left standing alone ;
 And lastly, the silver concealed with quick fingers
 In the wall of the cellar behind a white stone.

On Fancy's fleet pinions his hearers would follow,
 And catch fervid sparks from his accents and will ;
 No marvelous legend of knight or crusader
 With power more potent their spirits could thrill.

And so it befell in the progress of summers,
 When the story was old, and the teller was dead ;
 A young English gallant came over the ocean
 To visit the place where his ancestors fled.

Yes, here was the spot—with coast line, and farther
 The meadows wide spreading their emerald floor,—
 The gambrel-roofed mansion with low dormer windows,
 The sky-pointing poplars on guard at the door.

And soon in response to the quaintly carved knocker,
 The master and lord of the castle was seen—
 A stout-handed farmer, in garments of homespun,
 Who greeted the stranger with kindest mien ;

And learned of his errand, and heard the old story
Re-sketched with new touches of color and life ;
While he in continuance furnished the sequel
That told of the fruitage of peace after strife :

That told of his father, the brave Continental,
Who, breasting the battle-storm early and late
Obtained for his service the lands of the Tory,
And held them secure by commands of the State.

A spirit of concord disarming resentment,
Pervaded and tempered his actions and words,
As he showed his guest with the pride of an owner
The orchards and meadows, the flocks and the herds :

And led the advance to the cellar, where only
The "white stone" to guide them, they carefully sought.
Till the long-buried silver at length was discovered,
And back to the daylight in triumph was brought.

The stranger received it, and traced on its surface
With smiles of affection that bordered on tears,
His grandparents names and armorial bearings,
Unharmed by the dust and decay of the years.

From the dwelling and inmates the guest parted slowly,
Returning anon, still to linger and wait ;
Like hero of legend in thrall of enchantment
Approaching the climax fore-ordered by fate.

And who had the charm to detain him the longest ?
And who had the voice that forbade him to roam ?
Ah, who but the farmer's one golden-haired daughter,
A queen of all grace in the kingdom of Home.

As strolling together, with hearts like the morning,
The earth-bloom beneath them, the sky-bloom above ;
What wonder they entered the garden of Eden
With half-conscious steps through the gateways of Love.

And loyal alone to the sweet obligations
Of each unto each in devotion and truth,
In old hallowed fashion their troth-vows they plighted,
The fair Yankee maid and the brave English youth.

And ere the next summer had scattered its blossoms,
With blessing and feasting the lovers were wed ;
While honors alike from the Eagle and Lion
In generous measure around them were shed.

Content they abode in the ancestral mansion,
Where still their descendants abide to this day,
And oft in response to the curious stranger
Its history tell and its trophies display.

M. E. N. HATHEWAY.

Bristol, R. I.



MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON'S ADDRESS

In response to the welcome extended by Mrs. Judge Shepard, Regent of Chicago, at the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Chicago, May 19, 1893.

LADIES OF THE DEPARTMENT CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: In response to the cordial invitation extended by the World's Congress of Representative Women under the auspices of the Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary, we are present to-day representing three thousand of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a national organization founded two and a half years ago.

It has been founded, as has been well said, upon a sentiment, the sentiment that cherishes and holds in sacred reverence the traditions, faith and achievements of our revolutionary fathers.

It is therefore with both pleasure and pride that I greet for the first time, and under these most pleasing and inspiring circumstances so large and representative a gathering of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

As lineal descendants of the men and women who for the sake of political and religious liberty faced undismayed the dangers of the primeval forest and turned not back from the perils of an inhospitable shore and an unfriendly race, it is eminently meet that you have gathered in this now historic hall and add your voice to the general rejoicing on this natal day.

It is also fitting that this four-hundredth anniversary should be held midway between the mighty waters which encircle our continent on either side, and in this wondrous metropolis of the great northwest.

Could the illustrious "Genoese" have caught one prophetic glimpse of the rise and progress the people of many races have made in the land of his proudest ambition and fondest

hopes, his trials, sacrifices, privations and chains would all have been forgotten in the realization of the grand achievement.

To the great discoverer whose "genius and courage" opened the portals and placed the entering wedge by which the great gateway was thrown open through which our fathers passed into an inheritance in this fair and fertile land, we accord all honor.

However, as Daughters of the American Revolution we are bound by stronger ties to the brave men and heroic women who by their valor and patient endurance achieved American independence, and made possible for us these sheltered homes and all the grand possibilities which now lie within the reach of the women of this century. How firm their purpose and how faithful the performance historian and poet have vied to tell.

Just now a new interest has been awakened and middle-aged men and women no less than the lads and lassies are turning to mouldy tomes and neglected tombs to learn what deed of chivalry performed by a forgotten ancestor entitles them to honorable enrollment among the Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is well that in the mad rush of modern American life we can pause and ask from whom and whence came the mighty powers which have stirred the nations and have placed America in the foremost rank of the nations of the earth?

With reverence and with filial affection for those who long since have laid down their armor and who rest from their labors, we now again plight our troth to attain to the utmost the sacred and hallowed objects for which this Society was established.

With a new Liberty Bell soon to be sprung into existence by the magic touch of the fair hand of the mistress of the White House, and then to speed upon its mission of proclaiming liberty to the world—with the bright prospect of a continental hall or home—whether to be shared with the Sons or not I am not advised—and the still higher ambition of assisting in establishing a University of the United States in compliance

with Washington's farewell suggestion, the Daughters of the American Revolution have every incentive to earnest endeavor and I believe a few years will see the fullest realization of their aspiration.

May I add one thought in closing, in all that you undertake, in all that you do, "think of your forefathers; think of your posterity."



THE COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL.

Read at the Congress of Representative Women before the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Chicago, May 19, 1893, by Miss Mary Desha.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: I read last night in the Chicago evening papers that to be conspicuous in this Congress a woman should come without a badge. If you will notice your programs you will see that I am the only speaker without a title. That, according to the Chicago press, makes me the most conspicuous member on the program. But I have a title of which I am prouder than I would be of a coronet—that of being the first member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and one of the three who organized it.

In regard to the Liberty Bell, I will tell you all that I can in the short time allotted to me. I was appointed in February by the National Board of Management to represent the Daughters upon the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee, and was appointed by Mr. McDowell as vice-chairman of that committee. I prepared the circular which you have all received and to which you responded so promptly and generously. Almost before it was mailed the responses came pouring in. I have never seen anything like the enthusiasm and the gladness with which the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution and members of the Order of the Cincinnati responded to the call.

I have worked for the Liberty Bell because I believed it was time for freedom to go around the world, and recognized it as the very best missionary we could send, sounding forth liberty and peace to the oppressed of all nations. Then, too, it will ring out freedom for woman—political, social, educational and industrial—for while all honor should be done William O. McDonald, who by his energy, patriotism and untiring devotion has made a dream a reality; still the thought was sug-

gested by a woman, Mrs. Madge Morris Wagner, of San Diego, California, and most of the work has been done, and the money contributed or collected, by women. Mr. McDowell also raised the money to complete the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, organized the Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, conceived and carried out the idea of placing a flag on the highest liberty-pole in the world, on the highest point on the New Jersey coast, Never-sink Highlands. Another reason why the Liberty Bell is dear to my heart is that it brings together the patriots of the North and South. Not with the spurious unity of the "Blue and the Gray," but laying aside both "Blue and Gray" and donning the "ragged regimentals of the Old Continentals," we forget all save that our fathers fought and our mothers worked and suffered to make our flag the symbol of all that makes life worth living, and that we are the inheritors of the blessings won by a common ancestry.

When the Federal soldier who fought to preserve the Union and the Confederate who fought for the Constitution bring their offerings, lay them down side by side, to be purged as by fire of all that was unworthy in either, and then fused into one, forming a part of a Bell that shall evermore ring out "Liberty, Peace and Love"—it is to me a type of this Union of ours—one and indivisible forever.

The last lesson that I would draw from the Liberty Bell is absolute equality in patriotic work. We have the offering of distinguished generals, relics of all the Presidents, from Washington down, mementoes of celebrated people and events since the early dawn of history—but the offering of the little negro bootblack who rushed in with "leven cents for that ar Bell," the gifts of the railroad employees, and the sewing girls of Chicago, are welcomed just as gladly and will sound just as musical as if they came from the high dignitaries of the land. We have been accused of forming ourselves into an aristocratic Society—it is true—but it is an aristocracy of *patriotic blood*. Our terms of admission require eligibility and respectability—social position has nothing to do with it—whosoever introduces that idea among us will go down and will be left stranded

when the wave of patriotism carries the genuine members on to greater achievements.

I cannot close without expressing my gratification that the Daughters of the American Revolution have wheeled into line with the representative women of the age. We have been spoken of as the most conservative women of the United States; it is true, we are conservative, but we number in our ranks some of the most progressive women of the day, and in matters like this, "a little leaven leavens the whole lump," the progressive women do not go backward, but the conservatives come forward. Having taken the first step I hope it will not be long before we are in the van-guard, thus proving ourselves worthy descendants of men who fought for seven long years to establish the principle—"taxation without representation is tyranny."



MRS. JOHN RISLEY PUTNAM,

Vice-President-General Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mary Steiner Putnam was born in Ohio. Her life, until her marriage, was mainly spent in her father's country seat, Glen-dale, fifteen miles out of Cincinnati. Her father was one of the most prominent citizens of his State, being, as General W. T. Sherman expressed it, "a power among railroad men of the country." For many years he was president of the leading railroads of Ohio, in the days when they were controlled by men, not syndicates. Many of the most pleasant days of Mrs. Putnam's life were spent in journeying with him in his private car over his own roads or as guests of the railroad officials of other States. In this way she has seen our country under very favorable circumstances, lingering at will where the scenery was most beautiful or interest greatest,—from the buffalo hunting grounds of the far west with Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan (those noble dead), the guests of her father, to the everglades and orange groves of Florida.

Mrs. Putnam's mother was Mary Colegate Steiner, the daughter of Captain Henry Steiner, who served in the war of 1812, commanding Steiner's battery of artillery at the battle of North Point, near Baltimore. Captain Steiner was a close friend of President Andrew Jackson, who, en route to his second inauguration, stopped over in Fredericktown, Maryland, to visit his sick bed. Captain Steiner's great-grandfather was John Conrad Steiner, a clergyman of the Lutheran Church, distinguished for his piety and learning. He was the son of a Swiss Senator, and came to this country from Winterture, Switzerland. Captain Steiner's wife, Mrs. Putnam's grandmother, was Rachel Murray, daughter of Major Josephus Murray, who achieved distinction in the war of the Revolution, and whose home was at Reitertown, Md. Rachel Murray was the grand-daughter of Colonel Richard Colegate of the English army, who owned a part of what is now the city of Baltimore; this tract of land



THE HALL—PUTNAM PLACE

he left to his minor sons, Richard and John, whose guardian fraudulently sold it. Her grandmother, Rachel Murray Steiner, was told by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, her husband's friend and legal advisor, that her claim upon the city of Baltimore was good, but owing to the change of government brought about by the war of the Revolution, she thought the result doubtful and refused to risk in litigation the handsome fortune left her by her husband. Captain Henry Steiner's mother was Marian Schley, the daughter of Thomas Schley, who was the founder of Fredericktown, Md.

The ancestry of Mrs. Putnam's father, Robert Myers Shoemaker (or Schumacher, as was the original, and is the correct spelling of the name), were the patentees of Herkimer county, New York. He was the son of Major Robert Schumacher, of the war of 1812, who was also a member of the State Legislature for two terms. Major Robert Schumacher was the son of Colonel Hoan Yost Schumacher of the war of the Revolution. Colonel Hoan Yost Schumacher's wife, her father's grandmother, was Gurtruyd Herkimer, a sister of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, the hero of the battle of Oriskany. Her father's maternal grandfather was Judge Michael Myers, twice representative and once State Senator of New York, in addition to his position on the bench. Michael Myers was wounded in the leg in the battle of Johnstown. (See Benton's History of Herkimer county.)

Of Katharine Myers, wife of Judge Michael Myers, her great-grandmother, Benton's History of Herkimer County, page 173, says: "She was a grand-daughter of one of the patentees, and was a lady of rare personal beauty." "It has been remarked (continues Benton) that the female branch of this family at one or two degrees further removed from the original stock, has not lost the family pre-eminence of raising handsome children, both male and female." The families of Herkimer, Schumacher and Helmer, patentees of Herkimer county, her ancestors, were the most noted, as well as wealthy, of that county. The Schumacher, Herkimer and Myers homesteads, stately colonial mansions, stand to-day unaltered in Herkimer county.

Mrs. Putnam was asked for a sketch of her life, this is her brief reply :

"I have scarcely anything to say about it. It has been very simple and uneventful,—the life of any wife and mother in her own home,—such a quiet home as 'Putnam Place.'

"I have cared little for what is known as 'Society.' After months at my father's sick bed, and since his death, you know I have spent much time in Europe, never mingling with the so-called American colonies of Paris and London. Most of the leading cathedral towns of England, and mediæval and classical Europe have become familiar to me; from the midnight sun of Norway down through sunny France and rose-laden Touraine, on over the Stelvio and other Alpine passes, in lonely carriage tours, to historic Italy and thence on to the Orient. The Taj by moonlight in far away India and thence to the awful heights of the Himalayas. I have wandered as one who, bred in old libraries, a hereditary lover of books, and still more a lover of nature, only can wander. No one can appreciate the strange fascination and wonderful charm of life in the Orient from a mere description. During our tour in Egypt and the Orient it was my good fortune to receive distinguished attention from the commanding officers of the English army in those sections, and from many others whose names have since become household words, thus creating close relations with the old world. Following my last return came the burning of our home! What it meant to us I doubt if any one can ever know. While we trust to make the new 'Putnam Place' as like it as possible the relics and treasures of the old have gone forever, nothing can ever take their place to us.

"As for the family at 'Putnam Place' you know that we have three sons, Robert Myers Schumacher, named for my father; John Risley, named for Judge Putnam; Israel, named for Gen. Israel Putnam, of the war of the American Revolution."

The home, the plural "us" so suggestive of husband and children, the reminiscences of travel and of friends! What an epitome of woman's life! So graphic and yet between the



IN THE LIBRARY—MRS. JUDGE PUTNAM.

lines how much of effort, of affection, of experience, are expressed that bring before us an American home.

Of this beautiful home, which in 1890 was totally destroyed by fire, we must say a word, for it was one of those ideal places in which the past and present mingle with a charm so rare in this country. It was one of the oldest residences in Saratoga county, and was left to Benjamin Risley Putnam, the father of Judge Putnam, by Gideon Putnam; it was architecturally of the old colonial style, very simple, with lofty columns across the front, but on the interior everything that art and wealth and taste could do to make a house at once beautiful and interesting had been expended. Each piece of furniture had its history—an ancient Norwegian chair was once a throne, an antique bed from one of the palaces of Demetigue, was six hundred years old, and there were innumerable valuable curios from India, China and Japan, selected in these countries by Mrs. Putnam; there were family portraits, and among them one of General Israel Putnam. The library was in books what the whole house was to an ordinary house. In it were rare books in profusion, and the selections of a life time; there were two distinct libraries, for Judge Putnam's law library, one of the finest in the country, was also in his home. Professor Shepherd, in his delightful volume about Saratoga, says:

"Putnam Place, the ancestral home, birthplace and residence of John Risley Putnam, of the Supreme Court of New York, is a Saratoga home of inexpressible charms. There are one hundred acres of it and every acre is indispensable to the sensation of contentment which the whole produces. It is a wonderfully beautiful spot, singularly combining many elements of beauty. It combines farm and village, landscape and mountain scenery, decoration and comfort, old-time elegance, and an air at the very threshold which suggests the grace of hospitality which perpetually reigns within. It is as unobtrusive as it is captivating. It reminds us of the English manor and recalls the homes of old England that have passed into history and poetry, and will always remain a model for all who believe in the saving power of domestic virtues. As you sit at the window and look out upon the hillside lawn, or the Adi-

rondack woods, or the clouds or their shadows on the ground you feel that here is a shelter for you when "horns and hounds pursue," or when old age comes on and you are compelled to "husband out life's taper at the close."

Young Israel Putnam, known to all the family friends from his infancy as the "General," was asked for a contribution to this record. He writes me:

"MY DEAR MRS. WALWORTH: I do not know whether you will find this of interest in your paper about my mother or not. Use if you see fit.

"Way back in the seventies my mother met at Old Rye Beach, N. H., Ralph Waldo Emerson. They spent a great deal of time together, sitting through long afternoons talking and looking out over the sea.

"Long afterwards Mr. Emerson stopped over in Saratoga with his daughter, coming directly to our home and asking for my mother, only to be told that she was abroad. He then called at my father's office to inquire where she was. As he was leaving the office, his daughter, Miss Ellen Emerson, lingering behind, walked up to my father and said, 'Mr. Putnam, I wish that you would say to your wife for me, that I do not think that she will ever know how much my father talks of that woman he met seven years ago.'

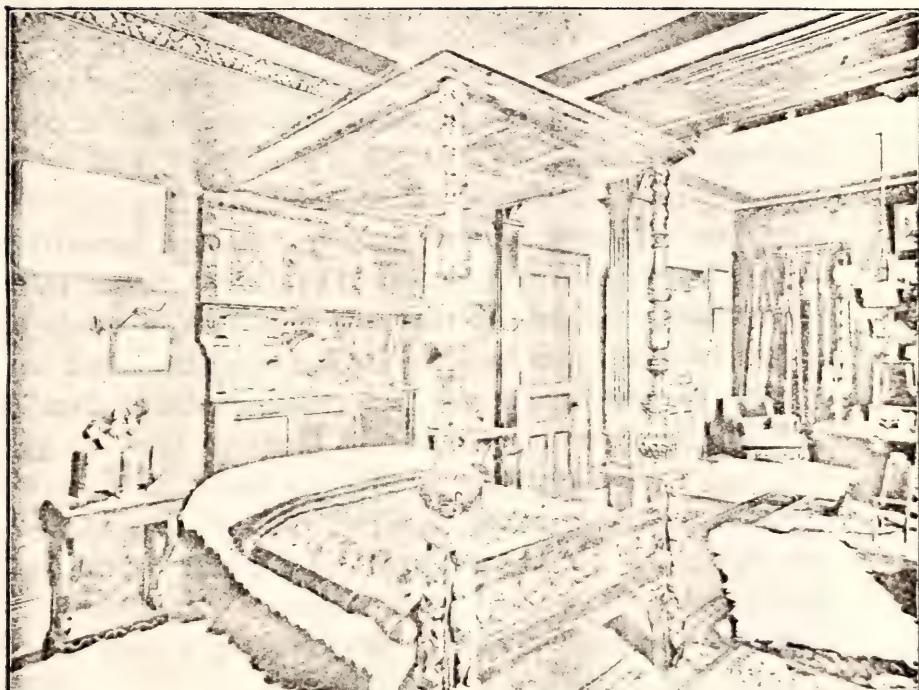
"Mr. Emerson asked my mother to come to see him in his own home, saying he would take her to see Whittier, Longfellow, and the rest. It is now one of the regrets of her life that she never went.

"In her tour around the world, after the burning of our home, my mother received a letter from Gordon Wordsworth, the grandson of the great English poet, William Wordsworth, in which he said, 'If you will only come to England for the summer we will have a cottage all ready for you here at Ambleside and see that everything is prepared and waiting, servants and all.'

Very sincerely,

"ISRAEL PUTNAM."

Mrs. Putnam is a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and one of its most zealous officers, hav-



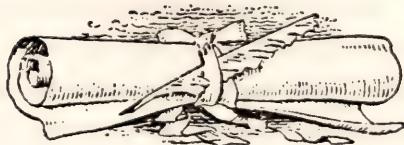
THE ANTIQUE BED—PUTNAM PLACE.

ing been from the first Vice-President-General representing the State of New York. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison was an early and long valued friend of Mrs. Putnam, and when the latter came to Washington in the interest of the National Society a warm welcome awaited her at the White House. State dinners and luncheons recalled the memory of other administrations when Mrs. Putnam had enjoyed the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion, but her tender friendship for Mrs. Harrison was of a personal character. It seemed, therefore, most fitting that she should preside over the National Committee having charge of the portrait which it is hoped will carry the memory of Mrs. Harrison and the Daughters of the American Revolution onward in the historical records of our country.

Closely as Mrs. Putnam is allied to New York, she has that breadth of view and gracious bearing which are characteristic of the cultivated northern woman, with a strain of southern blood. Her uncle, Dr. H. H. Steiner, of Augusta, Georgia, who died about a year ago, was one of the most remarkable men of his time. He was a distinguished army surgeon in the Seminole and Mexican wars, and many incidents of charity and daring are told of him; he was considered a ministering angel by the soldiers, and was the valued counsellor and friend of many noted men during his long life, and at his death it was said of him, "that no better epitaph could be written for a king, a statesman or a scholar than that which was fitting for him who was a perfect type of professional and personal manhood."

Thus the life of Mrs. Putnam, like that of many an American woman, loses nothing of its individuality while it shows a strong reflection of the noble men with whom she was born and bred and with whom she is in continual companionship. Happy the woman whose father and uncles, whose husband and brothers and sons are an honor to their race and their country.

E. H. W.



OFFICIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND CONTINENAL CONGRESS

Of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held at the Church of our Father, corner of Thirteenth and L streets, Washington, D. C., February 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1893.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, February 24, 1893.

Mrs. Cabell resumed the Chair.

The CHAIR: The regular order is called for, which is the election of a Vice-President-General in charge of Organization of Chapters. Nominations are in order.

Mrs. MATHER: I rise to a question of privilege; that all State and Chapter Regents who are entitled to vote, and the delegates from Chapters, be seated together, apart from those who are not entitled to vote.

Miss DESHA: That is not a question of privilege. It is a personal matter. She can ask a roll call of those entitled to vote.

The CHAIR: The question of privilege offered by Mrs. Mather seems to the Chair tenable. I am not informed that the call of the roll can be considered a question of privilege. The Chair does not feel able to state the latter point.

Miss DESHA: We want the voters to be together, of course; but I do not want it to go on record as a question of privilege.

The CHAIR: Do you appeal from the decision of the Chair?

Miss DESHA: If fifty order a roll call, it is legitimate.

The CHAIR: The question of privilege has been entertained by the Chair, unless appealed from by the Congress. If there is no appeal, the decision of the Chair stands, and it is the duty of the Chair to invite those ladies upon the floor who are not entitled to vote to separate themselves from those who are entitled to vote. Will the ladies kindly do that? Before proceeding, it appears to be the duty of the Chair to say that, in the opinion of the Chair, it is scarcely good parliamentary form for a number of ladies to remain standing for the purpose of obtaining the floor; therefore, the Chair requests all ladies to take seats. Lest there may be some charge of unfairness in the ruling of the Chair, I appeal to Mr. G. Brown Goode, who is in the audience, to give an opinion.

Mr. G. BROWN GOODE: While I do not consider myself an authority on parliamentary rulings, I am sure that no one is entitled to the floor until her name has been mentioned by the Chair.

Miss WASHINGTON: I nominate Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

Mrs. ALEXANDER: I nominate the brave and noble pioneer in our Society, Mrs. Helen M. Boynton.

Mrs. BALLINGER: I nominate Mrs. Boynton, the present occupant of the office, who knows her business thoroughly.

Mrs. Alexander was also nominated.

Mrs. Walker nominated Mrs. Tittman, who immediately withdrew her name.

Mrs. CLARKE: These officers are elected for one year. The present Vice-President in charge of Organization—and we all recognize her ability—has held the position for one year and a half, and therefore has but six months more to serve. As we are electing for one year, it seems to me that she is out of the question.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I am most happy to second the nomination of Mrs. Walworth as Vice-President-General in charge of Organization of Chapters. She has commended herself to the Congress in a charming and dignified personality by her clear pen, her able brain and eloquent tongue. As editor of the

Magazine, she would be in a particularly advantageous position to be in correspondence with every part of the United States wherever our Society is represented, and perhaps open new fields. She is of Kentucky descent; New York has been her adopted home for many years, and as she formerly lived in Illinois, her influence reaches North, West and South. All this, added to her ability, it seems to me would make her the ablest person to occupy this office. [Applause.]

Mrs. HAMLIN: It gives me great pleasure to recognize Mrs. Walworth's efforts in behalf of this Magazine. We all know her prestige, and ability as an editor; but I am sorry to say that it is impossible for one person to occupy two offices at the same time, and no one could fill her place on the Magazine.

Mrs. SHIELDS: I would like to state that Mrs. Boynton is a most capable woman, and has given her whole time to the labors of the office. Mrs. Walworth says* that she is rushed and very much overworked, and I have no doubt that it would be impossible for her to fill both positions under the circumstances.

Mrs. McCARTNEY: I wish to say that the reason Mrs. Walworth consented to the use of her name was because she was editor of the Magazine, and could in this way work out the plans of the Vice-President-General in charge of Organization of Chapters to promote the circulation and financial success of the Magazine.

Miss DESHA: I promised* my vote to Mrs. Walworth before I knew that Mrs. Boynton was eligible for re-election. I don't believe a more magnificent woman lives than Mrs. Boynton, and the position I am in to-day is just this:

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away."

* While it seemed to me unsuitable to speak one word in my own behalf when a vote was pending in the Congress, it is but simple justice to meet the two statements made above as they are now to be published; that of Mrs. Shields could only have been inferred from the freedom with which one friend writes to another in a private letter referring to some special time of hurry; that of Miss Desha was a voluntary statement on her part (made also in a private letter) that she would vote in a certain way, and was in no sense of the word what I would consider a promise.

E. H. WALWORTH.

Mrs. BALLINGER: I hold with Mrs. Shields, that it is impossible for one woman to perform the duties of Vice-President-General in charge of Organization of Chapters, and also conduct the Magazine. We must have a first-class Magazine, and Mrs. Walworth knows the business connected with that so well that I can see no reason for putting her in a new office. At any rate, Mrs. Boynton is eligible for the next six months, at the end of which time the Board of Management can fill the vacancy.

Mrs. HAMLIN: I think that while the point may be raised that there is no such recognized office in the Constitution as "Vice-President-General in charge of the Magazine," at the same time it is true as to fact, and that two offices would be filled by the same person. As has been said, there is a good deal of work belonging to both positions, but that depends upon the lady herself whether she is equal to do it or not. My objection, if it is an objection, is simply that we cannot spare the lady from the Magazine. And I do not believe that it is wise for any one person to hold too many offices, and consequently have too much power. That is the only reason that I should vote otherwise than for Mrs. Walworth. I think the power should be distributed.

Mrs. McCARTNEY: Do not all communications go to the Magazine at last? If Mrs. Walworth is in charge of Organization, would not the communications go directly to her, and that trouble be spared the Board, and she would come in nearer relations with the Chapters through the Magazine?

Mrs. ALEXANDER: Before the nominations are closed, I would like to withdraw my name.

A DELEGATE: I move that nominations be closed.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mrs. Lockwood, it was agreed that as the roll was called each lady voting should bring her ballot and deposit it in a basket at the teller's desk.

Mrs. SHIELDS called the roll, and the ladies voted in the manner decided upon.

The CHAIR: The tellers report as follows: Whole number of votes cast 91; necessary to a choice 46; Mrs. Helen M. Boynt-

ton 52 votes; Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth 39 votes: Mrs. Boynton is therefore elected to the office of Vice-President-General in charge of the Organization of Chapters.

On motion of Mrs. Avery, seconded by Mrs. Walker, the election of Mrs. Boynton was made unanimous. [Applause.]

The CHAIR: Nominations are now in order for eight Vice-Presidents-General.

Mrs. WALWORTH: Madam President, I nominate for Vice-President-General Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, daughter of our lamented President-General.

Mrs. OSBORNE: I rise to nominate Mrs. Nevins.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE: I second Mrs. Nevins' nomination.

Mrs. ALEXANDER: I nominate Mrs. Shields.

Mrs. SHIELDS: I love the ladies very much. I absolutely refuse to take any office in the gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Now, I nominate Mrs. Alexander.

Mrs. KNIGHT: Madam President, I ask to have New England recognized, and I nominate Mrs. Wilbour.

Mrs. WALKER: I nominate Mrs. Tittman.

Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Buckner, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Osborne, and Mrs. Pryor were also nominated.

On motion, nominations were closed.

Mrs. WALWORTH: Madam President, I desire to withdraw my name.

The CHAIR: The Chair announces that no further business will proceed until the ladies take their seats.

Mrs. WALWORTH: Ladies of the Congress, you heard my nomination of Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee as Vice-President-General. I now move, if it is not out of order, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for her election.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and Mrs. McKee was elected Vice-President-General.

Mrs. HOGG: I move that the Secretary cast the vote for Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

Mrs. HAMILIN: I second that motion.

The motion was agreed to, and Mrs. Walworth was elected Vice-President-General. [Applause.]

Miss KNIGHT: I would like to make the same motion for my candidate, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island. You all know her name and services. I offer her resignation as Honorary Regent, in order that she may be eligible to this office.

The motion was agreed to, and Mrs. Wilbour was elected Vice-President-General.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I ask that the nominations be re-opened to give New York a representative in substituting a name for one that necessarily had to be withdrawn.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD moved that New York be given this privilege.

The motion was agreed to.

Mrs. CROSSMAN: I nominate Mrs. John R. Putnam in place of Mrs. Sarah A. Pryor.

Mrs. SHIELDS: I move that the same privilege be given Illinois.

The motion was agreed to.

Mrs. SHIELD: I nominate Mrs. William Fair Brown.

On motion, nominations were closed.

The CHAIR: The Secretary will now call the roll, and the ladies will bring forward their votes for the five Vice-Presidents-Generals remaining to be elected.

Mrs. SHIPPEN (while the tellers were counting the ballots): I move that we take a recess of three-quarters of an hour for slight refreshments.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The CHAIR: The Congress will come to order. The tellers report that there are ninety persons voting. For the five candidates the total number of votes is 445; number of votes necessary to elect, forty-six. Mrs. O. H. Tittman has received fifty; Mrs. John R. Putnam, forty-nine; the other candidates have received below that number, and only the two ladies named are elected. Ballots will be distributed for another vote.

The next ballot resulted in the election of Mrs. Albert Cox, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Lucy Preston Beale.

The CHAIR: Nominations are now in order for the office of Recording Secretary.

Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Barclay were nominated. The vote was taken.

The CHAIR: The tellers report that Miss Washington has received sixty-eight votes; Mrs. Barclay, twenty.

Mrs. SHIELDS: I move that Miss Washington's election be made unanimous.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIR: Nominations are now in order for Corresponding Secretary-General.

Mrs. LYONS: I nominate Mrs. Howard Clarke.

Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Devereux, Miss Richards, Mrs. St. Clair and Miss Dorsey were also nominated.

All the names but Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Devereux were withdrawn.

The CHAIR: The tellers report that Mrs. Clark has received 64 votes, Mrs. Devereux 22. Mrs. Clarke is elected Corresponding Secretary-General.

Miss DESHA: I move that the names of the Vice-Presidents-General be put upon the Constitution in the order in which they were elected.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIR: Nominations are in order for Treasurer-General.

Mrs. TITTMAN: I have the honor to nominate Mrs. Marguerite Dickins.

Mrs. WALKER: I second it.

On motion of Mrs. Walker, seconded by Miss Dorsey, the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote for Mrs. Dickins.

Mrs. Dickins was elected Treasurer-General.

The CHAIR: Nominations are in order for Registrars-General.

Mrs. HOWARD CLARKE: I nominate Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith.

Miss DESHA: I nominate Miss Hetzel.

Miss DORSEY: I nominate Miss Noble Jones.

A DELEGATE: I nominate Mrs. Brackett, if the two positions are to be voted for at the same time.

The CHAIR: It would save time to vote for both of these officers at once. The positions are identical in duties. There are four names in nomination, and the ladies can put the two they prefer upon their ballots.

(The vote was taken.)

The CHAIR: The tellers report: Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith has received 80 votes; Miss Noble Jones has received 47; therefore both these ladies are elected Registrars-General.

The CHAIR: Nominations are now in order for Historian General.

Mrs. BALLINGER: I nominate Mrs. Green, of Culpeper, Va.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I nominate Mrs. Henry Blount.

Mrs. REDDING: I nominate Mrs. McDowell.

On motion, nominations were closed, (and the vote was taken).

The CHAIR: The tellers report Mrs. Henry Blount has received 72 votes; therefore she is elected Historian-General.

The CHAIR: Nominations are now in order for the office of Surgeon-General.

Mrs. WALWORTH: I nominate Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

Mrs. HAMILTON: I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote for Mrs. Lockwood.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and Mrs. Lockwood was elected Surgeon-General. [Applause.]

The CHAIR: The office to be voted for next, ladies, is Chaplain-General. Nominations are in order.

Miss FORSYTHE: I would make the motion that the Congress take no action in regard to the election of a Chaplain-General at this time. I suppose it is the proper thing that the Chaplain-General should be a part of the National Board, and should be able to meet with the Board when they meet in Washington, and it is therefore necessary that she reside in Washington. I believe Mrs. Hamlin has served most acceptably, and as the ladies seem to have no acceptable person in mind, I merely make the motion that action be suspended, and that Mrs. Hamlin continue to serve.

Mrs. HAMLIN: I am much obliged to the ladies, and I think it is said in all sincerity. But I feel like the old Scotch minister, Dr. Halley, who prayed in the Assembly at Albany, and who asked his brother minister to act for him one day, as he was "all prayed oot." Being somewhat in that condition, I wish you would relieve me.

Mrs. WALWORTH: I nominate Mrs. Bullock as Chaplain-General.

The CHAIR: There is a motion before the house that has precedence over Mrs. Walworth's motion.

Miss FORSYTHE: I wish the ladies to understand that I did not mean this as a precedent. I only made the motion in regard to Mrs. Hamlin because I understood that at the present time no eligible person has been found who is willing to fill this position.

Mrs. BALLINGER: Must this officer be a clergyman's wife? Why not have a lady read a suitable prayer from the Episcopal service?

Mrs. HOGG: May I ask that this motion be given to us again?

Miss FORSYTHE: I simply suggested that as there seemed to be no one at the present time willing, ready and eligible, that the Congress should leave this matter for future action on the part of the National Board of Management.

On a rising vote, the President declared the motion agreed to.

The CHAIR: Our National officers are now elected. We will proceed to the election of State Regents. State Regents are elected on the floor by the Delegates.

(After an interval). The CHAIR: The business before Congress is the announcement by the State delegations of the election of State Regents as the roll is called.

The Secretary called the roll and the following States responded.

Mrs. SHIELDS: California.

Mrs. CRUX: On behalf of the Sequoia Chapter Regent of California, Mrs. Mary E. Alvord, I tender her resignation; and on behalf of Sequoia Chapter I nominate Mrs. Mary E. Alvord as State Regent.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Connecticut. Mrs. deB. R. Keim.

Mrs. SHIELDS: District of Columbia. Mrs. T. H. Alexander.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Georgia. Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan. Miss Julia McKinley, honorary State Regent.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Indiana. (No response.)

Mrs. SHIELDS: Illinois. Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Kansas. (No response.)

Mrs. SHIELDS: Kentucky. Mrs. Henry L. Pope.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Maryland. Mrs. A. Leo Knott.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Massachusetts. Mrs. Roger Wolcott.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Michigan. (No response.)

Mrs. SHIELDS: Missouri. (No response.)

Mrs. SHIELDS: New Jersey. Mrs. W. W. Shippen.

Mrs. SHIELDS: New Hampshire. (No response.)

Mrs. SHIELDS: New York. Miss Louise McAllister.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Ohio. Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Pennsylvania. Mrs. Julia K. Hogg.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Rhode Island. Miss Amelia S. Knight.

Mrs. SHIELDS: South Carolina. Mrs. J. E. Bacon.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Virginia. Mrs. William Wirt Henry.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Vermont. Mrs. J. Burdette.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Wisconsin. Mrs. James S. Peck.

Mrs. LYONS: On behalf of the Virginia delegation, I have the honor to move that the present Congress return its hearty thanks to the officers who have served so faithfully during the past year—some of them two years.

Mrs. WALWORTH: I hope the ladies do not think that this session ends this Congress. I move that we meet to-morrow at half-past ten o'clock.

Mrs. LYONS: As I understand it, the meeting to-morrow is to discuss the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

Miss DESHA: Why should we not adjourn to an earlier hour? The discussion will take some time.

Mrs. BALLINGER: I offer an amendment making the time half-past nine.

Mrs. MCLEAN: May I ask a question of privilege. The delegate from Virginia, Mrs. Lyons, having offered a resolution

of thanks, it seems hardly courtesy for even a motion to adjourn to come in ahead of it.

The CHAIR : I believe a motion to adjourn takes precedence over all other motions. It has been moved that when we adjourn to-day it be until to-morrow morning at half-past nine, when we will continue the business of this Congress. A session at half-past seven this evening, as set forth in the program, is for the reading of papers. There will be a meeting of the Board of Management at half-past seven in the adjoining parlors.

The Congress, at five o'clock and forty-five minutes, took a recess.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

April 1st, 1893.

An adjourned meeting of the Board was held in the room of the Society, April 1st, at ten o'clock a. m. Present, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Keim, Miss Dorsey and Mrs. Boynton. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain. The minutes of March 7th, March 20th, and March 24th were read. It was moved that they be accepted and entered upon the book. Carried.

A general statement was made by the Treasurer-General, which, on motion, was received.

It was then moved by Mrs. Hogg, that monthly statements be made by the Treasurer, and her accounts be audited yearly, prior to the Congress. Carried.

The Treasurer moved that Howe's scale be purchased for office use. Amended by Mrs. Smith that choice in the purchase be left to the Treasurer. The vote was taken on the amendment, followed by a vote on the motion. Both votes in the affirmative.

The Registrars read the names of forty-four ladies, whose papers were accepted, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote for their election.

The names of Mrs. Maria Devereux, for Honorary Regent of the District, Mrs. Hiram Cliff Denison, Chapter Regent of Mystic, Connecticut, and Mrs. Theodore C. Turner, Chapter Regent of Cooperstown, New York, were presented and confirmed.

A partial report of the Magazine Committee was read by the chairman, and, on motion, accepted.

Mrs. Walworth had tendered her resignation as a member of this committee, which was accepted.

The report of the Printing Committee was read by the chairman, and, on motion, accepted.

The report of the Building Committee, received by letter from its chairman, who was not present, was read and accepted.

The report of the Executive Committee on Representation at the World's Fair was read by the chairman, and, on motion, accepted.

A motion was made that the President presiding call together the resident members of the Board and the Committee on Representation at the World's Fair proposed by the President-General, to act as a sub-committee for arranging accommodations for all District members of the Society who should attend the meeting of May 19th. Lost.

A letter from the State Regent of New Jersey relative to commissions of Chapter Regents was referred to the Executive Committee of the Board.

The Corresponding Secretary *pro tem*, read her report, which on motion, was accepted.

A letter was read from Mrs. Leland Stanford, accepting the position of Honorary Vice-President-General.

The Circular Committee on Recommendations then presented its report. Recommendations were discussed and voted upon separately.

First. Alteration in paragraph relating to fees and dues.

Second. Setting in italics the words subject to the approval of the Board of Management.

Third. Change of the time of election of Chapter officers.

Fourth. Retaining paragraph seven, as in circular.

Fifth. Wording paragraph relating to time of election of delegates in clearer form.

Sixth. Inserting a note regarding money orders. All accepted.

It was then moved that the circular as amended be put into the hands of the Printing Committee, and that three thousand copies be ordered. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary *pro tem*, read a letter announcing the death of Mrs. Mary E. C. Cox, of Virginia.

A motion was made and carried, that resolutions of sympathy be sent to her family.

After a short discussion on the finances of Society, it was moved that the Finance Committee be requested to make a complete statement for the year 1892, including January and February of 1893, of all bills whatsoever, and report to the Board. The motion carried.

The Sub-Committee on Relics reported that the box of China had been opened and found to be in perfect condition, also that Mr. G. Brown Goode had kindly consented to make a place for its safe keeping in the National Museum.

Mrs. Walworth moved that the report be accepted and the Committee empowered to act, thanking Mr. Goode for his courtesy. The motion carried.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania presented two amendments to the eligibility clause of the Constitution to be voted upon at the next meeting of the Board.

It was moved by Mrs. Walworth that such meeting be called for Wednesday, April 12, at 3.30 p. m., and the subject for discussion given in the notification. Motion carried.

On motion of Mrs. Dickens, all copies of by-laws of Chapters were put into the hands of the Executive Committee for consideration, said committee to report to the Board.

Mrs. Beale offered her resignation as member of Executive Committee, prolonged absence from the city preventing active service. Accepted.

Miss Eugenia Washington was elected to fill the place.

Moved by Mrs. Walworth that the vote on the circular be reconsidered and a clause inserted requiring that duplicate applications be sent to Washington for signature of officers. Carried.

The Board then adjourned.

April 12, 1893.

Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met, April 12, at 3.30 p. m., to take action on the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

Present—Mrs. Cabell, presiding, Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Shippen, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Heth, Mrs.

Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Boynton, Miss Dorsey, Miss Eugenia Washington.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The State Regent of Pennsylvania then read the proposed amendments, as follows :

WHEREAS, At the Second Continental Congress of the D. A. R., held in Washington, D. C., February 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1893, the following resolution was carried by a vote of fifty-five (55) to eighteen (18), that this Congress express by vote whether or not it favors the elimination from the Constitution of D. A. R. National Society the phrase, "Mother of a Patriot," and whether or not this Congress recommends to the National Board of the Society that the phrase be eliminated; and

1st. *Whereas*, The word ancestor in its generic sense means man or woman from whom descended; and the eligibility clause, Article III, Section I, in the Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by its phraseology, refutes all female descendants except the mothers of patriots; therefore,

Resolved, That Section I, Article III, of the Constitution be changed to read as follows :

SECTION I. Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman, who with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence; from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor or a civil officer in one of the several colonies or States or of the United Colonies or States; provided that the applicant be acceptable to the Society.

2d. *And whereas*, The word application in Section II, Article III, might produce confusion, inasmuch as the application may be unobjectionable while the applicant may not be satisfactory; therefore,

Resolved, That Section II, Article III, be changed to read as follows :

SECTION II. Every applicant for membership must be indorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and her

application shall then be submitted to the Registrars-General, who shall report on the question of eligibility to the General Board of Management, when the question of admission shall be voted upon by the Board by ballot, and if a majority of said Board approve such application, the applicant, after payment of the initiation fee shall be enrolled as a member of the National Society.

(Signed)

JULIA K. HOGG,
Regent D. A. R., State of Pennsylvania.

A letter followed from the State Regent of Virginia endorsing the same. General discussion followed. Mrs. Boynton stated that as some members of the Board could not recommend the amendment, although desiring that it be presented and acted upon at the next Congress, they request the privilege of making a motion to that effect, as it could not interfere with the proposed motion in regard to the amendment. This privilege was refused.

It was then moved that the amendment be recommended to the Congress of 1894. Mrs. Blount stated that by a slight change in the wording it might be possible for the Board to vote unanimously in its favor; said change being to strike out the words "material aid," and insert "loyal service," thus covering the home work and influence of patriotic women.* The State Regent of Pennsylvania declined to accept the amendment. Mrs. Lockwood then asked the State Regent of Pennsylvania whether family letters would be accepted as proof, who in reply stated that they would, if proper affidavits were attached. The vote on the original motion was then taken. Those in the affirmative were: Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Shippen, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Dickins, Miss Dorsey and Miss Eugenia Washing on. In the negative, Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Barclay and Mrs. Boynton.

Mrs. Hogg then moved that the action of the Board be spread upon the minutes of the Society and a copy of the

* See address in favor of this change.

amendment sent to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter, and to each State Regent, at least thirty days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress of 1894, in accordance with Article IX of the Constitution. Carried.

The State Regent of Maryland asked for information relative to the representation of the Society in Chicago on the 19th of May. Mrs. Cabell, as chairman of the Executive Committee, with Mrs. Tittmann in the chair, gave an informal report, stating that owing to the fact of the Sons having a meeting in Chicago on the 17th of June, some confusion had arisen, and a question as to whether it would not be well to relinquish the date in May, in order to meet with the Sons. After some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Lockwood that no change be made, and arrangements already commenced be carried out. Motion carried.

Discussion followed on the subjects to be presented and the choice of speakers. Mrs. Cabell called attention to the fact that it was the duty of every member of the Board to earnestly co-operate with the committee in the endeavor to make the occasion a success.

A motion was then offered by Mrs. Cabell—Mrs. Tittmann in the chair—that the Corresponding Secretary communicate with Mrs. Rachel Avery informing her that we accept Hall No. 8 for May 19th. Carried.

After short discussion as to the advisability of a circular-letter to each member of the Society, it was moved that it be sent. Carried.

Mrs. Walworth was requested to publish this letter in the Magazine, also the letters to the State and Chapter Regents on this subject.

The Treasurer made a statement covering the dates February 24th and May 11th, which was accepted.

The Registrars reported fifty-eight ladies eligible to membership, Recording Secretary casting the ballot.

Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith presented a report on the certificates, which was accepted, and a motion made that the plan proposed for engrossing them be given a trial for one month.

Moved by Mrs. Walworth that certificates on hand signed by last year's officers be sent out. Carried.

A vote of thanks was taken for the gift of Mrs. Barclay, Vice-President, of a rare book of pension rolls of private soldiers.

It was announced that the Sons of the American Revolution of Baltimore, Maryland, had presented their Year Book to the Society—that General Bradley T. Johnson would present a copy of Revolutionary Record of Maryland, and Mr. Hightman a copy of Officers in the Revolution.

Mrs. Walworth moved that the present Registrars with the Registrars of the last year prepare for the Congress in Chicago a paper on the sources of record verification.

The following Regents were confirmed and commissioned:

Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, State Regent for Tennessee; Mrs. Virginia K. Maddox, State Regent for California; Mrs. Agnes L. Peck, Honorary Regent for Vermont; Mrs. Clara A. Cooley, Chapter Regent, Dubuque, Iowa; Miss Helen G. Johnson, Chapter Regent, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Clark Waring, Chapter Regent, Columbia, South Carolina; Mrs. E. B. Munro, Chapter Regent, Union, South Carolina; Mrs. E. H. Wright, Honorary Regent, New Jersey; Mrs. Joseph H. Revere, Honorary Regent, New Jersey.

The report of the Building Committee was presented and accepted, but on account of the lateness of the hour it was moved that action be deferred till next meeting of the Board.

The Board then adjourned.

April 24, 1893.

Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met at 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue, at ten-thirty o'clock a. m. Present—Mrs. Cabell, presiding; Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Neth, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. MacDonald, and Mrs. Boynton.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

On motion, the regular order of business was set aside, and

the report of the Finance Committee presented, said report giving expenditures for 1892, and moneys in the treasury for 1893. It was moved that the report be accepted. Carried.

The report of the House Committee was then taken up, and the plan submitted by the Joint Committee of Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution discussed. One or two points being differently interpreted, it was moved that action be deferred until the next meeting of the Board, and that special notice be given of the object. Carried.

The report of the Magazine Committee was next called for. The chairman stated that only a partial report could be given, as a portion of the papers were in the hands of the editor, who had been requested to send them to the committee, but sufficient time had not elapsed in which they could be received. It was decided to wait for a full report.

The chairman of the Executive Committee on Representation in Chicago on May 19 read the report of the meeting of April 22d, which was accepted, and authorization given for printing programmes, one thousand in number, to be sent to the General Committee on or before May 15.

A letter from the President-General was read expressing great interest in the May meeting, and hope for its success.

It was moved that a special letter, on satin sheet, stamped with insignia in silver, be sent to the President-General, inviting her to preside, and a committee of Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Alexander have the matter in charge. Carried.

The Report of the Executive Committee of the Board was read and accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary *pro tem.* was authorized to write to the Chapter Regents requesting copies of by-laws of Chapters, either in manuscript or print. The Corresponding Secretary *pro tem.* read her report, which was accepted with general satisfaction.

The Registrars reported the names of thirty-four ladies as eligible to membership. Accepted by ballot.

The resignation from the Society of Eleanor S. Griffith having been presented, it was moved that it be accepted. Motion carried.

The names of the following ladies were announced as newly-appointed Regents, and their confirmation requested.

Mrs. Robert Nott, Davenport, Iowa, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. William Lindsay, Frankfort, Kentucky, Honorary State Regent.

Mrs. J. B. Buchanan, Grenada, Mississippi, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Angus Cameron, La Crosse, Wisconsin, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, Highland Park, Illinois, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Henry S. Mygatt, New Milford, Connecticut, Chapter Regent.

On motion, a vote of thanks was sent to the New York Chapter for the invitation to a celebration in that city on the 19th of April, with explanation that the card had been incorrectly addressed and not received until the morning of the 24th.

It was then moved that hereafter the regular meetings of the Board be held on the first Thursday of each month. Carried.

The Board then adjourned.

May 4, 1893.

The Board of Management met at 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue, at 4 p. m. Present, Mrs. Cabell, presiding, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Dorsey, Miss Eugenia Washington.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and corrected by the introduction of a motion by Mrs. Alexander to eliminate the instructions to the Committee to have a white satin invitation, and insert, "The style of invitation for Mrs. Stevenson be left to the Committee."

On motion, the regular order of business was suspended, in order to consider the report of the Building Committee. After some discussion relative to the best plan of disposing of the stock, Mrs. Breckenridge moved that the report of the Committee and Plan of Administration be adopted and published in the next number of the Magazine. Motion carried.

On motion of Mrs. Barclay, the vote was reconsidered.

Mrs. Smith then offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Board of Management be called for the 12th inst., for the consideration of the plan proposed for the erection of a memorial hall, and that a circular setting forth the proposed plan be enclosed with each notice of the meeting. The resolution was accepted.

The Registrars reported forty-one ladies as eligible for membership, the Recording Secretary casting the ballot.

The report of the Editor of the Magazine for the month of April was submitted to the Board.

Upon motion of Mrs. Barclay, the report of the Magazine was accepted.

Mrs. Barclay, chairman of the Committee on the Magazine, made a report, which upon motion was accepted.

At the suggestion of a member of the Board, a motion was made by Mrs. Breckenridge, relative to certain instructions given the Committee on Magazine. Carried.

The President-General presiding, having received a letter from Mrs. Moran on special business, it was moved by Mrs. Brackett that the letter be read to the Board, and its answer postponed until fuller information be received in regard to its contents. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary presented to the Board the bill of Miss Taylor for Register book of members. It was moved that the Corresponding Secretary *pro tem.* be requested to write to Miss Desha, relative to the matter, as she made the business arrangement with Miss Taylor, and at her earliest convenience communicate with the Board. Motion carried.

The following name was announced as Honorary State Regent of Georgia :

Miss Junior McKinley, of Atlanta, Ga.

The Board then adjourned.

REPORT OF MRS. CABELL,

As the Representative of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Congress of Representative Women in Chicago, May, 1893.

LADIES OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT: Upon my arrival in Chicago, Friday, May 12th, I went at the first possible moment, Saturday morning, and reported my presence as representative of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to Mrs. May Wright Sewall and Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery. I then called at the Art Institute and registered, giving my address at its post office and bureau of information, in the event that ladies might desire to see me in regard to the approaching Congress, and then examined room VIII, which had been allotted to us. I also notified Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Regent of the Chicago Chapter, of my arrival.

It is needless to say that I was received by all persons with whom the business of the Society brought me into contact with marked consideration and courtesy. In pursuance of an arrangement made by Mrs. Shepard, I met Mrs. F. S. Smith, Registrar of the Chicago Chapter, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of the National Board, and conferred with these ladies, including Mrs. Shepard, in regard to the arrangements to be made for the Congress of the 19th instant.

In view of the great rush of business devolving upon all active women in Chicago, during the week devoted to the World's Congress of Representative Women and of my own want of familiarity with the people and methods of the place, and of my absolute want of information as to the probable attendance of the National Board or of the National Society from Washington and elsewhere, and feeling that the ladies of the Chicago Chapter, with the prompt energy characterizing them, had already taken steps for the success of the Congress, and were willing to do whatever was necessary, I requested Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Shepard to assume on behalf of the Chapter the entire responsibility of arrangements for the Congress.

Most beautifully and generously was my suggestion responded to. On Friday morning, at ten o'clock, the hall was in perfect order, finely decorated with flags and gorgeous carnations breathing their delicious fragrance, the welcome which was graciously offered by every lady appointed to meet us. Badges were provided; also tickets of entrance; a book for registration; large cards printed with the national anthems; in short, every thing was done that could in any way confer eclat upon the assembly.

Mrs. Kerfort, State Regent for Illinois and Mrs. Shepard, Chapter Regent for Chicago, called for the President-General, Mrs. Stevenson, and the President-Presiding, Mrs. Cabell, and brought them in a carriage to the hall, where they were presented to the Congress.

In the absence of the Secretaries of the National Society, Mrs. William Hayes Brown, of Chicago, occupied the position of Secretary of the Congress. Her minutes appended* give the proceedings of that body.

The interval between the morning and evening sessions was delightfully filled by a reception given by Mrs. Potter Palmer and the Board of Lady Managers to the World's Congress of Representative Women, including by name, as a special compliment, the Daughters of the American Revolution. This brilliant gathering of remarkable and representative women in the spacious hall of the Woman's Building was deemed, I believe, the culmination of the labors and successes of the Board of Lady Managers and its illustrious and able President.

It would be impossible, ladies of the Board of Management, for your chairman to express too earnestly or too cordially the appreciation of the courtesies extended to the Congress of the Society by our magnificent Chicago Chapter. Her personal thanks have been already tendered, but she begs to be included in the expression of approbation and appreciation which will be sent by this Board.

The Society has indeed reason to be proud of its Chicago Chapter. It is evident that in the light of the enthusiasm of this body, and under the management of the new Regent of

*These minutes will appear in the July Magazine.

Illinois, a lady whose personal and family qualifications are of the highest order, the Society will rapidly grow in the grand, enlightened, progressive State of Illinois.

With high respect,

MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL,

President-Presiding.

The National Board of Management of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution unites, on its own behalf and in the name of the Society, most cordial thanks to the Chicago Chapter for the generous welcome extended to the officers and members of the National Society who met in Chicago May 19th, in Congress assembled.

The Board appreciates the efforts made to render that Congress a success, and it requests the privilege of mentioning particularly the courtesies of the State Regent for Illinois, Mrs. S. H. Kerfort; of the Regent for the Chicago Chapter, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard; of the Registrar, Mrs. F. S. Smith; the Secretary, Miss M. D. Everhart, and the able services of Mrs. William Thayer Brown, Secretary for the Congress. It begs leave also to acknowledge the courteous hospitality extended by General and Mrs. Hardin and by Mrs. Potter Palmer.

By order of the National Board of Management.

MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL,

President-Presiding.

EUGENIA WASHINGTON,

Recording Secretary-General.

June 9, 1893.



THE ELIGIBILITY AMENDMENT.

Read before the Board of Management April 12th, 1893.

I am heartily in favor of striking out the words "mother of a patriot." I think they convey a false impression. I dislike the term *collateral*. We want only lineals in this Society. But we can be lineally descended from our mothers as well as from our fathers. Hence I like the insertion of the phrase, "man or woman." I think I voice the sentiments of some of our members when I say that we could undoubtedly recommend this change in the Constitution unanimously, and thus save all unpleasant feeling that is likely to be engendered, if the mover of this amendment will consent to a change of two words in her phrasing.

We all recognize that our foremothers were as brave and courageous and made as many sacrifices for their country as did our forefathers, who actually bore arms in the Revolution.

One of our principal objects in forming a Society of Daughters was to supplement, not duplicate, the information that had been secured by the Sons, by searching among old letters and papers for all authentic information that is possible to find at this late date as to the struggles that were put forth and the sufferings cheerfully endured by the women of the Revolution. That would open a field that has not been occupied by men, and would, I believe, prove a great acquisition to our own knowledge and that of our young people whom we wish to impress with the cost and value of our country.

The work of women never has been rated at its real value, and it never will be until women themselves come forward and put their own estimate upon it.

None of us here will deny that the women who belonged to the sanitary commission, or who were nurses during our late war, served their country as faithfully as the men.

Just think what a flood of light would be thrown upon the early history of our country were the stories of the pathetic struggles and sacrifices of the heroic women of the Revolution brought out from the hidden corners of the earth and made a part of history. Green, in his History of the English People, says: "It is the reproach of historians that they have too often turned history into the mere record of the butchery of men by their fellowmen. But war plays a small part in the real story of nations." So he has tried to write a history of the *people*, mostly the masculine half, to be sure, but a great improvement on past histories.

Now, if we could only see alike the grand possibilities before us, we could show our brothers that all objects are more truly seen when looked

at through the eyes of both men and women. As the home is more perfect when presided over by both father and mother, so all problems are more truly worked out when the mind of the woman works freely in her own way to supplement the work or judgment of the man.

It was because I saw what good and original work we could do, that I entered heart and soul into this Society, and I should lose much of my enthusiasm if we were to work entirely along lines so ably laid out by the Sons.

We must be a law unto ourselves, if we are to do true and genuine work that is worthy to last. We cannot go by our war-records for the work of women, nor do we wish to do so. It is because I wish to encourage the search among musty old letters for true pictures of the home life of our Revolutionary heroes, that I ask for this change.

In order to bring it properly before the Board for discussion, I move, Madam President, the substitution of the words "loyal service" in place of the words "material aid." Hannah Arnett did not render "material aid" but she did render "loyal service." So that the amendment as amended would read:

"Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from (an ancestor), man or woman, who with unflinching devotion rendered loyal service to the cause of Independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States, provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the Society."

LUCIA E. BLOUNT.
Historian General, D. A. R.





ANCESTRY OF
MRS. JOHN RISLEY PUTNAM.

(*Mary Steiner Putnam.*)

In a published account of the Steiner family from the press of Robert Clark and Company, Cincinnati, it is said, quoting from the Herald office at Vienna,

"The *Stamm vater* was Maximilian Steiner, who was knighted November 26, 1311, by Ludwig of Bavaria. It seems that he was a Squire (*knappe*), in the service of the Court of Mansfield, and that on a hunt a bear rushed at the king, exposing him to great peril, when Maximilian seized the bear and with main force strangled him. He was made knight at Goslar, at the next tournament, and presented with a silver armor, with a shield exhibiting a red bear rampant on a silver ground. The king also gave him a castle which he had won from Gunther, the Bishop of Wurzburg, at a game of draughts. Maximilian changed the name of this to Steindorf."

A description of the family arms is given in this publication, and a continuous sketch of the family through the centuries to the Reverend Jacob Steiner, born January 1, 1707, in Switzerland, whose life and labors are dwelt upon at some length. His son John settled in Fredericktown, Maryland, and his son, Henry Steiner, married Rachel Murray, May 20th, 1806. Their



THE DINING ROOM—PUTNAM PLACE.

daughter, Mary Colegate Steiner, married December 25th, 1839, R. M. Shoemaker, and was the mother of Mrs. Mary Steiner Putnam.

The following extract from a letter of Mrs. Putnam, written when in Europe, is of interest here:

"A few days since while driving near the village of Blois in Touraine, France, we entered the chateau of Beareguard to see a famous gallery of old portraits there.

"In the Oratory of King Francis the first, opening off this gallery, we came upon an exquisite piece of old stained glass, bearing the arms and name of my ancestor, Maximilian Steiner Von Steindorf. On asking its history, we were told that King Francis first had brought it from an old castle in Austria. He coveted and preserved it on account of its great beauty. Strange for me to find it there! The same day we had it photographed, oratory and all, by permission. In my trunk the very same coat of arms was stamped upon letter paper with an old dye long in my possession.

"We also saw our arms upon the banner of one of the visiting knights hung on the wall of the great hall at the castle of Chillon, celebrated in Byron's poem 'The Prisoner of Chillon.' These arms and my direct descent, for more than five hundred and eighty years, from Maximilian Steiner Von Steindorf are on record in the archives of Vienna, every link perfect."

These arms of the Steiner family are now quartered with those of the Putnams, on the mantelpiece of Putnam Place, at Saratoga.

Mrs. Putnam's descent from General Myers is as follows:

Captain Lawrence Herter, distinguished in the French and Indian war, married Abelona ——. Their daughter, Kathrine Herter, married Judge Michael Myers in 1753.

Their daughter, Kathrine Myers, married Major Robert Schumacher. Their son, Robert Myers Schumacher, married Mary Colegate Steiner. Their daughter, Mary Steiner Schumacher, married Judge John Risley Putnam.

Mrs. Putnam's descent from the Herkimer family is as follows:

Johan Yost Herkimer, the elder, who was sometimes called

Hanyost, was the father of General Nicholas Herkimer and of Gertrude Herkimer and eleven other children. He was one of the patentees of Burnetsfield and also of Fall Hill in 1752.

Gertruyde, daughter of Hanyost Herkimer and Katherine his wife, married Rudolph Schumacher; their son, Colonel Hanyost Schumacher, married Mary Smith; their son, Robert Schumacher, married Kathrine, daughter of Judge Michael Myers; their son, Robert Myers Schumacher, married Mary Colegate Steiner; their daughter, Mary Schumacher, married John Risley Putnam, of Saratoga.

E. H. W.



ELIGIBILITY.

The foot note on page 478 of the April number needs some explanation for those who did not attend the last Congress. As the question of "eligibility" cannot be settled until February, 1894, discussion on the collateral clause is not concluded. Many chapters were not represented in the Congress of last February.

Mrs. H. V. Boynton.

ELIGIBILITY.

A reply to Mrs. H. V. Boynton.

The January number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY contained only one article on eligibility which "offers objections to the position taken by the majority of the Board and many of the Chapters." This article was signed "Helen M. Boynton."

The Board of Management for 1892 consisted of forty-six members, according to the official report, but the death of our honored President reduced this number to forty-five, of which twenty-three is necessary for a "majority." The Congress of 1893 consisted, according to the report of the Recording Secretary, of thirty-two members of the Board, and of delegates from forty-four of the fifty-one Chapters. Now there were only eighteen of the members of Congress who voted in favor of retaining the words "mother of such a patriot," against fifty-eight who voted to eliminate them from the constitution. This plainly showed that the Board (that the "majority" of it) and nearly all of the Chapters were for strict lineal descent.

As Mrs. Boynton's article, published at her request in the April number, was written before Congress met, it is clear that "in absence of proof" to the contrary, she "assumed" that "the majority of the Board and many of the Chapters" were for collateral descent. The vote, which she herself was ap-

pointed to count, and which there was no possibility of misunderstanding, since each person answered to her name as the roll was called and distinctly defined her position, should have convinced Mrs. Boynton of the danger of such reasoning. I find no such expression in the January articles as "tory descendants of a tory mother." It is true that "descendants of the tory son of a tory mother" can enter the Society from "the mother of a patriot." There is no restrictive clause. The words are simple and incapable of any but the simplest construction. The "mother of a patriot" may have been a tory, and as to its being "legitimate to assume that she was not," it is legitimate to "assume" nothing in a Society whose objects, as stated in its constitution (article II, section 1), are the encouragement of "historic research in relation to the Revolution and the preservation of the records of individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots." It is also true that "if two sons served and two did not, we lose half." We lose the half *who did not serve*. But as the constitution only provides for one class of women, *i. e.*, mothers—and so few here came in under that clause—it is reasonable to expect the amendments, which provide for all classes of patriotic women, whether sweethearts, wives or mothers, will greatly increase our membership. If it be an honor to belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution, then the constitution as it now is offers "equal honors to the lineals and collaterals." The statement of any genealogist that a society composed of lineal descendants of the men and women "who rendered material aid to the cause of independence" will die out for want of material, is too absurd to be noticed seriously. Mrs. Boynton thinks that it "is irrelevant to the main question" that the Board should make "incorrect statements as to who proposed the amendments. Possibly I can make clear the relevancy of the inferences to be drawn from such statements. The amendments came before the Board from the Regent of Pennsylvania. They were signed by the Regents of six States, whose delegates to Congress proved by their votes that the States were in harmony with these Regents. The circular issued in the name of the Board of Management states that "the amendment was proposed

by the Pittsburgh Chapter." This would naturally make the impression that one Chapter, instead of six States, was responsible for the amendments. The sentence, "If they (the statements of circular) were incorrect," suggests that Mrs. Boynton is still in doubt on that point. The official letter sent out by the Pittsburgh Chapter, stating that they "had nothing whatever to do with" the amendments, and had no "knowledge of" them, has settled this question beyond the peradventure of a doubt. The circular was signed by two officers and sent "by order of National Board of Management." As a matter of fact there were only three meetings of the Board between the rejection of the amendments and the receipt of circulars by the Chapters. There is no mention in the official records of these meetings that the subject of the circular was brought before the Board; but, unless it was issued unofficially, it must have been ordered at one of these meetings. I see that thirteen members of the Board were present at two of them, three of which had voted for the amendments; and nine members at the third, one of whom had voted for the amendments, so that only ten members of the Board could have been responsible for the issuance of the circular and the statements therein. The circular contained an amendment to the present constitution suggested "for consideration." This amendment provides, as the amendment of the Regent of Pennsylvania had already done, for women other than "mothers of patriots," and the idea may be properly said to be "borrowed from it."

That some loyal women have no records is true. They died and left no sign of their patriotism, and we have no right a hundred years afterwards to "assume" it and to call their descendants "Daughters of the American Revolution." The truth of history demands proof of patriotism! I fail to see the analogy between the English of the circular and that of the Holy Scriptures.

The statement made by Mrs. Boynton that "no one without patriot blood has ever applied for admission," is astonishing. If all the collaterals have "patriot blood," then they are all lineals! Why did not the Vice-President-General in charge of organization of chapters inform these members of their lineal

claims, so that they could alter their application papers, which seem to have been previously submitted to her before being sent to the National Registrars, and come in from the "patriot" whose "blood" they inherit instead of relying on the merits of a patriotic great uncle? But even if all who are now in are lineal descendants of patriots, and only such gave "patriot blood," it does not alter the fact that the Constitution requires no patriotism on the part of direct ancestors, and that it needs amendment.

It is very gratifying to the writer to know that "one of the sentences" in her January article, "deserves especial attention," but, inasmuch as Mrs. Boynton evidently does not seem to understand its meaning, it becomes necessary to explain it by saying that by "loyal mother" was not "meant one who was not known to be a tory." By "loyal mother" was meant "one who was known to be" a patriot, one who rendered material aid to that cause of independence, the record of which is in the possession of her descendants, so that they can rightfully and honestly call her "a woman who assisted in achieving American Independence!"

ELIZABETH HENRY LYONS.

Richmond, Virginia.



CHAPTERS.

The Chapter Directory published in March and prepared by an assistant has been truly "a thorn in the flesh" of the Editor and of the Regents. This shows how incomplete the official records are, and the necessity of an early arrangement by which all records of the Society will be classified and kept in the office of the Society, 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., in condition for easy reference. This unofficial effort to perform a useful service will, it is believed, bring about a good result, although like so many good works it has demanded a victim. The present endeavor is to supply omissions and correct errors with a view to printing a full Directory in the first number of the second volume of *THE AMERICAN MONTHLY* in July. We therefore in some instances publish the names of officers as they stood before the last Congress, and in the new Directory the names of the new Regents will appear and other corrections will be made. The Rhode Island and Pennsylvania reports were incomplete, and should have been as follows:

Rhode Island.

State Regent, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Bristol, R. I.

BRISTOL CHAPTER.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. J. R. Bullock.

Secretary, Miss Florence De Wolf.

Treasurer, Miss Clara Bronnelt May.

Registrar, Miss Charlotte Maria Shepard.

GASPER CHAPTER.

Mrs. Emily Ellicott Hall Durfee.

Secretary and Registrar, Miss Annie W. Stockbridge.

Treasurer, Miss Julia Lippitt Mauran.

PAWTUCKET CHAPTER.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. Edith Thornton.

Registrar, Mrs. Anna H. Park.

Treasurer, Miss Lannia L. Hill.

Secretary, Mrs. Deborah Cook Sayles.

WOONSOCKET CHAPTER.

Chapter Regent, Miss Anna Metcalf.

Secretary, Mrs. Louisa Moses Cook.

Treasurer, Mrs. Susan Ann Bradford Cook Ballou.

Registrar, Miss Mary Cook Larned.

Pennsylvania.

State Regent, Mrs. N. B. Hogg, 78 Church avenue, Allegheny City.

PITTSBURGH CHAPTER.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. A. H. Childs, Amberson avenue, East End, Pittsburgh.

Recording Secretary, Miss S. O. Burgwin, Hasell Hill, Hazelwood, Pittsburgh.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. V. Messler, Fifth avenue, Shadyside, Pittsburgh.

Treasurer, Miss K. C. McKnight, Killbuck, Western avenue, Allegheny.

Registrar, Miss J. M. Harding, 59 Allegheny avenue, Allegheny.

Historian, Miss M. O'H. Darlington, Guysuta, West Penn. R. R., Allegheny county.

Advisory Board, Miss M. W. Denny, Mrs. I. B. McKnight, Mrs. I. B. Oliver, Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Mrs. W. G. Hawkins.

WYOMING VALLEY CHAPTER, WILKES-BARRE.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. W. H. McCartney, 120 South River street, Wilkes-Barre.

Vice-Regent, Mrs. S. Woodward, 31 South River street.

Recording Secretary, Miss E. M. Bowman, 58 South street.

Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. C. Tubbs, Kingston, Luzerne county.

Treasurer, Miss S. Sharpe, 25 West River street.

Registrar, Miss M. A. Sharpe, 25 West River street.

Historian, Mrs. C. E. Rice, 147 South Franklin street.

DONEGAL CHAPTER, COLUMBIA.

Chapter Regent, Miss L. S. Evans, Columbia.

Vice-Regent, Mrs. H. Carpenter, 28 South Queen street, Lancaster.

Recording Secretary, Miss S. R. Slaymaker, Lancaster.

Corresponding Secretary, Miss E. J. Slaymaker, 162 East King street, Lancaster.

Treasurer, Miss M. J. Wiley, Bainbridge, Lancaster county.

Registrar, Mrs. H. M. North, Columbia.

BERKS COUNTY CHAPTER, READING.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. W. M. Weidman, 214 South Fifth street, Reading.

Secretary, Mrs. H. L. Smith.

Treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Tyson.

Registrar, Mrs. W. R. McIlvain.

Assistant Registrars, Miss M. L. Owens, Miss A. R. Jones.

Historian, Miss M. Cushman.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. I. Smith, 1611 Spruce street.

Secretary, Miss S. I. Forbes, 1704 Walnut street.

Registrar, Mrs. H. Gilpin, 260 South Fifteenth street.

Treasurer, Mrs. H. Hoopes, 125 North Thirty-third street.

WASHINGTON COUNTY CHAPTER, WASHINGTON.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. H. C. Beatty, 125 West Wheeling street.

Recording Secretary, Miss F. E. Baird.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Crumrine.

Treasurer, Mrs. M. W. Happer.

Registrar, Mrs. L. W. Hazlett.

Historian, Miss N. Sherrard.

LIBERTY BELL CHAPTER, ALLEN TOWN.

Chapter Regent, Miss M. F. Mickley, Mickleys, Lehigh county.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. Kohler, 838 Hamilton street, Allentown.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. T. W. Saeger, 113 South Fourth street, Allentown.

Registrar, Miss A. D. Mickley, Mickleys.

Treasurer, Miss A. G. Saeger, Allentown.

Historian, Miss M. Richards, 394 Union street, Allentown.

SUNBURY CHAPTER.

Chapter Regent, Miss M. Shuman, Sunbury, Northumberland county.

Secretary, Miss H. Alexander.

Registrar, Mrs. F. Van Alen.

Treasurer, Mrs. M. C. Greenough.

PERRY COUNTY.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. J. Wister, Duncannon.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. S. F. McCalmont, Franklin.

YORK COUNTY.

Chapter Regent, Miss L. D. Black, York.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. W. H. Holstein, Bridgeport.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. N. Lightner, Danville.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Chapter Regent, Miss H. G. Johnson, 901 West Fourth street, Williamsport.

UNION COUNTY.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. Charles S. Wolfe.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. Louis A. Scott.

Georgia.

State Regent, Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan.

ATLANTA CHAPTER.

Regent, Mrs. W. M. Dickson.

Vice-Regent, Mrs. F. W. Orine.

Recording Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Orine.

Corresponding Secretary and Registrar, Miss Junia McKinley.

Treasurer, Mrs. Porter King.

Historian, Mrs. W. H. Leyden.

Board of Management, Mrs. A. V. Gude, Mrs. S. McKinley-

Bussey, Mrs. W. L. Peel, Mrs. Samuel Scott, Mrs. J. Leeper Byers, Mrs. Thomas H. Morgan, Miss Aurelia Roach.

Advisory Board, Judge Richard Clark, Dr. F. H. Orme, Mr. J. T. Glenn, Mr. S. M. Inman, Mr. W. D. Grant, Mr. Albert H. Cox.

Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D.

Legal Adviser, Mr. Hoak Smith.

Corresponding Secretary will be elected at next regular meeting.

AUGUSTA CHAPTER.

Mrs. Charles H. Phinigg, 519 Green street.

Vice-Regent, Mrs. Theodore D. Caswell.

Historian, Miss Sarah Stokes.

Registrar, Mrs. Hattie Gould Jeffries.

Secretary, Miss Annie W. Rowland.

Registrar, Mrs. William K. Miller.

The Chapters of Rome, Athens and Columbus and Pulaski we understand are correct.

THE BRISTOL CHAPTER,

Of Bristol, R. I., met in the historical room of the Burnside Memorial Building, on the second Monday in March. The committee previously appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws for the Chapter presented their report. After some discussion and a few verbal changes, the same were unanimously adopted. They are to be printed in book form, bound in blue covers, bearing the seal of the D. A. R.

At the regular meeting of the Bristol Chapter, in April, after the usual routine business, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour read an exceedingly interesting paper on the Battle of Rhode Island. Miss Norris read, in her usual delightful manner, "Grandmother's Story of the Battle of Bunker Hill," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and "Paul Revere's Ride." Miss Miriam Skinner read extracts from history leading up to and describing the Battle of Lexington.

These literary exercises are to be a leading feature of the meetings. It is hoped that in this way an interest will be

aroused in historical research that will promote the interests of the Chapter.

At the regular meeting of the Bristol Chapter, on May 8th, after the usual routine business, Miss Anna B. Manchester read a carefully prepared paper upon "Historic Spots in Bristol, R. I." which was received with lively interest. At the close of the reading one of the members suggested that tablets should be placed to mark sites which are now almost forgotten, as a reminder to the people of the town and a guide to visitors. Probably, in the near future, the Chapter will carry out this suggestion.

Under the auspices of the Bristol Chapter, Mrs. Bolles, of Providence, has been giving a course of "Drills in Parliamentary Law." The good result of these drills was shown at this meeting, in the dignity with which the meeting was conducted by the Chapter Regent, and the parliamentary tone which pervaded the entire assembly.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CINCINNATI CHAPTER, OHIO.

March 10th, twenty-five ladies assembled at the home of the State Regent, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, to learn of the objects of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The constitution and circular were read and application blanks distributed.

April 27th, twelve descendants of Revolutionary patriots, accepted members of the National Society, met to elect officers for the Cincinnati Chapter. The following were chosen:

Regent—Mrs. Brent Arnold.

Vice-Regent—Mrs. John Conner.

Secretary—To be chosen hereafter.

Treasurer—Mrs. Lucy LeBuitellier.

Registrar—Mrs. Robert Carrold.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. H. B. Morehead.

Historian—Miss Goodman.

May 3d, the Chapter was honored by the presence of Mrs. H. V. Boynton, Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters. At an informal reception held in the parlors of the State Regent, Mrs. Hinkle, Mrs. Boynton was welcomed

by about fifty ladies who responded to an invitation extended to those interested in promoting patriotism and the objects of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Boynton's presence aroused great enthusiasm and it is hoped much good will come of her visit.

KATE D. HINKLE,
State Regent of Ohio.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, ILL.

The following invitation was issued to Regents of the D. A. R., and an account of this meeting will appear next month:

The Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has the pleasure of announcing that exercises commemorative of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill will be held by their Chapter, in the Assembly Room of the Woman's Building of the Columbian Exposition, at two o'clock, June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

Badges will be provided for all visiting members at the Woman's Building, upon application, and these badges will entitle the wearer to admission to all exercises.

All members of your Chapter are cordially invited to be present.

MRS. ELISHA TIBBITS,
MRS. ROBERT HALL WILES,
MRS. EDWIN A. SIMONDS,
MRS. CHAS. H. CONOVER,
MISS JAMESON.

State Regent—Mrs. Samuel D. Kerfoot.

Chapter Regent—Mrs. Henry M. Shepard.

Vice-Regent—Mrs. Leander Stone.

Registrar—Mrs. Frederick A. Smith.

Secretary—Miss Mella D. Everhart.

Treasurer—Mrs. John C. Bundy.

WYOMING VALLEY CHAPTER, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Professor Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell University, lectured to a large assemblage in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium,

on "The Wit Combats of the Revolution." The platform and galleries were tastily draped with the stars and stripes and with a badge of the Society. Professor Tyler was introduced by Judge Stanley Woodward. He said the Revolutionary period had been written up from all standpoints except that of the satirist, and he would devote an hour to this greatly overlooked feature. The Whigs had three satirists who wielded an immense influence, Jonathan Trumbull, Philip Freno and Francis Hopkinson. The lecture was devoted entirely to the latter. Hopkinson was described by John Adams, in a letter to his wife, as "a little man, a most amusing specimen of natural history, having a head not much larger than an apple," who was yet one of the profoundest thinkers of his time, and whose pen was mighty in the cause of Independence. The lecturer described him as a lawyer, statesman, mathematician, physicist, inventor, musician, writer, artist and humorist. Though holding a position under the crown when the colonies threw off the yoke, he resisted the temptation to truckle to his own personal interests, and enlisted himself in the patriotic cause and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. All through the struggle he wrote satirical pamphlets, newspaper articles, ballads, letters and catechisms—directed both toward the resident tories and towards the military invaders. His humor was merry like Chaucer's and not stern and savage like Juvenal's. When Burgoyne issued a grandiloquent proclamation (ludicrous to us in the light of later events) Hopkinson burlesqued it and made the country ring with laughter, in the very face of threatened danger. It was the province of his satire to cheer up the desponding and suffering colonial troops and the laughter of his emotional tonic did the cause of liberty as much good as the winning of a battle. Posterity, when it comes to adjust reputations of those who have done their country signal service, will award distinguished honor to Francis Hopkinson, author of the "Battle of the Kegs" and to his son, Joseph Hopkinson, author of the "Hail Columbia," the latter written in 1798. Francis Hopkinson was a distinguished Pennsylvania judge subsequent to the Revolution, and died suddenly in 1791, at the age of fifty-four.

Mr. Tyler's address was of the most fascinating character, and was thoroughly enjoyed. Subsequent to the lecture, he was given a reception at the home of Mrs. General W. H. McCarty, Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

PULASKI CHAPTER, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

On the 6th of February, 1893, a party of ladies assembled in the parlors of Mrs. Hill's beautiful home "Hillcrest," for the purpose of forming a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There were present descendants of General John Twiggs, "the savior of Georgia;" of General Sevier and Colonel Cleaveland, of King's Mountain fame; of Honorable Benjamin Andrew, one of Georgia's first Delegates to the Continental Congress; of David Emanuel, one of the early Governors of Georgia. There were present, too, descendants of privates, men who bore the heat and burden of the day, who gave their service for love and duty's sake, without counting the cost or repining at the sacrifice.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Regent—Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew Hill.

Vice-Regent—Mrs. Thomas R. Mills.

Registrar—Mrs. Georgia L. A. DeVotie.

Secretary—Mrs. Robert G. Redding.

Treasurer—Mrs. Benjamin Rush Blakely.

It was decided that the Board of Management should consist of these officers and three other ladies appointed by the Regent. An Advisory Board of gentlemen was elected, its members being chosen from the families of the charter members of the Chapter.

The subject of a name for the Chapter was discussed, and it was decided to call it Pulaski Chapter, in honor of the gallant Pole, whose romantic life and heroic death are so indissolubly linked with Georgia. It seemed most fitting that the first Chapter to honor his memory should be formed in the State he served so well, and by descendants of those in whose service he gave his life.

By-laws were submitted by the Regent and approved by the Chapter, and a plan of historical work was marked out for the

guidance of the Chapter. The first subject taken up will be the history of Georgia from its earliest settlement, through colonial and revolutionary days to the present time, and afterward the general reading of American history. At each meeting, in addition to the historical paper for the day, some member will present a short paper of fireside history or family tradition, for it is the aim of this Chapter to pay special attention to those heroes of '76 who are represented here by their descendants.

Pulaski Chapter, although one of the youngest in the order, is one of the most enthusiastic, and hopes, before another year, to accomplish much valuable and lasting work. Its officers are full of enthusiasm, its members are all devoted to its work, and when so much pride and patriotism go hand in hand we may expect most desirable results.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MOUNT VERNON CHAPTER, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

The Mount Vernon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized at Mount Vernon on May 13th, 1893.

The charter members, the Regent and a few friends took the electric car at Alexandria and rushed through the old historic town, past Christ church, along the banks of the Potomac, and soon reached Mount Vernon. They were met at the gate by two of the charter members, Mrs. Louisa Washington Chew and Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, the daughters of John Augustine Washington, who had been spending the day in their old home with their cousin, Mrs. Moran, of Charlottesville, like them the great-granddaughter of Colonel Blackburn, the architect of Mount Vernon. With them was a bevy of little girls, the future representatives of the families of Washington, Blackburn, Lee and Selden.

On reaching the mansion, many were the greetings to old friends and relatives who had come to meet the daughters of Mount Vernon, and the reunion might have been prolonged, had not the Regent reminded them of the flight of time and the anticipated closing of the gate. So, to a quiet corner of the grounds they repaired and the Chapter was organized.

After some kind remarks from a friend formally presenting her, the Regent opened the meeting by invoking the divine blessing on the new Chapter, reading a portion of the ninetieth Psalm: "Lord, thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another." Then everyone present united in repeating the Lord's prayer. The Regent then read the following address to the charter members:

"DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: Here, in this Mecca of our native land, we have been received by the daughters of the last Washington of Mount Vernon. They meet us at their birthplace, the only women born here since the death of their great uncle. They meet us in the home of their childhood to honor the departed heroes of former days and to help us organize the Mount Vernon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"When I received my commission as Regent for Northern Virginia from our late lamented President General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, I at once chose for my chapter the name of Mount Vernon, and I did so with a feeling of justifiable pride in being a resident of the county so hallowed by memories of the great general, statesman and President, and the motto of Fairfax county filled my mind: "Fairfax Pater Patria Cinerum Custos." No State has a prouder motto, not even the haughtiest kingdom of princely Europe.

"Alexandria was the county seat of Fairfax during the Revolution. It was the town of Washington and Mason. It was there that the glorious meeting was held in July, 1774, when the Boston Port Bill was being enforced. The chairman of that meeting was George Washington, and the resolution of the Fairfax freeholders was: "If Boston submits, we do not." The streets of Alexandria, like the halls of Mount Vernon, echo with the tread of departed greatness.

"Application has reached me through kind friends from noble women all over the country from the Pacific, the Gulf, the Great Lakes to join the Mount Vernon Chapter, for they feel that this spot is National ground. Among them is Miss Floride Cunningham, of South Carolina, the niece of the founder and the first Regent of the Mount Vernon Associa-

tion—and glad we will be to welcome them—but my charter members are all representatives of the heroes of this region, of what can be so truly called the sacred soil.

"And now I will answer the question so often asked me: "What do you propose to do? by reading from article II of the Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

"To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence . . . by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results by the preservation of documents and relics and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots and by the promotion of celebrations of patriotic anniversaries.

"And where can we better do so than in classic Fairfax and Alexandria? In Loudon, where the county seat, Leesburg, bears the name of many patriots. In old Prince William, whose thirty trusty militia men drove Lord Dunmore from the Virginia shore! And here, within sight of Gunston Hall, the home of George Mason, and on the ground and close by the tomb of he who even the great poet of Britain calls:

'The first, the greatest, best,
The Cincinnatus of the west.
Bequeathed the name of Washington
To make us blush there was but one.'

"Let us feel that this gracious spirit is with us now!.

"To the charter members of the Mount Vernon Chapter, the descendants of the Washingtons, Marshalls, Lees and Seldens; of Jefferson, Powell, Simms, Randolph and Harrison, I extend a hearty greeting, feeling sure that you will prove worthy of the noble deeds of your forefathers and their brave comrades in field and council, and make this Mount Vernon Chapter the glory of the State of Virginia and the United States, as your ancestors did for this region in the days of old."

The name of the charter members were then read and the notification of their acceptance by the Board of Managers presented to each one. The first five, Mrs. Louisa Washington

Chew, Mrs. Jean Charlotte Washington Willis, Mrs. Anna M. Washington Tucker, Miss Eliza Selden Washington and Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard are the daughters of the last John Augustine Washington, of Mount Vernon, and the great great-granddaughters of John Augustine Washington, third son of Augustine Washington and Mary Ball, and great great-grandnieces of General Washington. They are also descended from Richard Henry Lee, from Colonel J. Blackburn, from Dr. Wilson Cary Selden and from many other patriots.

Mrs. Yeatman and her sister, Miss Mary Lee Lloyd, are also descendants of Richard Henry Lee, and their neice, Mrs. Nellie Lloyd Uhler is the granddaughter of Dr. Wilson Cary Selden.

Miss Rebecca Powell is descended from two distinguished patriots, Powell and Simms. Miss Fannie Mason and Mrs. Nannie Mason Davis are descendants of George Mason. Miss Nannie Norton, the daughter of Alexandria's great divine, is the descendant of Chief Justice Marshall, and Mrs. John Blackburn is descended from Thomas Jefferson and many Randolphs. The spirit of the mighty past seemed to hover over the meeting.

As soon as the Chapter was fully organized, Mrs. Nannie Mason Lee, the granddaughter of George Mason, the daughter-in-law of Light Horse Harry, the sister-in-law of General Robert Lee, and the mother of General Fitzhugh Lee, was unanimously voted an honorary member of the Chapter.

Miss Lloyd moved that Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis should be invited to join the Mount Vernon Chapter, which passed unanimously.

She then proposed that Miss Mary Curtis Lee and Miss Mildred Lee should also be invited to join. This also passed unanimously.

The Regent then presented the name of a member of the National Society who wished to join the Chapter—Miss Jennie Moore, of Fairfax Court House, the great-granddaughter of General Jacob Morris of the Revolution, the great great-granddaughter of Lewis Morris the signer, and the great-grandniece of Gouverneur Morris.

Several were present from other Chapters and from the National Society. The Registrars, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith and Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, Miss Eugenia Washington, the Recording Seceetary, great-granddaughter of another brother of General Washington, Colonel Samuel Washington, Mrs. Sallie Kennedy Alexander, the Regent of the District of Columbia, Miss Lilian Pike, Regent of the Martha Washington Chapter, D. C., daughter of General Albert Pike, famous not only as an officer in the Mexican war and the Confederacy, but as poet, philanthrophist and Great Chief of the Scottish Rite of Masons; Mrs. Randolph Powell, Regent of the Cape May Chapter, great-granddaughter of Colonel William Bullitt and great-grandniece of George Rogers Clarke, of heroic memory, Miss Nannie Randolph Ball, descendant of another brother of Washington, Colonel Charles Washington, as well as from the Balls, Masons and Randolphs, Miss Fanny Jones, Mrs. George Harrison, Mrs. Fanny Washington Finch, Miss Maria Selden and Mrs. Forrest, of Washington. Professor Blackburn, Mrs. Beckham and Miss Dora Chinn, of Alexandria, Colonel Marshall McDonald and Miss Rose McDonald, of Washington, Miss Victoria Emory, of Washington, the great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, and the mother of the Regent, Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Honorary Vice-President-General of the National Society, granddaughter, great-granddaughter, grandniece and great-grandniece of four patriotic Seldens of Lyne, Connecticut, grandniece of three Rogers, of Norwich, Colonel, Captain and Committee of Safety; another great-grandfather of Mrs. Hetzel was Captain Elisha Lee, who volunteered as soon as the news of the Lexington alarm reached his home at Lyne, and served through the war. He was the great-grandson of Lord Leigh, Earl of Litchfield, of Lyne Hall, Cheshire, England, whence the old town at the mouth of the Connecticut river, renowned as the birthplace of great lawyers, warriors and clergymen, takes its name.

And thus did the descendants of the Seldens and Lees of Virginia meet the descendants of the Seldens and Lees of Connecticut, on the spot of all others of this continent the most sacred to every true American, unite together to honor the heroic dead, who gained our Independence so long ago.

Only a short time was left to revisit the mansion, to wander once more through the dear old halls, to stand on the portico and gaze at the beautiful Potomac, when the bell in the cupola sounded the signal for departure. They were soon on the electric car on the way back to Alexandria. As they sat there, waiting for the car to move, a quartette of guards at the gate, accompanied by an old gentleman with a little organ, sang in their honor, "Hail Columbia" and "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," and the last sound heard as the car glided away was, "Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue!"

Susan Rinne Cigel
Regent.

JOHN MARSHALL CHAPTER, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Meeting held at Miss Bettie Keeny Grant's, April 13th, 1893.

On the Regent's table was a large pewter dish, in which the ladies were informed was a part of the medicine used during the Revolution by Miss Grant's great-great-grandfather, Doctor John Julian, of Virginia.

On an easel, draped with the stars and stripes, was a copy of the Declaration of Independence, which had hung in her grandfather Clarke's house for more than fifty years. She said it meant something to him, for he had fought, bled and been imprisoned during the war of 1812.

The piano and large table were covered with old-fashioned coverlids, which were made from wool and cotton raised on the plantation of her great-grandmother, Mrs. Pheobe Stutevant Keeney, in Pennsylvania, about 1800, and there spun and woven by hand.

Among other heirlooms was an edition of "The Peoples Press," of Batavia, N. Y., from November, 1825, to November, 1826. The issue of July 15th, 1826, contained articles on the death of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, they having died within a few hours of each other, on the fourth of July, 1826.

The napkins were folded to represent little tents; in the top of each was placed a small silk flag, made by Miss Grant, to

give the ladies an idea of the numerous styles of flags used before the stars and stripes were adopted as the national ensign.

The Taunton (Mass.) Flag, which was the "Union Flag" (English), with the words "Liberty and Union."

The Bunker Hill Flag, which was a blue, with white union, quartered by a red St. George's cross, in one section being a green pine tree.

The White Flag, with a rattlesnake, carried by the Culpepper minute men.

The White Pine Tree Flag of the Floating Batteries, with the motto, "An Appeal to Heaven."

The Red Brocade "Eutaw Standard," whose history is a romance. This flag was given to Colonel William Washington by his lady love, Miss Jane Elliott, who cut it out of the back of a chair, with the remark, "Colonel, make this your standard," when he had told her he had no flag. This flag was carried at Eutaw, Guildford and the Cowpens, and became known as "Tarleton's Terror." It was presented by Mrs. Jane Elliott Washington to the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1827. It was carried by the Centennial Legion in Philadelphia in 1876, and at the head of the South Carolina troops at the Inaugural Centennial in New York in 1889, and it was this whose salute President Harrison failed to recognize in the parade.

The Blue Flag, with a white crescent, which Sergeant Jasper rescued.

The Blue Flag, with a white crescent, to which the word "Liberty" had been added, to rescue which cost Sergeant Jasper his life.

The Yellow Flag, with a rattlesnake, and the motto, "Don't tread on me," which was presented to Congress by Colonel Gadsden for the commander-in-chief of the American Navy, when Congress ordered "that the said standard be carefully preserved and suspended in the Congress room," &c.

The White Pine Tree and Rattlesnake Flag, used by Paul Jones on the "Alfred."

The White Flag, with blue stripes top and bottom, a liberty tree and the mottoes "Liberty tree" and "An Appeal to God," which was used by the floating batteries.

The Flag of the First Brigade of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, which is of red silk, cantoned with the English Union Jack of 1707. In the center is painted a rattlesnake in the attitude of striking, under the snake the motto, "Don't tread on me," in a scrawl over the snake is T. P. F. B. W. C. P. This flag is still in existence.

ZUDELLE TRABUE MACGREGOR,
Secretary D. A. R.

ANN STORY CHAPTER, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

Decoration Day was observed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Rutland, Vermont. A reception and flag presentation, by the Secretary, a response by the Regent, Mrs. Wallace Clement, and recital by Mrs. Lucy Leggett, of Washington, D. C.

The newly-organized Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution having adopted the name of the heroic Ann Story, of Revolutionary fame, celebrated their christening by a reception tendered them by the Secretary of the organization, Mrs. M. J. Francisco.

The feature of the evening was the recital given by Mrs. Lucy Leggett, of Washington, D. C., whose reputation as an elocutionist and teacher of oratory and journalism has been fully recognized in the large cities of the South and West.

Preceding the evening's programme, Mrs. Leggett, in behalf of Mrs. Francisco, presented the Chapter with a flag bearing this inscription, "Ann Story Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution." Standing under the unfurled flag of our native land, and surrounded by the fragrant emblems that June offers as nature's tribute in honor of Decoration Day, the Regent and Mrs. Leggett presented and received the flag in the following words :

Mrs. Leggett said, "It is with great pleasure, as a guest of the evening, and a charter member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that in Mrs. Francisco's behalf, I present to the recently organized Ann Story Chapter, of Rutland, this flag. May its colors remind you that you have pledged yourselves anew, as Daughters of patriots, to God, Home and Native Land."

Mrs. Clement, Regent of the Chapter, gracefully responded as follows :

" That we hereafter sit with the flag of our country unfurled in the room in which we hold our meetings, is a patriotic suggestion to which we all respond. I therefore accept Mrs. Francisco's gift in the name of our Chapter with, I am sure, a heart thrill of pleasure and thanks from each member. To keep in mind that which this flag represents is the purpose of our Society, and we should feel that we have work to do as long as there are lads to be taught such love of country as prompts the instinctive raising of the hat wherever they may see the folds of her flag unfurled ; or young girls to be inspired to do their part towards keeping their country true to the highest ideals of purity and peace."

Mrs. Leggett then rendered the following programme of vocal numbers and recitations, frequently greeted by applause :

Church Bells,	<i>Aldrich.</i>
Our Patriot Fathers,	<i>Leggett.</i>
The Wind and the Moon,	<i>Macdonald.</i>
Mary Butler's Ride,	<i>Taylor.</i>
Robert of Lincoln,	<i>Bryant.</i>
John Burns of Gettysburg,	<i>Bret Harte.</i>
Laus Deo,	<i>Whittier.</i>

An interlude during the recital was delightfully filled by a violin solo, by Mr. I. H. Francisco, accompanied on the piano by Master Don Francisco.

Light refreshments closed an evening full of patriotic memories and commemorations by the Rutland Daughters.

Among the invited guests were Mrs. Wheelock G. Veazey, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Jesse Burdett, the State Regent ; Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, of Rutland, and Miss Atkinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARGARET HOLMES FRANCISCO.

AUGUSTA CHAPTER, GEORGIA.

The last two meetings have been full of interest. At the meeting in March, Mrs. H. G. Jeffries, one of the delegates to the Continental Congress, read an exceedingly interesting and

instructive paper, giving a detailed account of the proceedings of the Congress.

Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan, having been elected State Regent of Georgia, resigned her position as Regent of the Augusta Chapter. Mrs. Morgan having organized the Chapter, and by her untiring efforts insured its success, it was with much sadness and sincere regret that the tie between Regent and members was severed.

Mrs. T. D. Caswell read a very loving farewell tribute to our Regent, which expressed the sentiment of the entire Chapter.

Mrs. Charles H. Phinizy, one of the Board of Managers, was unanimously elected to the position made vacant by Mrs. Morgan's resignation.

At the meeting in April, Mrs. Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, presented to the Chapter a gavel, made from the wood of an oak tree which grew near the tomb of Washington. It was given as a memorial to Mrs. Philoclea Eve, Georgia's first Vice-Regent in the Ladies Mount Vernon Association.

ANNIE W. ROWLAND,
Secretary Augusta Chapter, Augusta, Georgia.

MERCY WARREN CHAPTER, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

At a meeting held February 6, 1893, a most interesting paper (written by a son of the Revolution), entitled, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," was read. A biographical sketch of Mercy Warren has also been read before this Chapter, and it will soon appear in the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

There were two errors in the names of officers in the Directory. The Recording Secretary should be, Mrs. Lillian Wilcox Kirkham. The Treasurer should be Mrs. William L. Wilcox. The middle initial changed from F to L.

On June 17th we held our meeting on the lawn of one of our members. One of our number (Mrs. Robinson) read a paper on the Bunker Hill Battle; its causes and consequences.

"The Sword of Bunker Hill," is to be sung as a duet, with piano accompaniment, by our young ladies.

Another member, Miss Stowe, of the Chapter, arrayed in

Colonial dress, sits in an old-fashioned arm-chair, and recites Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes ballad, "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle." Refreshments furnished by a caterer.

MRS. LILLIAN W. KIRKHAM.

No. 76, Elliott street.

NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER, N. Y.

This Chapter had a high tea and anniversary celebration of the battle of Lexington, held at "Sherry's" on April 19th, 1893. They have recently elected a new Corresponding Secretary and also a Registrar, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, in place of Mrs. Postley, who is making a long tour in Europe.

FANNY LEDYARD CHAPTER, MYSTIC, CONN.

Organized June 8, 1893, with sixteen charter names.

Following are names of officers:

Chapter Regent—Mrs. Eliza A. M. Dennison.

Vice-Regent—Mrs. Ella G. Wheeler.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. H. K. H. Bradford.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. J. A. Simmons.

Treasurer—Mrs. Ellen H. Noyes.

Registrar—Mrs. Edith E. N. Morgan.

Historian—Miss A. A. Murphy.

Chaplain—Mrs. Minnie A. Denver.

Vice-Regent for Noank—Mrs. Lizzie D. Brown.

NEW HAVEN CHAPTER.

At a meeting of the New Haven, Connecticut, Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held in the parlor of Mrs. Morris F. Tyler, College street, May 25th, 1893, by-laws, prepared by Mrs. John Kinney and Mrs. George F. Newcomb, were adopted, and the ladies unanimously elected for their Regent, Miss Emily Leonise Gerry, daughter of the "signer of the Declaration of Independence," Elbridge Gerry. She is believed to be the last of the children of "Signers of the Declaration of Independence."

RUTH WYLLYS CHAPTER.

A meeting of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn., with Miss M. R. Phelps, at her residence on Washington street, was held May 1st, which was the one hundred and fourth anniversary of Washington inaugural address. A paper on Ruth Wyllys, written by Miss Mary K. Talcott, was read by the Regent, Mrs. J. M. Holcombe.

The reports of delegates to the Congress in Washington was read by Miss Caroline D. Bissell.

Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, from Washington, was present, and gave a very interesting address on the work of the Society in general and the work of organization in Connecticut and the interest and enthusiasm manifested throughout the State. She has just organized new Chapters in New Haven, Danbury and New Milford, and goes from here to Stamford and Bridgeport. Mrs. Keim made mention of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, the magazine published by the National Society in Washington, of the Colonial Hall to be built in Washington by the Society, to serve as its home and a safe resting place for its archives and revolutionary and historical relics.

Of the Columbian liberty bell, which emblem of freedom and liberty was to be cast in Troy to-day.

Of the Congress of Women's Societies to be held in Chicago on May 19th. After the address, tea was served by the hostess, Miss F. Johnson and Miss Mable Wainwright presiding at the tea table.

NOVA CESARIA CHAPTER, NEWARK, N. J.

The following invitation was issued to one of the very charming entertainments famous among the Jersey Chapters:

You are invited to attend a meeting of the New Jersey Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which will be held at Washington's Headquarters, Morristown, New Jersey, on Saturday, June 3d, 1893, at one o'clock.

The luncheon will be one dollar for each member and each invited guest. Members are privileged to invite any ladies they desire, and are requested to sign the enclosed card, and return

it, together with the money, to Mrs. R. F. Stevens, Treasurer, Stanley Road, South Orange, New Jersey.

HARRIET MAYO RICHARDS,
Secretary.

WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

A notable celebration of the Lexington anniversary of April 19th was held by this Chapter, in union with the Sons of the American Revolution. A grand banquet at the Hollenden, addresses by Dr. Elroy Avery, president of the Sons, Judge Henry White, Judge E. M. P. Brister, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, State Regent of Ohio, Honorable J. C. Count and others, and a large display of Revolutionary relics were among the features of the occasion, which attracted guests from many parts of the country.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE FIRST WIFE OF AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON A BUTLER—NOT A DANDRIDGE.

In reply to the query in the April number it may be stated that he married, April 26th, 1715, Jane, the daughter of Caleb Butler, of Westmoreland, by whom he had four children, namely: Butler, born 1716, who died young; Lawrence, born 1718; Augustine, born 1720; Jane, born 1722.

Jane Washington (*nee* Butler) died November 24th, 1728, and was interred at the family seat, "Bridges-Center," near Colonel John Washington, the immigrant.

Augustine Washington married, secondly, March 6th, 1731, Mary Ball, daughter of Colonel William Ball, of Lancaster, by whom he had six children: George, Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred, who died in infancy.

Jane, the daughter of Augustine Washington and Jane Butler, died January 17th, 1735, about four years after his second marriage.

Spakes is therefore correct in his statement that there were three sons and a daughter of the first marriage, and four sons and two daughters by the second.

In his last work, "The Barons of the Rappahannocks," Moncure Conway says: "There was a great Butler family in Westmoreland, one of whom was the first wife of Captain Augustine Washington;" and elsewhere states facts which show the remarkable coincidence that five generations previous there was another—"Lawrence Washington" and "great Butler" marriage in the Old Country—there appearing in Braington church, near Northampton, England, among the armorial bearings quartered on the tomb of the Lawrence of that day three vases, representing the arms of a Margaret Butler

of the noble family of that name, of which the Butlers of Westmoreland were probably transplanted scions.

There was a Dandridge marriage, but it was to Washington himself, whose wife Martha, the widow of Colonel Daniel Parker Curtis, was the daughter of Honorable John Dandridge, of New Kent.

G. WASHINGTON BALL,

242 Eighth street, North East,

Virginia.

Washington, May 15th.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE RHODE ISLAND CHARTER.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF AMERICAN MONTHLY: On page 81 of the January Monthly, in the report of the Nova Cesaria Chapter, of Newark, N. J., appears this statement: "Roman Catholics were excepted from the Rhode Island Charter." This is not the fact. I have before me a copy of the Rhode Island charter of 1663, which reproduced in its statement of religious freedom, the spirit of the first Rhode Island Charter of 1644. This charter of 1663 continued to be the fundamental law of Rhode Island until abrogated in 1843, by the adoption of a constitution which quotes and preserves its principles of soul-liberty. This ancient charter declares "that noe person within said colonye, at any tyme hereafter, shall bee any wise molested, punished, disquieted, or calld in question for any difference in opinione in matters of religion which do not actually disturb the civil peace of our sayd colonye; but that all and everye person and persons may, from tyme to tyme, and at all tymes hereafter freelye and fullye have and enjoye his and their owne judgments and consciences in matters of religious concernments, throughout the tract of lande hereafter mentioned; they behaving themselves peaceable and quietlie, and not using the libertie to lycentiousnesse and profaneness, nor to the civil injurye or outward disturbance of others."

Under this charter many Roman Catholics and Jews were naturalized, upon petition to the General Assembly, as citizens of the colony. As shown by the official records, among the

Roman Catholics being Stephen Decatur, father of the famous Commodore, who was thus naturalized in 1753.

Rhode Island alone of all the colonies had no laws against heterodoxy. Nor did that colony ever pass any by formal vote.

Upon the accession of Queen Anne to the throne, after the events of the Jacobite excitement in England, Lord Dudley was commissioned as Governor of Massachusetts and commander of the forces in Rhode Island and King's Province. His positive orders from the crown were "to permit liberty of conscience to all persons (except Papists)." Then, no one knows just when or how, but certainly by no act of the legislative power of the colony itself, were interpolated into the Rhode Island statute defining religious and civil freedom, clauses excluding from the franchise all Roman Catholics and men not professing christianity. These interpolations, illegally forced into the broad enactments of the Rhode Island Legislature, were expressly repealed by the General Assembly, by act of February 4, 1783, thus restoring to Roman Catholics that civil liberty to which they had always been entitled under the charter of 1663, and of which they had been unconstitutionally deprived, not by the people of Rhode Island, but by the arbitrary will of a despotic officer of the Crown.

For a full discussion of this very interesting subject, see Arnold's History of Rhode Island, vol. II., pp. 490-496.

Ever since 1637, when Roger Williams and his thirteen fellow exiles entered into a compact of submission made for the public good of the township, "*but only in civil things*," has Rhode Island, through the recorded will of her people stood for absolute and entire freedom in "*religious concerns*," the first body of citizens to illustrate in practice that grand principle of soul liberty.

MARY A. GREENE,

A lineal descendant of Roger Williams and of Major General John Greene, one of the incorporators mentioned in the Royal charter of 1663, and Deputy-Governor of the colony from 1690 to 1700.

REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARIES FOR JUNE.

June 5th, 1775: Flight of Lord Dunmore from Williamsburg, Virginia, to his warship, the Fowey.

He never returned to Williamsburg. For more than a year he harrassed the Virginians on the banks of the James, the Chesapeake and the Potomac, but they finally drove him off forever.

June 15th, 1775: General Washington made Commander-in-Chief.

June 17th, 1775: The Battle of Bunker Hill. Death of Warren. Burning of Charlestown.

The literature on the subject of the Battle of Bunker Hill is voluminous. A poem on the subject was written in 1777 by Hugh Henry Brackenridge, called "Bunker Hill, a Dramatic Piece in Five Acts." Holmes has written "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill." Pierpoint wrote "Warren's Address." Humphrey McMaster his noble and inspiriting "Carmen Bellicosum." Joel Barlow, a contemporary, chaplin, poet and statesman, wrote a ballad on the burning of Charlestown.

The following epigram appeared on a handbill shortly after the battle:

"THE MODERN VENI, VIDI, VICI.

We came, we saw, but could not beat,
And so—we souuded a retreat;
On Roxbury Hill again we saw 'em,
And did like devils clapper-claw 'em,
But warlike casuists can't discuss,
If we beat them, or they beat us;
We swear we beat, they swear we lie,
We'll tell you more on't bye and bye."

June 18th, 1778: Philadelphia evacuated by the British. Taken by Arnold.

June 18th, 1778: Battle of Monmouth. Retreat of Charles Lee and victory of Washington.

It was at the Battle of Monmouth that Molly Pitcher, the stout, red-haired, freckle-faced wife of a cannonier, took her husband's place at the gun and vowed to avenge his death. She was presented to General Washington the next morning by General Greene, her dress soiled with blood and dust. The General gave her the commission of sergeant, and she was made a half-pay officer for life. She was known after that as "Captain Molly." She wore a sergeant's coat and waistcoat over her petticoat, and always wore a cocked hat.

June 28th, 1776: Charleston, South Carolina, attacked by Sir Peter Parker and Sir Henry Clinton. After ten hours fighting, the British were repulsed by Colonel Moultrie, Colonel Johnson and General Lee.

William Jasper, a sergeant of grenadiers, on seeing the American standard shot down, sprang after it to the ground and fastened it to the rammer of a cannon; then mounting upon the parapet, he hoisted it anew, in the midst of the most violent firing of the enemy. President Rutledge presented him with a sword, complimenting him highly and publicly.



REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARIES (CONTINUED).

Proceedings of a Vestry meeting in St. Paul's Parish, Edenton, N. C., on 19th June, 1776.

" We, the subscribers, professing our allegiance to the king, and acknowledging the constitutional executive power of government, do solemnly profess, testify and declare that we do absolutely believe that neither the Parliament of Great Britain, nor any member or constituent branch thereof, have a right to impose taxes upon these colonies to regulate the internal policy thereof; and that all attempts by fraud or force to establish and exercise such claims and powers are violations of peace and security of the people and ought to be resisted to the ut-

most, and that the people of this province, singly and collectively, are bound by the acts and resolutions of the continental and provincial Congresses, because in both they are freely represented by persons chosen by themselves, and we do solemnly and sincerely promise and engage under the sanction of virtue, honor and the sacred love of liberty and our country, to maintain and support all and every, the acts, resolutions and regulations of the said continental and Provincial Congresses to the utmost of our power and ability."

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this 19th of June, 1776.

Richard Hoskins, Wm. Boyd, David Rice, Thos. Benbury, Aaron Hill, Jacob Hunter, Pelatiah Walton, John Beasley, Wm. Hinton, Thos. Bonner, William Bennett, William Roberts.

Colonial Records, Vol. 10, p. 612.

St Paul's Parish was established in (then) Albemarle county, N. C., in 1701. Its "Vestry" up to the Revolution, besides their parochial duties, discharged those, also, of our County Commissioners, in which capacity they represented public sentiment. Their "proceedings" are of interest as evidence, nearly a month before the Declaration of Independence, of the determination in the province to be rid of British usurpation. That a separation from the mother country had been long foreseen and thought desirable, the following extract from a letter of William Hooper to Samuel Johnson, dated April 26th, 1774, abundantly shows. Hooper was afterwards a member of the Continental Congress from N. C., and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Johnson was President of the Provincial Congress, Governor, and one of the two first U. S. Senators from North Carolina:

"With you I anticipate the important share the colonies must soon have in regulating the political balance. They are striding fast to independence, and ere long will build an empire on the ruins of Great Britain; will adopt its constitution purged of its impurities, and from an experience of its defects will guard against those evils which have wasted its vigor and brought it to an untimely end."

Colonial Records, Vol. IX., p. 984.

Histories, too, have recognized these early expressions and resolutions of the North Carolinians for independence. They first found shape in the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20, 1775; and the resolution of the Provincial Congress of April 12, 1776, authorizing the North Carolina delegates in the Continental Congress to declare independence, gave an "authoritative form" to what Bancroft says, in the following extract, were "the prevailing desires." This "Resolution" was printed in the April "MONTHLY."

In his account of the battle of Moore's Creek, N. C., fought February 27th, 1776, Bancroft says: "In less than a fortnight more than 9,400 men of North Carolina rose against the enemy, and the coming of Clinton inspired no terror. North Carolina had men enough of her own to crush the insurrection and guard against invasion; and they were persuaded that in their own woods they could win an easy victory over the British Regulars, and the *people spoke* more and more of *independence*; and the Provincial Congress, at its *impending session*, was *expected* to give an authoritative form of the prevailing desires." Vol. V. (1879), p. 193.

28th, 1776: Signal defeat of the fleet of Admiral, Sir Peter Parker, in the attack on Fort Moultrie in Charleston harbor.

The following are two of many verses of an old song, much sung formerly in Charleston, commemorative of the fight at Moultrie, to the tune of "Yankee Doodle":

"The first of June the British fleet
Appeared off Charleston harbour,
The twenty-eighth attacked the fort,
And wounded Young, the barber.

"Sir Peter Parker, foolish man
To run himself in danger;
Don't you think we served him right
To treat him like a stranger?"

MARY MCKINLAY NASH.

State Regent of the D. A. R. for the State of North Carolina.

DECEASED.

Mrs. ELIZA CARTER HARRISON entered into life eternal March 11th, 1893, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith, Regent of the Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville, Virginia. Mrs. Harrison was the oldest descendant of Betty Washington, and had spent a long life of usefulness at the University of Virginia, where her father, Professor Tacher, and her husband, Professor Genner Harrison, were teachers during their professional lives.

Mrs. GEORGE S. KURLEY, National number 1692, Chapter number 44, died on May 16th, 1893, in Baltimore, Maryland. She was a member of the Baltimore Chapter.

Mrs. CHARLES N. CHANCELLOR, also of the Baltimore Chapter, died in Europe.

Mrs. LEILA BLODGETT CLAPP died in Madison, Connecticut, May 22d, 1893. National number, 2569, a member of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

ERRATA.

Some of the mistakes in names here corrected have occurred in the official proceedings, for which the Editor is not responsible, as they accord with the copy, but our desire is to be accurate. An earnest request is now made to officers of chapters to send, even the briefest reports, to the Magazine written on *one* side of a sheet or sheets quite separate from the letter accompanying such report. It is a good plan to print with the pen proper names and offices.

The name of the Registrar-General of the National Society has been published as Mrs. Johnston, it should be Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson.

In the Dolly Madison Chapter of Washington, D. C., these changes are made:

Secretary, Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Registrar, Miss Sara B. Maclay.

On page 457 of November Magazine, first volume, a statement regarding Benjamin Harrison, whose letters are there published, is thus corrected by a member of the family from Brandon, Va., "The Benjamin who lived at Brandon and wrote those letters was the son of Nathaniel, of Brandon, and cousin of the Benjamin, who was the signer and Governor. He married three times, his last wife being Miss Byrd, of Westover."

The name of the Chapter Regent of Geneva, N. Y., incorrectly given, should be Mrs. Elizabeth Swift Martin.

On page 553 of the May Magazine, the name of Mrs. William Alvord, who suggested the name of Sequoia for the first California Chapter, has erroneously the addition of McIntosh.

In March Directory the statement that Columbia is the headquarters for Donegal Chapter should be changed to Lancaster, Pa.

In the April Magazine the name of one of the Advisory Board of the National Society was incorrectly stated; it should be Francis Hodgson Orme, M. D.

In the same number Mrs. Cox is named as Chapter Regent of Atlanta, Georgia, Mrs. W. M. Dickson is Regent, and Mrs. Cox was Vice-Regent until her election as Vice-President-General.

In the March number, at page 281, under the picture, is the name of Captain Avery; this should have been Captain Hubbard Scidmore, the father of Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus; Mrs. Doremus is one of the few daughters of Revolutionary heroes.

On page 278 Captain John Underwood, should be Captain John Underhill.

In the May number, page 519, it should be Captain Avery, not Underhill, who is thought to fall dead.



EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

We are happy to state that during its first year, which closes this month, the AMERICAN MONTHLY has grown in importance and increased in circulation to such an extent as to demand a separation of the editorial and business departments. Mrs. M. M. Barclay, of Washington (address, 1505 Pennsylvania avenue), has kindly consented to take charge of the business interests of the Magazine, and we are sure that a more efficient and prompt service to subscribers will be the happy result.

Assistance, it is hoped, will soon be given in the editorial department, which may bring renewed vitality and interest to its historical and literary material.

The long deferred Chapter Directory will appear, and we ask the further patience of those Chapters which have not yet had full justice in this list.

A newspaper article has recently called attention to the desire of Chapters to have a full roll of their members published, with the name of each Revolutionary ancestor from whom eligibility is claimed. It is probable that this may be done in the Magazine unofficially, by the use of smaller type for such lists, furnished by the Chapter registrar when the Chapter votes for it; this not to interfere in any way with the year book, but to be an assistance toward its publication. An extra number of Magazines could be ordered in advance by the Chapter furnishing such a list.

The same plan could be adopted in regard to addresses and reports of interest in special localities.

The Editor is authorized to appoint all State Regents and Regents and Secretaries of Chapters as special correspondents of the Magazine, and it is expected that they will take an active interest in the representation of their States and Chapters in its pages.

✓
E.P.M.

Reports of parliamentary classes and parliamentary drills in the Chapters are desired, as well as all plans for historical studies.

Much encouragement is given the committee on the portrait fund by the contributions of this month.

The fourth and last day of the Proceeding of the Continental Congress is necessarily deferred until next month, as the meetings of the Board of Management have been frequent and of unusual importance.



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The book contains a photo-gravure of an old painting which Mrs. Terhune believes to be the portrait of Mary Ball, afterward the mother of George Washington. It has also eight illustrations, including the Washington homestead, and the unfinished tomb of Mary Washington.

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